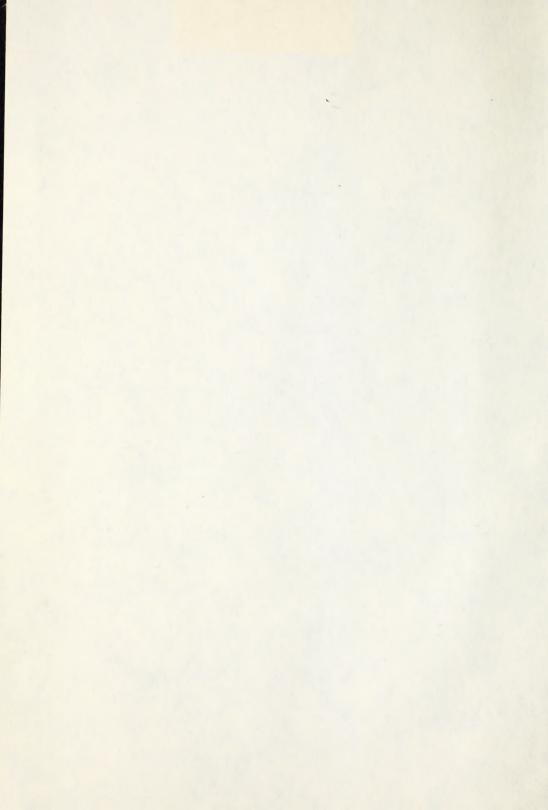


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> REYNOLDS HISTORICAL GENEALOGY COLLECTION









The Cambridge Historical Society

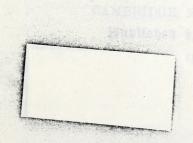
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PROCEEDINGS

June 19, 1905 — April 24, 1906







The Cambridge Historical Society

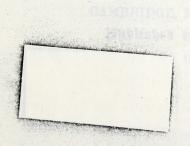
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PROCEEDINGS

June 19, 1905 — April 24, 1906





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PROCEEDINGS

June 19, 1905 — April 24, 1906

1905-1907



CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
Published by the Society

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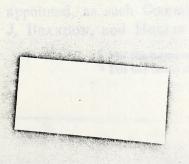
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PROCEEDINGS

JUNE 19, 1905 — APRIL 24, 1906





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SECTION OF THE SECTIO

PROCETALNAGE

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE FIRST MEETING

A MEETING of the subscribers to an Agreement of Association, made for the purpose of forming a corporation to be known as THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, was held, upon due notice, on the seventeenth day of June, nineteen hundred and five, at eight o'clock in the evening, in the building of the Cambridge Social Union at 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. There were present:

EDWARD ABBOTT,
HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY,
EDWARD J. BRANDON,
FRANK GAYLORD COOK,
ELIZABETH E. DANA,
RICHARD HENRY DANA,
JOHN W. FREESE,
ARTHUR GILMAN,
MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI,

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, DAVID G. HASKINS, JR., ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, LEGH R. PEARSON, FRANKLIN PERRIN, LOUISA C. PERRIN, GEORGE S. SAUNDERS, STEPHEN P. SHARPLES, SUSANNA WILLARD.

RICHARD HENRY DANA was elected Temporary Chairman, and FRANK GAYLORD COOK was elected and duly sworn as Temporary Clerk.

The Temporary Chairman, being empowered to appoint a Committee of three persons to consider and report By-Laws, appointed, as such Committee, EDWARD ABBOTT, EDWARD J. BRANDON, and HOLLIS R. BAILEY. The report of this

¹ For the terms of the Agreement, see p. 94.

² For the terms of the Notice, see p. 95.

PROCEEDINGS

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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DESCRIPTION TRAIT MIT

A Merrino of the subscribers to an Agreement of Association, made for the purpose of forming a comparation to be known as The Camerona Historican Society, was beld, upon doe notice, on the reventeenth day of June, nineteen hundred and five at eight o'clock in the evening, in the building of the Cambridge Social Union at 12 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Those were present;

David C. Harring, Jr., Arska skim Mokresin, Luga R. Paneron, Francias Penero, Lourea C. Panero, Gardina S. Sancrania, Statudia P. Sharreas, EDWARD ASSECT.
HOLES RESEARCH BATTEN,
FRANK GARLOUS COOR,
FRANK GARLOUS COOR,
MICHELLA BATTEN,
JOHN W. FREESE,
JOHN W. FREESE,
ANTHUR GULLAN,
MARY SARRILLA GOZZALES.

Brouges Henry Dates was elected Temporary Chairman, and Frank Cavacan Cook was elected and duly sworn

The Temperary Chairman being empowered to appoint a Committee of three pursons to consider and report By Laws, appointed, as such Committee, Rowann Arssory, Rowann J. Brawnow, and Hornas R. Rannay. The report of this

I from the terms of the A reconcut, and p. Di.

JUNE,

Committee was received and accepted, and the Committee was discharged.

The following By-Laws were adopted: -

BY-LAWS 1

I. CORPORATE NAME.

The name of this corporation shall be "THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY."

II. OBJECT.

The corporation is constituted for the purpose of collecting and preserving Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials, of procuring the publication and distribution of the same, and generally of promoting interest and research, in relation to the history of Cambridge in said Commonwealth.

III. REGULAR MEMBERSHIP.

Any resident of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be eligible for regular membership in the Society. Nominations for such membership shall be made in writing to any member of the Council, and the persons so nominated may be elected at any meeting of the Council by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Persons so elected shall become members upon signing the By-Laws and paying the fees therein prescribed.

IV. LIMIT OF REGULAR MEMBERSHIP.

The regular membership of this Society shall be limited to two hundred.

V. Honorary Membership.

Any person, nominated by the Council, may be elected an honorary member at any meeting of the Society by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Honorary members shall be exempt from paying any fees, shall not be eligible for office, and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

VI. OFFICERS.

The officers of this corporation shall be a Council of thirteen members, having the powers of directors, elected by the Society, and a President,

¹ For the By-Laws at present in force see p. 99.

Committee was received and accepted and the Committee was discharged.

The following By-Laws were adopted :-

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THAT A STANOST

Assessment a community with some stock and the following that the following stocking the stockin

gondo. All.

The corporation is constituted dor the purpose of collecting and proserving iteals, Manuscripes, and other Memorals of properties publiculous and distribution of the source and generally of producing interest and research, in relation to the history of Cambridge in and Commonwealth.

III. Brownia Meyallanan

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IV. Lette or Bestean Measurement

The regular manifestation of this Society shall be limited to two

V. Howenant Vicumenterin

Any person, numinated by the Council, may be slocted an locustry member at any meeting of the Society by a vote of two-thirds of the members person and viding. Honorary members and he exempt from grying any true, abstract barabalashes are the shall larve no material. In this property of the Society and no right to vote.

ERRORED AT

The objects of this corporation shull be a Council of the test mombers, having the powers of directors, sheefed by the Section, and a President,

For the By Laws at present in force 240 p. 25.

three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary with the powers of Clerk, a Treasurer, and a Curator elected out of the Council by the Society. All the above officers shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and shall hold office for the term of one year and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The Council shall have power to fill all vacancies.

VII. DUTY OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and shall be Chairman of the Council. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of the President, his powers shall be exercised by the Vice-Presidents, respectively, in the order of their election.

VIII. DUTY OF SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall keep the records and conduct the correspondence of the Society and of the Council. He shall give to each member of the Society written notice of its meetings. He shall also present a written report of the year at each Annual Meeting.

IX. DUTY OF TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds and securities, and shall keep in proper books the accounts, of the corporation. He shall receive and collect all fees and other dues owing to it, and all donations and testamentary gifts made to it. He shall make all investments and disbursements of its funds, but only with the approval of the Council. He shall give the Society a bond, in amount and with sureties, satisfactory to the Council, conditioned for the proper performance of his duties. He shall make a written report at each Annual Meeting. Such report shall be audited prior to the Annual Meeting by one or more auditors appointed by the Council.

X. DUTY OF CURATOR.

The Curator shall have charge, under the direction of the Council, of all Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials of the Society, except the records and books kept by the Secretary and Treasurer. He shall present a written report at each Annual Meeting.

XI. DUTY OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall have the general management of the property and affairs of the Society, shall arrange for its meetings, and shall present

three Vice-Prophenia a Structury with the powers of Olera, a Treesmer, and a Corstor elected one of the Council by the Society. All the above officers shall be chosen by higher at the Annual Martine and chall hald effect for the term of one years and until their successors shall had effected and qualified. The Council shall have power to fill all woospeless.

VIL BOTT OF PERSONNEL MY VIEW PERSONNEL

(An President spatispression of the region of the Society and shall be (Testrone, of the Testron). In case of the feeth, absence, or lossed parity of the President, his spowers shall be exercised by the Vice Presidents, respectively, in the order of their events.

VIII. DONE OF SPECIALE.

The Semetary and I keep the records and exacted at a correspondence of the Society and of the Council. He shall give to each member of the Seciety written notice of its mestings. He shall also present a vertice, expect of the year at each Annual Marting.

IX. Dryr or Tuescular

The Trasserer shall have charge of the facely and securities, and about here is greater books the discussion, at the corporation. He shall receive and collect all form and other does uning to it, and all form the times and testamentary gifts under to it. He shall make all investments and discussioners of its funds but only with the approval of the and discussioners. He shall give the facility a bond, to amount and with smother, antistactory to the Council, conditioned for the proper pertoconsine of his dutter. He shall make a verities report at each Acanal Marting Buch report shall be audited order to the Amount Meeting by one or near auditors appeared by the Council.

E. Deer or Contract

The Carabar abull have charge, under the discount of the Council, of all Roots Manuscripts, and other Manuscripts of the Carabar States of the Carabar and Carabar States of the Shortery and Pressurer. He shall present a written report at each Armai Montage.

XL Derv or Conson.

The Council abad back the general mentaness of the property and analysis and are stated as a second and are stated as a second and are stated as a second are stated as a

for election from time to time the names of persons deemed qualified for honorary membership. The Council shall present a written report of the year at each Annual Meeting.

XII. MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting shall be held on the last Monday of October in each year. Other meetings shall be held on the last Mondays of January and April of each year, unless the President otherwise directs. Special meetings may be called by the President or by the Council.

XIII. QUORUM.

At meetings of the Society ten members, and at meetings of the Council five members, shall constitute a quorum.

XIV. FEES.

The fee of initiation shall be one dollar. There shall also be an annual assessment of two dollars, payable in advance at the Annual Meeting.

XV. RESIGNATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

All resignations of membership must be in writing, provided, however, that failure to pay the annual assessment within six months after the Annual Meeting may, in the discretion of the Council, be considered a resignation of membership.

XVI. AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a vote of twothirds of the members present and voting, provided that the substance of the proposed amendment shall have been inserted in the call for such meeting.

The Temporary Chairman, being empowered to appoint a Committee of three persons to consider and report a list of nominations for the offices prescribed by the By-Laws, appointed as such Committee Stephen P. Sharples, Susanna Willard, and Hollis R. Bailey.

for election from time to time the names of persons decorat qualified for bonoisty membership. The thousand shall present a written report of the year at each demonst discring.

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At meetings of the Society to members and at meetings of the Council five members, and convenies a querient

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The fee of initiation shall be one delier, There shall also be an annual assessment of two deliers, payable in advance at the Annual Meeting.

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All resignations of membership must be in writing, provided, horester, that inline to pay the sound a conscioud within all abundance of the Council, he considered a resignation of the Council, he considered a resignation of membership.

XVI. Assessment or By-Line

These By-Laws may be consented at any mosting by a role of twothinds of the monders present and recitary proceeds the disconstrucof the proposed seas-dimentical flare from incomed in the call for such bresiden.

The Conjugate Character and Special Supposes to a special state of the state of the

The report of this Committee was received and accepted, and the Committee was discharged.

The following persons, nominated by the Committee, were then elected by ballot, as the Council of thirteen members having the powers of directors, namely:—

OSCAR F. ALLEN,
EDWARD J. BRANDON,
FRANK GAYLORD COOK,
RICHARD HENRY DANA,
HENRY HERBERT EDES,
MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI,
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART,

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,
ARCHIBALD M. HOWE,
WILLIAM C. LANE,
ALICE M. LONGFELLOW,
ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,
WILLIAM R. THAYER.

Out of the Council were elected by ballot the following: -

The Secretary-elect was duly sworn; and the meeting was dissolved.

The report of this Committee was received and accepted, and the Committee was discharged.

The following persons, nominated by the Committee, were then elected by ballot, as the Council of thirteen members having the powers of directors, namely; --

Occasion Annex Tidouse Wissensorm Hameles of the Color of

Out of the Council were elected by ballot the following: --

President House House Have Dance Translate House Translate House Francisco Contract Contra

The Secretary-clock was daily sworn; and the meeting

THE SECOND MEETING

BEING THE FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

THE SECOND MEETING, being the First Annual Meeting, of THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held the thirtieth day of October, nineteen hundred and five, at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, in the building of the Cambridge Latin School, Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, the President, RICHARD HENRY DANA, presiding.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The following persons were chosen a Committee to consider and report a list of nominations for the offices of the Society for the ensuing year: Hollis R. Bailey, Andrew McFarland Davis, and Susanna Willard.

The report of this Committee was read and accepted, and the Committee was discharged.

The following persons, nominated by the Committee, were elected by ballot for the ensuing year:

The Council.

OSCAR F. ALLEN,
EDWARD J. BRANDON,
FRANK GAYLORD COOK,
RICHARD HENRY DANA,
HENRY HERBERT EDES,
MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART,

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,
ARCHIBALD M. HOWE,
WILLIAM C. LANE,
ALICE M. LONGFELLOW,
ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,
WILLIAM R. THAYER.

President					RICHARD HENRY DANA.
					THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.
Vice-Presid	den	ts			ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.
					ARCHIBALD M. HOWE.
Secretary					FRANK GAYLORD COOK.
Treasurer					OSCAR F. ALLEN.
C					Wasser D. Transport

THE SECOND MEETING

BEING THE PIER VENINF PERLING

City Scores Legger, being the First Amusl Mesting, to of the City Country of the Country of the Country of Country of Country of Country of the School of the School of the School of the Country of the President, Translated School Country of the President, Richard Hexty Days, positing.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following persons were chasen a Committee to consider and report a list of nominations for the offices of the Section for the coming year: Montage II Tanaw, Averew Moltanam Davis, and Susansea Warrang.

The deposited this of an interest and accepted, and he Court the vine discharged.

The following persons, nominated by the Committee, were elected by ballot for the ensuing year

The Council.

OFFICE STREET STREET COR.
France Gareour Cook.
Brothard Wille David.
White Paris or Their
Main Brothar Corrado

Thomas Westerner Hermann. American V. Howe, Whiten M. Longe Law, Acres M. Longe Law, Whiteness R. Toases

> Ridicion Henrelloca Ed mai Waseworm liteseron Arienates McCerrie Arienates M. Hove France Obrione Com-

Oscar F. Arres. William R. Hayun - 3 - 4-1

Secretary . Transacer

The state

The Secretary-elect was duly sworn.

Brief reports of progress were made from Special Committees, appointed by the Council, upon the following subjects, and by the following persons:—

On the Early Roads and Topography of Cambridge.

Stephen P. Sharples.

On the Identification and Marking of Historic Sites in Cambridge.

HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

On the Collection of Oral Traditions and of Early Letters and other Documents of Citizens of Cambridge.

CAROLINE L. PARSONS.

On Sketches of Noted Citizens of Cambridge.

MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

On Making a Roll of Historical Documents concerning the Founding and Early Years of Cambridge.

ANDREW McFarland Davis.

On a Seal for the Society.

THE SECRETARY.

REMINISCENCES OF OLD CAMBRIDGE

BEING IN PART THE REPORT OF AN INFORMAL ADDRESS TO THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ON THE EVENING OF OCTOBER 30, 1905.

BY CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

When the pleasant invitation to speak this evening came to me, I hesitated to accept it, but on reflection, I put doubt aside and welcomed the opportunity to express my piety for my native town, and to say how dear a privilege I count it to have been born in Cambridge and to have spent here much the greater part of my life, and how deeply I reverence the ancestors who have bequeathed to us the blessing of their virtues and the fruits of their labors. Few

The Secretary-clost was duly sworn.

Brief reports of Fogress were made from Special: Committees, appointed by the Council, upon the following subjects, and by the following persons:—

On the Early Monds and Topography of Combridge Shaldels P. Sharen se

On the Lieutification and Floriday of Electric Sites in Cambridge Butters R. Plattery.

On the Collection of Oral Traditions and of Early Letters and other December of Cambridge

CARGUENE IN PRESONS.

On Shelving of Notes Officers of Combridge.

On Making a Roll of Ministries Documents concerning the Tounding and Lindows as

On a Seal for the Society.

THE SECRETARY.

REMINISORNORS OF OLD CAMERINGE

BLING IN PART THE CHICAR OF AN EXCHENSAL ADDRESS TO THE CAMBRIDGE MATERIAL ACCOUNTS OF DETAILS OF D

BE MARKE BLIOT NORTON

Were the characteristic of the control of the evening came to me, it is a factor to be control of the composition of that on reflection, I pure doubt each each was wearined the composition to express my picts for my native to me and to any him day a secure of I count it to have been born in Cambridge and to be a secure of I count it to have been born in and have decayly. I extend one site materials who have the place that the bleeding of their virtues and the first of their below.

towns have had a more notable succession of worthies than Cambridge, and, as a result in large part of the character of these men and women, the story of the town contains the record of many events not merely of local interest, but such as connect it with the history of the country and with the progress of civilization during the last two hundred and fifty years.

Dr. Paige, in his trustworthy "History of Cambridge," says that "for nearly two hundred years after its foundation Cambridge increased very slowly in population and wealth." It was just about two hundred years after the foundation that my recollections of Cambridge begin. I was three years old in 1830, and the town and the townspeople then were in many respects more widely different from what they are to-day than they then were from what they had been during any part of the preceding one hundred and fifty years.

Old Cambridge was still a country village, distinguished from other similar villages mainly by the existence of the College, concerning which Dr. Paige says with dry humor: "The College gave employment to several professors, mechanics, and boarding-house keepers;" and one may add that it separated Old Cambridge, in its social characteristics, from the other sections of the town further than its mere local distance from them would justify. Wide spaces of wood and swamp and pasture divided Lechmere Point, as East Cambridge was then termed, from Cambridgeport, and parted both of them from Old Cambridge, — and this physical separation was a type of the wider division of interests and associations.

So great are the changes in the town since my childhood that the aspects and conditions of those days seem more than a lifetime away. I have the happiness of passing my old age in the house in which I was born. It has always been my home; but when I was a boy, it was in the country—now it is suburban and in the heart of a city. Kirkland Street was a country road with not a single house on its southern side, but with a wide stretch quite over to Harvard Street of marsh land and huckleberry pasture, with channels running through the thick growth of shrubs, often frozen in the winter, and on which we boys used to skate over the very site of the building in which we have met to-night. Down as far as to Inman Square the region was solitary, while beyond Inman Square,

towns have had a more notable execusion of worthies than Cambridge, and, as a result it large part of the elements of these menand women, the stary of the town contains the record of many events not merely of local interest, but such as connect it with the history of the country and with the progress of civilization during the last two hundred and diry years.

Dn. Paige, to the trustrensity "Mistory of Cambridge," says that Mor peaking two denotes are a class see a strain Cambridge in creased seer slowly in population and wealth." It was just about two bundred years other the foundation that inv accollections of Cambridge begin. I was three years old in 1830, and the low group of the nearly respects some welsty and the lowing-copie them were in many respects some welsty different from what they are residuy than they then were from what they base ince daring any part of the preceding one hundred and filtry years.

Old Cambridge was still a country village, distinguished from other similar villages mainly by the existence of the Collage, one cerning winch Dr. Prage says with dry homors. "The Collage of give employment to saveral professors mechanics, and travelings bears are stopy stay." In the Collage and traveling stay and virtual of the contract of the town for the Cambridge stay. The contract of the town of the town would prove the spaces of wood and aware from parton divided Locament Point, as these Cambridge was then termed, from Cambridge, and and parted took of them isom Old Cambridge, — and this physical expension was a type of the wider division of interests and used-circlens.

So great and the changes in the town since my childhool that the superis and conditions of these days seem mean than a limit own live superiors of presing movedd ups in the barse in which I was born. It has always been my boars, but when I was some in the control of the contr

toward Boston, was an extensive wood of pines with a dense underbrush, the haunt, as we boys used to believe, of gamblers and other bad characters from the neighboring city, and to be swiftly hurried by if nightfall caught us near it. The whole region round my father's house was, indeed, so thinly settled that it preserved its original rural character. It was rich in wild growth, and well known to botanists as the habitat of many rare wild-flowers; the marshes were fragrant in spring with the azalia and the clethra; and through spring, summer, and autumn there was a profuse procession of the familiar flowers of New England. It was a favorite resort of birds, but there is now little left of it fit for their homes, though many of them still revisit in their migrations the noisy locality where their predecessors enjoyed a peaceful and retired abode.

But even a greater change than that from country village to suburban town has taken place here in Old Cambridge in the last seventy years. The people have changed. In my boyhood the population was practically all of New England origin, and in large proportion Cambridge-born, and inheritors of Old Cambridge traditions. The fruitful invasion of barbarians had not begun. The foreign-born people could be counted up on the fingers. was Rule, the excellent Scotch gardener, who was not without points of resemblance to Andrew Fairservice; there was Sweetman, the one Irish day-laborer, faithful and intelligent, trained as a boy in one of the "hedge-schools" of his native Ireland, and ready to lean on his spade and put the troublesome schoolboy to a test on the Odes of Horace, or even on the Arma virunque cano; and at the heart of the village was the hair-cutter Marcus Reamie, from some unknown foreign land, with his shop full, in a boy's eyes, of treasures, some of his own collecting, some of them brought from distant romantic parts of the world by his sailor son. There were doubtless other foreigners, but I do not recall them, except a few teachers of languages in the College, of whom three filled in these and later years an important place in the life of the town, - Dr. Beck, Dr. Follen, and Mr. Sales. But the intermixture of foreign elements was so small as not to affect the character of the town; in fact, everybody knew not only everybody else in person, but also much of everybody's tradition, connections, and mode of life. It has been a pathetic experience for me to live all my life in one community and to find myself gradually becoming a stranger to it, and

brand Boston, we are entensive wood of place without an example brush, the hand, as we have need to believe of gendliers and other had observed by had observed to be in a cought us and the need to be within hand to be within hand to be within a bound of a cought us ment it. The whole region round my father house was, indeed, so send) sufficed that it preserved its original round observed. It was right in wild growth, and wall known in both lists as the latitude of quark round wild growth, and wall known in locknists as the latitude of quark round the and the appring, sunning, such as a fine of the second of the familiar flowers, of New England. It was a havour essent of birth, hand there is now little laft of it in for their houses thought many of them will myself in their corrections the roles, handley when their predecessors suleved a reasoning and estimal about.

torolgo-borns propies could be congress up on the quietre. Them with good but new neighbors, some of whom do not know that I am not as recent a comer to the town as themselves.

I have the pleasure of seeing before me an old friend, one of the most honored sons of Cambridge. He and I are now two of the oldest of the native-born inhabitants of the town. We were born, respectively, at the opposite ends of what is now Kirkland Street, and was then known by the more characteristic name of Professors' Row. The pleasant house in which Colonel Higginson was born still stands, - the last in the row toward Harvard Square, facing the Delta and the Yard. Between the house of Colonel Higginson's father and that of my father, when the Colonel and I were little boys, there were but four houses on Professors' Row, each of them occupied by a professor, the last toward my father's house being that on the corner of Divinity Avenue, lately occupied by Mr. Houghton, then by the Rev. Dr. Henry Ware, Sr., a venerable man, whose numerous descendants give evidence that among them the doctrine of original sin finds no support. Professors' Row, or Kirkland Street, was a part of what was known as the Old Charlestown Road, - the oldest and most interesting road in the Commonwealth. When Winthrop's company of immigrants arrived in 1630, and part of it settled at Charlestown, and part went up the river, to make their new home at a place on its bank which they called Watertown, in order to establish communication between the two settlements a path was cut through the five or six miles of woods which lay between them. By degrees, as the country became peopled, this path became an open road, and to distinguish it from other thoroughfares it was called "the Old Charlestown Road." If the names of the people who have travelled over it were written out, the record would be a list of the chief worthies of the Commonwealth from its beginning to the present day, at first on foot or on horseback, or with ox-teams, later in one-horse chaises, and later still in the chariots of governors or notables who had established their homes along that part of the line which we know as Brattle Street. Few feet have travelled the Kirkland Street part of the road oftener than mine, and many an otherwise dull and commonplace walk has had its dulness relieved by the silent and invisible companionship of some one of these old travellers.

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nent men and women who have lived for a longer or shorter time upon it extended no farther back than my own memory, for it would include two Henry Wares, three Presidents of the University (Sparks, Felton, and Eliot), many distinguished professors. among them that admirable scholar and delightful man, my classmate and dear friend, Francis James Child. A little earlier than he was Longfellow, who on his first coming to Cambridge, in 1836, took rooms in the house of Professor Stearns, which has only lately been moved to give place to the New Lecture hall. That large, square, three-story house afforded several suites of pleasant rooms, and has probably been the home for a time of more men whose names are well known in the annals of the College and the Commonwealth than any other in Cambridge. My earliest recollections of Mr. Longfellow are of the time when he was living there, and nothing but my later recollections of him could be pleasanter than those which I have of his kindness, - he a man of thirty to a boy of eight or ten years old. I still preserve among my treasures gifts he made me in those days for the enrichment of my little museum, - precious objects which he had brought home from Europe, the most interesting of all of them, perhaps, being a seventeenth century medal of the three kings of Cologne, whose legend and names are familiar to the readers of his "Golden Legend."

Twenty years later (Oxford Street had been laid out meanwhile) Lowell took up his abode in the next house to the west, then owned and occupied by his brother-in-law, Dr. Estes Howe, now occupied by Professor Peabody; and here he lived for four or five years. Kirkland Street grew to know him well. No one ever loved his native town better than he, or was more familiar with it; and when I recall the innumerable walks we had together for many and many a year, not only when he was resident at Dr. Howe's, but during the longer period when his home was at Elmwood, one of the tenderest stanzas that Cowley wrote comes into my mind as curiously appropriate to them, alike in word and in sentiment:—

[&]quot;Ye fields of Cambridge, our dear Cambridge, say Have ye not seen us walking every day? Was there a tree about which did not know The love betwixt us two?"

upon it extended no is not have then my own according upon it extended no is not heary Waxes, those Pracidents of the University (Sparts, Felton, and Hillo), many distinguished professors aroung them that admirable schalar and collected man me obtain maje and door thread Prancis and collected man me obtain maje and door thread Prancis and collected man me obtain the was foughtlow, who at his first comment to Cambridge, in the was foughtlow, who at his first comment to Cambridge, in the was foughtlow, against the large again, absents of agas at a class the home for a time of more pleasant receive, and her gradually hear the home for a time of more pleasant receive, and here gradually here in the mone for a time of more the College and pleasant receive, and here gradually here in the mone for a time of the College and the Componionally about any other in Cambridge. My entities are altered and their maje and he was living pleasanter them these which I have of her them when he was living pleasanter them there which it have of her incommend at their majeries and any treasures gifts he made me in those dars for the removement of thirty in a boy of sight or tan years old. I will preserve among my fittle mesones,—precious of jects which he had monght home my fittle mesones,—precious of jects which he had monght home from the configuration of all and any of the my fittle mesones. The majer is the class of the my fittle mesones are interesting at all of them, perspective of the events being a fire and a majer the class of the my fittle mesones are interesting at all of them, perspective of the condens of the condens.

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"No fields of Combility, our dest Carola idea, as diverge not seat at welling every day? Was there a ree about which did not know The local based with need to The fields, alas, grow scantier and scantier. In my boyhood, the whole space between Elmwood and the old Brattle House, now standing squeezed and rather disconsolate at the corner of Brattle and Hawthorn streets, was open field, mainly pasture-land, while on the other end of the way between Elmwood and Shady Hill, almost the whole space between Divinity Avenue and the Middlesex Turnpike, which ran behind my father's house, was similar open ground, stretching, wood and swamp, sandpit and field, along both sides of the willow-bordered Turnpike, far up, nearly to the then noted Porter's Tavern, which gave its name in later days to Porter's, or North Cambridge, Station.

But I must return to Professors' Row, in order to speak of the occupants of the house next on the east to that of Professor Stearns, - the home of Professor and Mrs. John Farrar. The house has recently come into the possession of the University, and has been this very year transformed and improved by changes made in it. But in the transformation it has lost the historic and quaintly monumental character given to it by its lofty wooden columns, so that the ghosts of its former occupants, should they pass along this way, might gaze with some bewilderment on its changed appearance. Professor Farrar was a noted mathematician in his day, a kindly, good man, but socially a less considerable person than his wife, Mrs. Eliza Farrar, who was a figure of real importance in the Cambridge circle for more than thirty years. Mrs. Farrar was a daughter of Mr. Benjamin Rotch of New Bedford. Soon after his marriage her father had gone to England and established himself there in good business and pleasant social relations, and there her childhood and youth were passed. She was essentially of English breeding and an excellent representative of the cultivated and intelligent women, English or American, of the first half of the last century. I might describe her to one of my own generation as being like what one might imagine the mother of Harry and Lucy to have been; but I fear the actual generation is not so familiarly acquainted with Miss Edgeworth's admirable characters as to know for what their names stand. It is for something very good at its time, but which, at least in America, has almost disappeared. In such a woman as Mrs. Farrar it might perhaps be defined as a mingling of English Utilitarianism and American Unitarianism, with an English tradition of good manners and an The holds about state coupling and acception. In my bordened, the whole apons between Zenwand and one old States thousand at another standing equeexed, and militar disconsistate at the compose of Brains and Mawthern streets, was open field, residue posture-land, which can the other end of the way between this would and Stady Hill almost the whole paper between Divenity Avenue and the Middle and Thinking and the while the whole was similar to the whole states the way and the disconsistent and the standing along the states of the them noted Corter's Tayout, which carry the manner in the days to Porter's or North Cambridge, States

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American freedom from purely conventional standards. Having no Harry or Lucy of her own to bring up, she turned her gifts to the service of the children of the community. She wrote a volume which I remember as of absorbing interest for those for whom it was intended called "The Child's Robinson Crusoe;" another of her excellent books was "The Youths' Letter-Writer," and another still, "The Young Ladies' Friend," full of good sense and plain counsel, each of which would be as useful to the present generation of girl-undergraduates as it was to their grandmothers, for whom the doors of the home had not been opened that they might go forth for good or for ill to seek entrance into the Women's College.

Another professor's wife with literary gifts and of motherly warmth of heart was the American wife of the excellent Dr. Follen, who, coming to Harvard from his native Germany, in 1825, not only quickened by his ardent enthusiasm zeal for the study of the German language and literature, but roused interest in gymnastics, and was instrumental in introducing the intelligent practice of them after the German method among the students of the College. The Delta, then an unoccupied field, was the exercise ground, and bars and poles and other gymnastic apparatus were erected upon it, remnants of which existed for many years. Mrs. Follen was a writer of charming verses for the nursery and of pleasant stories for elder children, one of which, called "The Well-Spent Hour," was a great favorite.

Other ladies belonging to the same social circle, as the two I have mentioned, possessed similar cultivation and literary taste, and made part of the group of men and women around the College which formed a society of exceptional pleasantness and of pure New England type. Few artificial distinctions existed in it; but the progress of democracy had not swept away the natural distinctions of good breeding and superior culture. The best traditions of the older days of New England were still maintained, and formed a common background of association and of mutual understanding. Its informing spirit was liberal and cheerful; there was general contentment and satisfaction with things as they were; there was much hopefulness and confidence that in the New World, in New England at least, men had entered not merely upon a land of promise, but one in which the promise was already in considerable measure fulfilled. There were evils, no doubt, but

American freezon from purify conventional statemeds. Maying no blarg or large of let cove to bring up, the comedities gittened the service of the community. Since water a valuate which it remember as all absorbing interest for those for whose it was interested exilted. The Children's Rederical Artifact, and another the accellant books was "like Children's Letter-Writan," and another still, "The Young Letter, Triand," told as good some and plant scattered water of which is as useful to the present generation of girl-malergraduates as it was a useful to the present generation of girl-malergraduates as it was a person that the present generation the deeper of the forme materies to their grantless and the content of the forme materies the present approximation the Warman's College.

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they were not threatening of disaster. The most perplexing problems of society seemed to be in large measure solved; the future, though not absolutely cloudless, wore, for the most part, a fair aspect.

A broad statement of conditions such as this requires modifications to make it correct in particulars; but it at least indicates the prevailing temper of the time as it was manifest in the little circle of Old Cambridge society. The change was soon to come, but in the days of which I am speaking, there was simplicity of life in its best sense. The households were homes of thrift without parsimony, of hospitality without extravagance, of culture without pretence. The influence of the College gave to the society a bookish turn, and there was much reading, - much more of the reading which nourishes the intelligence than in these days of newspapers, magazines, and cheap novels. Everybody in the Cambridge circle was interested, for instance, in the quarterly numbers of the North American Review, each of which was likely to contain more than one article by a friend or neighbor. The standard of literary judgment set up in England was generally respected, and the Edinburgh Review was hardly less commonly read than the North American, and its verdicts were even more readily accepted.

Pleasant and cultivated as was the little circle of Cambridge society, it did not escape the defects incident to its conditions of comparative isolation. The neighborhood of Boston was, indeed. of advantage to it, for though the animating spirit of the little city was in many respects still characteristically provincial, yet its varied interests and active intelligence exercised a generally liberalizing influence. At the time of which I am speaking, the relations of city and College had become more intimate than ever through the election to the presidency of the College of Josiah Quincy, who had just rounded out by a term of five years as Mayor of Boston a long and distinguished career of public service. He was, in truth, as Mr. Lowell termed him, "a great public character," and he had the aspect of one - he stood erect, a fine, commanding figure of six feet of vigorous manhood. He possessed the bearing which we attribute to the gentlemen of distinction of the early days of the Republic, a bearing of dignity, combined with scrupulous courtesy. He and his admirable wife occupied the first place in the little world of Old Cambridge, and kept it in touch with the they were not threatening of disaster. The most peoplexing problems of society council to be in large measure coived; the laters, though not absolutely cioudless, were, he the most part, a feir nepect.

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bigger world of Boston, for, in becoming President of Harvard, Mr. Quincy did not give up all business in the city, whose affairs he had administered so well. It was his habit to drive himself to town in his high-hung chaise, and, after attending to business there. to drive out in time for dinner at two or three o'clock. Often he held the reins loose, and closing his eyes, let his steady horse. unguided, bring him out along the comparatively little frequented road. After passing the old West Boston toll-bridge, which Longfellow has eternized in his lovely little poem, "The Bridge," and getting beyond the few brick houses at its hither end, there was a bleak, solitary stretch across the salt marshes before one reached the thickly settled centre of Cambridgeport, with its numerous big taverns and great, square stores mainly filled with country produce and West India goods. On the outskirts toward Old Cambridge stood the fine old Inman house with its long, elmbordered avenue stretching back as far as to the Middlesex Turnpike at the point which we now know as Inman Square. After passing this house there was a half-mile of road, with hardly a house on either side, till you came to the mansion of Judge Dana, which, set on a terrace, crowned the height, far higher than now, of Dana Hill. Beyond this was a short, solitary strip of road through rough pastures on either hand, as far as the Bishop's house, which stood where it still stands on the left, with the Old Parsonage facing it on the right hand, and then, passing on the same side the famous old Wigglesworth house, you came to the President's house at the very entrance to Harvard Square, or, as it was then called, the Market-place, - plainly, the whole way was a tolerably safe road for a trustworthy horse to travel without much guidance from his master's hand.

The President's house, known now as Wadsworth house, and so named after its first occupant, President Wadsworth (from 1725 to 1736), is little changed in outer aspect, save by the deplorable cutting off in recent years of the lilac-filled front courtyard which separated it from the narrow street. At the back it had a pleasant garden, surrounded by a high board fence, stretching into the present College Yard so far as to include a part, at least, of the site of Gray's Hall. The President's office was in the upper story of the annex to the main house, still standing but moved from its original position.

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The President's house, known now is Wodsvardshove, and so issued alter to the overgone. President Wasword, cover 1725 to 1786), is higher charged in outer aspect, save by the deployable cut true, off in means years of, the disabilited front constraint, which separated in room, the nearthy street. At the back it had a physical deployable, surrounded by a high board fence, strataining into the present College Tard to forms to include a part, at large of the site of Gray's Hall. The Resident's offers was in the appet story of the amost to the main large, shift shanding out moved from its

The relations of President Quincy to the students through his whole administration, 1829 to 1845, were excellent. The number of undergraduates was still small enough to admit of his having some personal acquaintance with most of them. The esprit de corps was strong in the College, and the President's relations to the students were much like that of a colonel to the men of his regiment who feel that, though he commands them, he is still one with them in interest and in sympathy. President Quincy was wise enough to be patient with the students' faults, and had humor enough to smile at their follies. They regarded him with a respect which his force of character and his distinguished career and personal bearing naturally inspired, together with a certain affectionate pride as the worthy head and representative of the famous institution in whose honor they themselves had share. More still, he interested them as a personage already vested with historic dignity, — he connected the modern time with the heroic past, he had been born four years prior to the Declaration of Independence; in his youth he had known the great men of the great time, and while alike in principles and in manners he maintained the traditions of that period, he kept abreast of the conditions of the later day. He often put the shy student at his ease by saying to him, "I knew your grandfather, sir, and I am happy now to know you." His numerous cares and many avocations did not interfere with his sympathy in small matters, nor with his kindly thoughtfulness for the petty interests of "his boys." I had an experience of this, so characteristic and so pleasant that I am led to tell it, though it relates to myself.

During my freshman year, I was obliged to be absent from College for two or three months, owing to trouble in my eyes. I returned to my class at the beginning of the sophomore year, but the absence had deprived me of the hope of receiving a Detur, — that is, one of the books given out in the autumn to such students as have done well during their first year. It was a disappointment, for the Detur, in its handsome binding, bearing the College seal, is a coveted prize. On the morning after the Deturs had been given out, the freshman who served the President as his messenger came to my room with word that the President wished to see me at his office. Even to the most exemplary of students, such a summons is not altogether welcome, for "use every one after his desert and

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Denugraly treatment year, a was obliged to be about from Golleys for two or three months, owing to reache in my creat a
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who should 'scape whipping?" I went accordingly with some trembling, knocked, entered, and was received with the President's usual slightly gruff salutation, "Well, Sir, what's your name?" Then, as he looked up and saw who it was, "Ah, yes, Norton. Well, I sent for you, Norton, because I was sorry that under the rules I could not present you yesterday with a Detur. It was not your fault, and so, as a token of my personal approbation, I have got a book for you which may perhaps take the place of the Detur,"—and he handed me a prettily bound copy of Campbell's Poems in which he had written his name and my own with a few pleasant words of approval. I have received many gifts in my long life, but hardly one which aroused a stronger sense of personal gratitude to the giver, or which has afforded me more pleasure. It was no wonder that President Quincy established a firm hold upon the affection as well as the respect of the students.

Harvard Square, on the edge of which stands Wadsworth house, had not received its present appellation in President Quincy's day. It was known then as the Market-place. Here was the general market of country produce, especially of wood and hay, loads of which drawn by oxen were brought in almost every morning for the village supply, taking their stand under one of the two noble elms which gave their beauty to the Square. The market proper was a small building near the middle of the Square, but I have no recollection of it; and in my early days the meat market, or butcher's shop, was in the basement of the old Court House which stood till 1840 on the site since then occupied by Lyceum Hall, and, so far as dignity of design and picturesqueness of effect are concerned, was vastly superior to the ugly building that usurped its place. Indeed, Harvard Square is far inferior in pleasantness of aspect to the village Market-place which it has superseded.

Here was the centre of the active life of the village. Where the car station is now was Willard's Tavern, in front of which the primitive omnibus awaited passengers before starting on its journey, then an hour in length, to Boston. I do not recall when the trips began to be made hourly, but I think there were only four round trips the day at the earliest of my recollections. The road during the winter and spring was apt to be very heavy, with frequent mud holes into which the wheels might easily sink to their hubs. Scarcely any of the residents in Cambridge carried on business in

who should 'arge whiching?' I went accordingly with some trombling transland, or rest, and was congress what is prore ascert or most slightly graff caloration, "Well, the what is prore ascert Phon, as he hashed up and sow who it was, "the year there or well. I need for you, Norton, because I was seen that outline the probability of the provential and and are not your fault, and are not proventially write a force of the probability of the was not your fault, and are not rest, proventially a provential and a provential for any or the provential for any or the provential for any or the provential is not a provential in the according gently of a provential in the gives a sense of personal graffication the gives; or which are used as attention as more placement of the gives or which as also respect of the standard a first took and the standard as and the standard.

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Boston or had daily employment there. An occasional trip to the city was all that was needed by Deacon Farwell to keep up the stock of goods in his excellent dry-goods shop, at the corner of the Market-place, and the road to Brighton; nor was Deacon Brown compelled to go often to Boston by the requirements of his old-fashioned store of West India goods and groceries, at the corner of Dunster Street. Hilliard and Gray, the University booksellers and publishers, occupied the corner store on Holyoke Street in the brick block which had recently been erected, and next them was the post-office, with a postmaster whose first commission dated back to the first administration of Washington. A little way down Holyoke Street, on the western side, stood the University Press, then, or soon after, under the management of the cultivated gentleman and scholar, Charles Folsom, whose admirable taste controlled the issues of the Press and secured for them a high reputation.

The stores I have mentioned, with a few others of hardly less note, and some pleasant small shops kept by women, supplied mostof the modest wants of the village, and with the strong attraction of the post-office and, perhaps to not a few, the still stronger attraction of Willard's bar-room, drew almost everybody on every week day to the Square. Here one would meet most of those village and College characters whom Mr. Lowell has commemorated so delightfully in his "Cambridge Thirty Years Ago." Fifty years have passed since that admirable essay was written. Even then, the original Old Cambridge had almost vanished, and now not one of those characters to whom it gave happy literary immortality survives in the flesh. The last to go was that sweet humorist, John Holmes; and with him the last light of the real Old Cambridge was extinguished. The village traditions, all of which he had inherited and improved, ceased with him; - so long as he lived, the legends of two hundred years still survived as if contemporary stories: with his death, many an Old Cambridge ghost, whom he had tenderly cherished, was laid away, never again to be summoned from its dim abode. No son of hers was more loyal to Old Cambridge than he, and it would have pleased him to be assured that his memory would become, as I believe it has become, part of the cherished tradition of his native town.

The Old Cambridge of to-day is a new Cambridge to us of the elder generation; and I can form no better wish for its children

Boston or had daily employment there. An ecculium leip to the offer year all that was full that was funded by Demon Parwell to keep no the stock of goods in his excellent diversals shops at the some of the distance place, and the real to the distance of the distance of the distance of the sole flows of the leaders of the sole of the leaders of the leaders of the sole of the leaders of the leaders

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than that they may have as good reason to love and to honor their native city as we of the old time had for loving our native village.

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THE THIRD MEETING

THE THIRD MEETING—a Special Meeting called by the President in place of the stated winter meeting—of THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, was held the twenty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and five, at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the purpose of celebrating the Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Cambridge.

The President, RICHARD HENRY DANA, presided, and the

meeting was open to the public.

Many invited guests were present, including members of the City Government, the School Committee, and the Principals of the Public Schools of the City of Cambridge, Presidents of Historical and other Societies, former Mayors of Cambridge, and chief Executive Officers of neighboring cities and towns.

The printed Programme was as follows: -

PROGRAMME.

PRAYER	
OPENING ADDRESS	President of The Cambridge Historical Society.
RESPONSE FOR THE	COMMONWEALTH HON. HERBERT PARKER. Attorney General of Massachusetts.
RESPONSE FOR THE	CITY Hon. Augustine J. Daly. Mayor of Cambridge.

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THE Prince Marries — a Special Montage called by the Principal in place of the stated water meeting — of the Expendent in place of the stated water, was held the twenty-first day of December, nineteen hundred, and ave, at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, in Santers Theories, Combridge, Massachusetts, for the purpose of celebrating the Two Handred and Seventy-lifth Analyses are the Founding of Cambridge.

Tue President, Browner Huney, Dana, presided, and the

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The printed Programme was as follows :-

PROVENING

Music Chorus from the Cambridge Public Schools. Festival Hymn Buck $\begin{cases} Accompanied \ by \ The \ Or-$ From Thy Love as a Father . \end{cases} $\begin{cases} Accompanied \ by \ The \ Or-$ chestra of the Cambridge Latin School.

RESPONSE FOR THE FIRST CHURCH

IN CAMBRIDGE REV. ALEXANDER McKenzie, D.D.

Minister of the First Church in Cambridge (Congregational).

RESPONSE FOR HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRES. CHARLES W. ELIOT, LL.D. POEM (written for the occasion) . . . Mr. WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER. ADDRESS COL. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

OPENING ADDRESS OF RICHARD HENRY DANA

MEMBERS OF THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

WE have met to celebrate the 275th anniversary of the founding of Cambridge. It has been facetiously said that Boston is a suburb of Cambridge, and Boston, as we all know, is the hub of the universe. Perhaps there is a little foundation for that facetious remark in history, for it was first intended that Cambridge should be the capital of the new Commonwealth, and for three years the government sat at Cambridge, out of the first seven years of the colony; and you remember, of course, that during the siege of Boston, Cambridge again had a similar honor. There are, I think, some other respects in which she can claim a conspicuous part in the things of real importance in our nation.

Going through the streets of Cambridge on a summer's day, one is struck with the number of people that are walking about who do not live here. What are they here for? They are here for the historical sights and the literary associations of the City of Cambridge. Cambridge is particularly rich in these things, — things that count for something. They count for so much that I believe Cambridge may claim a very conspicuous position not only in this Commonwealth, but in the whole country; and if we claim in the field of literature not only those who have chiefly written in Cambridge, but those who were born and educated here and afterwards lived in the adjoining suburb of Boston, we begin to see that Cambridge is justly called the literary metropolis.

REPORTS FOR THE PRINT CHARGE

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Cons. Thomas W. Resco., Theorem.

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OPERING ADDRESS OF RICHARD PENNY DAYA

Memories of The Campagner Harverest Scorery, Lamin and Germania

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Country through the streets of Cambridge on a summer's day, one is struct, with the number of people that are culting about who do not live here. What are they here for ', They are bere for the day for the next that the first people is particularly rich in these things, — things builded. Cambridge is particularly rich in these things, — things that count for something. They count for so such that I bellet a that count for something. They count for so such that I bellet a cambridge into come in a very conscipience personal man only in the field of librature not only these who have things written in the field of librature not only these who have things written in the although whom and educated here and either wards lived in the although wo she that

And yet, with all this richness of literary and historical subjects and associations within the domain of Cambridge, how strange it is that we have never had, except for a fleeting moment, an historical society. Now we have started one. We are a little late. We have lost some of the sources of information, I am sorry to say, but we expect with industry to gather together all that can be had, and future generations will thank us for what we shall have done.

Now, as to the work of this society, I hope we shall do something more than the mere locating of the palisade, or the finding where the first president's house was, or the exact location of this, that, or the other house or street. Those are all valuable, but why? Because they are connected with people of character. Now, I should like to see our historical society take a deep interest in the character of our ancestors. At one time it was common to laud to the skies the virtues of the Pilgrim Fathers. I am rather sorry to see, creeping into the historical pamphlets, a habit of criticism of their failings and faults. They doubtless had those; they had the failings of their own virtues; but let us remember that a good many things that we criticise them for were the common faults of those days all over the world, and our ancestors had them in less degree than many others. But, after all, if we can only copy their virtues I think we shall do well. I think we need them to-day, - the truth, the courage, the uprightness, the manliness, and the high aspiration; and then, if we will make up for their deficiencies, if we will add to their virtues everything we think they may have lacked, such as a good sense of humor, friendliness, consideration for others, and more charity of judgment, then Cambridge may again be the metropolis in the realm of great ideals. Already it seems to me we have in Cambridge something for which we may well be proud, and that is the simplicity of life which we see all around us. We owe it probably largely to the University, that appreciation of the things that are worth having, - the intellectual endowments, music, literature, and art, the kindly neighborry feeling; and when we think how this country is growing in material things, how people surround themselves with larger and larger houses and more and more comforts, until at last the things, as Emerson says, "mount the saddle and ride mankind," it seems to me that it is well for Cambridge - just as she sent out from And yet with all this richness of literary and historical subjects and associations within the domain of Confushins how annuage it is that we have never bad, except the a flecting moment, at historical and society. Now we have started one, We are a bulk lare. We have ione some of the stances of intermallon, I are somy to say, but we expect that hallotter to gather regulator all that can is not we expect that hallotter to gather regulator all that can be had but we expect that hallotter to gather or for what we shall have about the stant and there are the stant we shall have

here the soldiers that went to Bunker Hill; just as she sent out the first company of the first regiment in the Civil War; and just as she has sent out many of the great ideas that have taken hold of the community, — now to send forth that idea of plain living and high thinking for which she is so justly noted.

It is something that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has always taken a deep interest in Cambridge; has always had something to do with Harvard University, and Harvard University is Cambridge. The Commonwealth had for a long time, as you know, a part in the government of the College. That has now passed, but she has never ceased to take an interest in it, and I don't believe any of us would think that we had got our College degree if the Lancers did not escort the Governor out to Commencement. It is unfortunate that the Governor cannot represent the Commonwealth to-night, but we have somebody who well represents the good name of this old State. It is something that we have an attorney general who maintains the highest and best traditions of the bar, who can try a cause célèbre with justness and fairness, not turning the public prosecutor into a public persecutor, who, by his conduct of his great office receives the applause of all wise and just thinkers, and especially of those who are expert, viz., the members of the bar. We have him here to-night, and I therefore take great pleasure in introducing to you the Hon. HERBERT PARKER, the Attorney General, to reply for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ADDRESS OF HERBERT PARKER

MR. CHAIRMAN, PRESIDENT ELIOT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

GRATEFULLY I appreciate your courtesy that gives me opportunity to share with you in this dignified, inspiring, and instructive occasion. Years past I came to Cambridge to seek the truth, and all that I have discovered had its source here. I come again tonight to discover that the truth again confronts me here, not in the over-courteous, gracious words of your dignified presiding officer, but through the frank speech of the analyst and annotator of our time, the newspaper writer. You may think I am unduly

bere the soldiers that went to Bunken Hill; just us she east out the first company of the instrugiment in the Civil War; and just as she has sent out many of the great diese that have taken hold of the community, — now to send furth that their idea of plain living and high thinking for which who is so justly noted.

It is something that the Commonwealth of Massachuseaus has always taken a steep interest in Commontes; has always had some things to sto with Marsach Lairenday and Harrard University in Commontes. The contest is the College. The lass now passed, but the lass never coured to take an interest in in, and I know, a part in the government of the College. The lass now don't believe any, of as would think that we had got one College degree it the Lancers did not except the Covernor out to Commonwealth to night, but we have somebody who will represent the Commonwealth to night, but we have somebody who will represent the Commonwealth to night, but we have somebody who will represent the first and now the passed of this old. State. It is something that traditions of the lair who can try a case which with itself and has and fairness, not triving the old try a case which with itself and has soulon, who, by his conducts of his great office requires the opplicate of his great office requires the overtime with the order of the second of the order of the second of the bar. We have him have remirent, and then with the order that the order of the and the contest. The montest of the dream in introducing to you the flow who flow with the Commonwealth of Massachuse (someral, to reply for the Commonwealth of Massachuse (someral).

ADDRESS OF HERBERT PARKER

Mr. Crambas, Personsor Baror, Lance is a Gentleman Granter of the gives and opportunity is start with your nature that gives and opportunity is start with your natural to the displantation of instruction occasion. Transpost I came to Cambridge to said the roub, and all that I have discovered feel its source here. I come again to hight to discover that the rate of your dispulled presidence in the over-contents and here, not an object the over-contents are gracious words of your dispulled presidence of the over-contents are gracious words of your dispulled presidence of our law through the transpaper writter. For may think I aim applied on the gracies I aim applied your through the newspaper writter. For may think I aim applied on the time, the newspaper writter.

elated, my friends, because now, for the first time, I rise to the Olympian heights of this platform, to which heretofore I had only gazed with uplifted eye. But I speak to you in chastened spirit and in all humility.

Mr. President, though you be the presiding officer of a historical society, though I gratefully appreciate your kindly words, take lesson from the stern candor of this newspaper writer and be severe and accurate in your speech rather than enthusiastic in your hospitality, which is part of your kindly nature.

This historian of the newspaper, in one of the journals the other day, forecast this occasion—a friend has sent me the article, for there are always friends who send one this kind of communication. Very justly the writer has said that Cambridge had no occasion to go outside of her own borders for men of eloquence, of learning, and of distinction; I will read the words of the article: "The ancient city has not been obliged to go abroad for eloquent and distinguished speakers, the only exception being the attorney general." And so, having read you the observations of my friends the journalists, I now proceed to verify the exception of which this article gave you notice.

I have come down to-day from a remote country town west of you, but not wholly dissociated from this City of Cambridge and its early history; it is matter of no small pride to me, Mr. President, that two hundred and fifty years ago, in spite of all the then attractions and uplifting associations that obtained here in Cambridge, there were wise and discreet men who, leaving their dwelling places by the Charles, went westward to the meadows of the Nashua, and in 1650, Sergeant Phillips, here in the even then classic shades of the College, and speaking of what is now my own loved town of Lancaster, and of the particularly beautiful fertile valleys of the then Pennacook River, said, even to Cambridge men, that this new country was "a place desirable as any in the land." And from thenceforward there has been a more or less constant emigration from Cambridge to Lancaster.

We, in turn, claim as your Chairman has claimed in regard to Boston, that the great City of Cambridge is but a suburb of our town, and, indulging in a bit more of historical recollection and reflection, — I ask you to pardon my boasting of my own community, for boastfulness with regard to one's own loved habita-

clated, my friends, normule now, for the first time, I rise to the Olynspian beights of tide platform, to which heretalized I into also graved with applified eye. But I speak to you in character applied and in all healther.

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And from them of Loudington to be set while as more or less artistant that the land. I have the land them the land.

We in turn, their as your Chairman has distinct in regard to Boston that the great City of Cambridge is het a subject of selection town, and individual to a bit mean of listerial resolution and reflection.

I see you to parell my beauting of my own some municy, for biasticliness with regard to one's own town transfer

tion, one's own fields and friends, is, after all, the very reflection of ardent patriotism, - it is claimed, rightfully claimed, that Cambridge is an ancient and distinguished shire town; here sit the learned justices, and here all the formalities of the administration of a just and upright law are made manifest to the community: but Lancaster, - we have no historical society to preserve the incidents of our past, and so we have to tell of them ourselves, and preserve by tradition facts otherwise unrecorded. It is related that in the ancient days Lancaster, too, might have been a shire town, but the town fathers met and reflected upon an issue so momentous to the people, and like all wise men and fathers, they consulted the town mothers upon the question of the morality and expediency of the plan; and it was unanimously decided that all the probable glories of a shire town, with its impressive court-house and its assembling of the ministers of the law, were to be ignored and disclaimed; for they said, "that while the courts will bring us dignity, prestige, and importance in the State, they will also bring us litigious crowds. Where there are sheriffs there will also be bailiffs, gamesters, and horse-races; that where there are lawyers, there are unscrupulous and immoral clients, and these will tend to tempt the youth from the virtues of the simple rural life." metropolitan ambition yielded to rustic isolation, and we have had no court in Lancaster, but have adjudged our own controversies, man to man, upon the rights that the moral law has fixed for us; and therefore you shall see in the town of Lancaster the administration of the very spirit of the fathers, the very manifestation of the fundamental law of free, self-respecting, self-governing men, in the preservation of the town meeting in all its original untainted virtue to-day. So we have escaped the cares, trials, and complexities that attend the development and growth of any city.

But now you will inquire, very properly, Why is this guest whom we have invited to come here to speak of the glories of Cambridge indulging in boastful praises of his own town? But I intended only to remind you that Lancaster is the offspring of Cambridge and her virtues are those of inheritance. I come down again, back with Sergeant Phillips from the happy valleys of Lancaster to the shades, classic and inspiring as they are, of Cambridge,

as a child returning to the home of his fathers.

I had almost been misled by an assumed anachronism to-night,

of orders patriotlers, - it > claimed, rightfully claimed, that Cam-

But now you will inquire, vary properly, (Why is this guest whom we have inwited to come here to apack of the glores of Cambridge individue in bootstini position of his own town! Hut I intended only to remind you that hancester is the offening of Cambridge and her virtues are those of inherlonger. I nome flow anglin, back with Sergeaus, Phillips from the happy valleys of Lougastar to the shades, classic and inspiring as theways, of the boundary, as a child respective to the length of the

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because not having read your invitation properly, I had come believing that this was the 275th anniversary of the historical society of Cambridge. But when I looked about me I could not have believed this was so, for I observed no evidence of such antiquity before me, nor can I believe, as I am told, that your society is in its infancy unless I believe that here, as it well may be, the classic myth is realized, and, like Minerva, you have attained full maturity at your birth.

But here is no occasion, with your Chairman, to regret that this organization has not been of longer corporate existence, for I speak the truth to you when I say that Cambridge, of all communities within this broad land of ours, has least needed a formal organization like this; for true it is that every son and daughter of Massachusetts, every son and daughter of this great nation of ours, who knows and reveres the history of New England and of Cambridge, has been himself and herself a self-constituted member of the Cambridge Historical Society, preserving its traditions, holding the ideals of the fathers before us, keeping in their own hearts and in their own memories all that any historical society can treasure and record.

And yet, it is well that this organization has been founded. It is well for you, it is well for this great Commonwealth; for the historical societies are, in a way, like the Vestal Virgins, who keep constantly alight upon the altars of our history and of our patriotism the spirit through which the nation must live. Guardians of this sacred inheritance are the members of this society; noble charge committed to them, and committed to safe and trustworthy hands!

We are wont to hear our friends from greater industrial communities than this boast that the real activities of the nation are those that they foster and which they advance; that the great pathways of commercialism have passed us by and gone elsewhere. And it may be true, in a measure. They say we are a provincial people, and so we are, and I, for one, am proud of it; for our provincialism consists chiefly in the belief that the inheritance that we have is as noble as that of any man or woman of any time. And though it be said that we are not to-day advancing in the very forefront of the most eager material or industrial activities of this fervent time in which we live, it is certain that the torch of faith and learning that

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because not having read your invitation properly. I had come he lieving that this was the 275th anniversory of the distorical specify of Cambridge. But when I lorded about me I lead not large believed this was so, for I observed no eridence of south antiquity before me, nor can I believed an order, that your sociols is in between unless I believed all there, as it well may be, the classed its infancy unless I believe allet here, as it well may be, the classed regions are based, and this Minery, you have a commit and contains at your with

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THE CHAIRMAN: Next on our programme comes The City of Cambridge, — dear old Cambridge, — not dear Old Cambridge, but dear, old, Cambridge. We had expected to have our present Mayor, Hon. Augustine J. Daly, to reply for the city, one who has had two years of a most useful and courteous and able administration, who has handled some of the most difficult questions to the great advantage of the city; but unfortunately he is detained in the western part of the State, and by some accident we did not receive this news until this afternoon; and I thought I should have to say of Cambridge, "There she stands; she needs no encomium; she speaks for herself." But somehow or other in Cambridge we always are able to find some one who can and will stand in the breach. It is a good quality. We have many able, public-spirited men in Cambridge to-day; and because we have been able to put our finger on one of them even at this eleventh hour we still have somebody to speak for the City of Cambridge. Allow me but one word on the University and the Town. In our city there is no "town"

lighted the dawn of our national life still blaces bern, lighting new hopes and aspartitions everywhere between the borders of the print occans that define our shares. The print we greath were encicited on the alast of the rathers in this New England of ours, — we are on the alast of the rathers in this New England of ours, — we are drughters and she remote descendants of Pflyrim and Portugate to light ogain the terral of research and of highe at the sore and to that of high ogain the Constantive of March Division and Portugated for the Constantive of March Division and Portugate environ, and hosting the very soil upon which Division and Portugate landed, the very seed-ground of the geties and isome of our nation have a sacrid trust committed to us; and it is well that retaining have a sacrid trust committed to us; and it is well that retaining this, leaved this association to keep ever alive that which is also test the commercial to the province and manners as well, have and highest inspiration of a propie, and the particular of the grow, the continues, forefact, the factor of the province of the Read warmer, of the faith, the hope, and the particular of their own fathers, formeless of the State and of alse Republic

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and "gown"; it is all one. With what patience and complacency has many a citizen contemplated the taking his gate off its hinges and turning it into a neighbor's yard. How many a tradesman of this city has quietly entered as the ordinary expenses of his business, as wear and tear, the new signs which he has to purchase several times in the course of the twelve months. After all, Cambridge is proud of the University, and I think not only because we owe it so much just as a great institution, but because of the good judgment and the fine inspiration of its men who have lived and still live among us as our neighbors and as our citizens.

For Cambridge to-night we shall have the pleasure of hearing Mr. George A. Giles, President of the Common Council of the City of Cambridge.

ADDRESS OF GEORGE A. GILES

Mr. President, Members of the Society, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is distressing enough for a poor, humble, innocent member of an insignificant, criticised Common Council to be asked to face this intelligent audience without being asked to follow such a talented speaker as our Attorney General. It is indeed, however, an honor to represent a city like dear old Cambridge in any official capacity at any public gathering, — any worthy public gathering, — and it is an honor to be privileged to speak on such an occasion for one who has come to be known as a most efficient, painstaking, conscientious, and faithful public servant as has his Honor, Mayor Daly. It is because of this that I am here, and because I believe it is the duty of every citizen — every good citizen —to do his or her part, whether it be little or much, towards encouraging, towards promoting, any movement which will perpetuate any organization or institution which tends to cultivate civic pride and civic patriotism.

Cambridge, you all know, is no mean city. Cambridge is a well-governed city; she is proud of her sons; she is proud of her institutions; she is proud of her University; it is the greatest uni-

and "gown"; it is all one. With what patience and complacency, has many a citizen contemplated the taking his
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Nor Cambridge to high we shall have the pleasure of houring Mr. Ground A. Gursa, President of the Common Council of the City of Cambridge.

ADDRESS OF GEORGE A. CH.ES

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Cambridge; you all limits, it no mountain. Cambridge is a wall; governmed city; she is groud of her sons; she is proud of her inclination; she is ground of her University; situation ground and versity in these United States. She has a right to be proud of her history. No more fitting spot, no more appropriate city could be selected by any body of men for the organization of a historical society than the City of Cambridge; and I believe it eminently proper, Mr. President, on behalf of the Chief Executive of this city, to tender to this organization,—to this body of men who have organized and who make up The Cambridge Historical Society,—an expression of appreciation for its existence. For by it occasions like these are made possible in which we may celebrate our city's history.

I bespeak, therefore, for the society the hearty co-operation of every public-spirited citizen in our city, and I bespeak the hearty co-operation of every incoming city government. Future generations will find occasion to thank The Cambridge Historical Society for handing down to posterity the glory and honor and fame and history of our own city. Cambridge says to this society, Godspeed in your efforts.

THE CHAIRMAN: The schools have always stood as an important part of our community from the very foundation of our government, and the schools of Cambridge have not failed us now. They have nobly responded to the interest which has been shown in them. It has been arranged by the school board that addresses be given to-day in all the public schools of Cambridge, and not only the public schools, but the parochial schools also have had addresses on our early history. In addition to this there have been studies in this particular regard, this historical respect, and the Cambridge Public Library has had a bulletin issued, giving the chief books on all the subjects which relate to the early history of Cambridge, and those have been largely taken advantage of. It is quite interesting to hear that two hundred pupils of the schools have been in the Cambridge Public Library calling for books on the early history of our city. In addition to these things they have been training a chorus for this occasion, and, as you see, the orchestra of the

ready in these United States. She has a right to be proud of her bistory. No more fitting spot, no more appropriate sity could be selected by any body of men for the organization of a bisassial society than the filty of Cambridge; and I believe it eminerally proper, Mr. President, on behalf of the Chief Excentive of the city, to tender in this organization,—to this locky of man who have organized and she upde in Tirk Camprime Historiana Society, as an expression of approximation of the formations. The organization of the provide the organization of the provide the organization of the organization of

Livespeak, therefore, for the seciety the hearty co-operation of every public-special classes in our city, and I been all the hearty co-operation of every incoming city government. Future planes tions will find conscious I that the Campanion Historican Society for handling down to presente this glory and honor and fame and history of our own city. Cambridge says to this softery, Godapeed in your efforts.

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Cambridge Public Latin School will accompany them. This orchestra has already played for us. We are now to have an interlude of music from the public school chorus, with the Latin School orchestra.

A selected chorus from the Cambridge public schools, accompanied by the orchestra of the Cambridge Latin School, then rendered the selections set forth on the printed programme.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Puritan fathers came not to found a government, but a theocracy; and the great man of the community was the pastor. When it was questioned where Harvard College, as it afterwards came to be called, should be placed, it was suggested that it had better be at Salem, and various other locations were considered. which decided them that it should come to "New Town" was because a distinguished clergyman, Mr. Shepard, was in New Town, and it was for the purpose of being under his influence and hearing his sermons that the college was founded here, which afterwards gave New Town the name of Cambridge. We have with us now in Cambridge two churches representing the Shepard Church, one the legal, and the other one, it is claimed, the spiritual successor of the original. They are both spiritual successors, but one in creed and in doctrine more closely than the other. We have with us to-night the pastor representing the successor in doctrine, and he will reply for the First Church in Cambridge, and, inclusively, for all the churches of Cambridge; a man who has for very nearly forty years held the pastorate of the Shepard Memorial Church, and who has devoted his time and his energies to all that is best in the community, a man who has broad interests, who for a long time was the secretary of the Board of Overseers of Harvard and a man who is always willing to give his great talents and deep thought for every

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Cambridge Public Latin School will accompany them. This orchostes has already played for us. We are now to have an interlude of music from the public school chorus, with the Latin School erchestra.

A selected obscus from the Combridge public schools, accompanied, by the organization of the Cambridge Laum School, then required the schoolsons set forth on the printed programme.

important cause, from philanthropy to politics; and to-night he is going to speak to us, and to the City of Cambridge, and to our Historical Society, for the First Church in Cambridge — Dr. McKenzie.

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ADDRESS OF ALEXANDER McKENZIE

On February 1, 1636, O. S., the First Church in Cambridge was formed. This was the eleventh church in Massachusetts. The first church under Hooker and Stone was about to remove to Connecticut, but a few of the members, including John Bridge, were to remain here. Thomas Shepard was called from England and reached Boston in the ship "Defence" in October, 1635, accompanied by about sixty friends. They had not intended to make this their permanent home, but they found that this was expedient. They purchased the houses which were to be deserted, and the new church was organized, and Mr. Shepard was chosen to be its minister. That church has kept its place to this hour. The men who composed it were Englishmen, a fact which explains their action. They sought a greater liberty than was permitted in England, and a church which should be separate from the State and purer than the one which they had left. Others who agreed with them in principle preferred to seek the reformation of the Church in which they were born. These men took the bolder step which brought them hither. In Governor Winthrop's words, they saw "no place to flie into but the wildernesse." They wished to be joined in a church for their own edification, and that they might advance their purpose "to carry the Gospell into those parts of the world, to help on the cuminge of the fulnesse of the Gentiles." They were conservative with all the boldness of their enterprise. They asserted the right to do their own thinking, which is a permanent Puritan trait, and they were prepared to maintain that right at any cost. But they recognized authority, and they turned to the Bible which in 1611 had been published in the authorized version, and there they sought the truth which they were to hold and to teach, and the form of organization which they should adopt. In matters of belief they were well settled. They had not broken from the National Church upon questions of faith. They had the

important cause, from philanthropy to politics; and to-night he is going to speak to us, and to the City of Cambridge, and to one Historical Society, for the Plats Church in Cambridge — Dr. McKryzix.

ADDRESS OF ALEXANDER MoRENZIE.

water There and the greater their was permitted in The second second will be a part of the second seco

old creeds and did not find it necessary to add to their number. But they required every one who entered into fellowship with them to declare his own belief and to justify it in his experience. A book kept by Mr. Shepard containing fifty of these personal confessions is preserved, although by some unwarranted mischance it has passed out of the hands of the Church to which it belongs. They held the general theological belief of their time. The clearest statement of their faith and fellowship is embodied in the compact to which they agreed. I have not been able to find a separate form of words; and I have assumed with good reason that they accepted the form which had a little before been adopted by the First Church in Boston. That form is still in use here and is both a creed and a covenant, and as it now stands is in these words:

We who are now brought together and united into one Church, under the Lord Jesus Christ, our Head, in such sort as becometh all those whom He hath redeemed and sanctified to Himself, do here solemnly and religiously, as in His most holy presence, promise and bind ourselves to walk in all our ways according to the rule of the Gospel, and in all sincere conformity to His holy ordinances, and in mutual love and respect each to other, so near as God shall give us grace.

The fitness of this agreement for its purpose is manifest; and the spirit of the men, in the humility of their courage, is revealed in the happy phrase which closes and seals their agreement, "so near as God shall give us grace." They adopted the only form of organization and government which was practicable, and for this they believed they had full precedent and authority. Their method and action, beyond their thought, were a prophecy of the Republic which was to come. Soon after came the Westminster Confession, to which they agreed, and the Cambridge platform, which is still the basis of the Puritan Church. It is not accurate to call these founders Calvinists, although for the most part they assented to Calvin's teaching and felt his influence. But he had been dead more than twenty years, and in the year of his death Shakespeare and Galileo were born. Thought had not stood still in this interval. When the Plymouth people were about to leave Holland, Robinson warned them against entrenchment in the past. "Saith he, you see the Calvinists stick where he left them." He told his people to be old creeds and slid not find it necessary to aid to their nearlow But they required eyes, one who arranged into followship with them to declare his own haust one to quartly it in his exportance. A book kept by Mr. Suggest combining this of them personal confessions is preserved, although its some unwarranted mestament? I have passed out of the hands of the Charch to which it beinges. They held the gravest should give all belief of the chart is beinges, extended the standard of the chart are chartered and the metallic of words; and I have assumed with good reason that they descent down the form which had a little before been adopted by the Print Charch in Booking. If all form is still in aschere-end as both a creed and a sevential, and are there should is in these words.

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The fidness of this agreement for taryurpose is manifest; and the spirit of the men, in the benefity of their common is severaled in the many phrase whom aloses and seals their agreement, "so hear as God abut give nearment." They adorted the only form of organization and government which was questionable, and for this they believed that they government which was questionable, and for this they believed that but procedent and authority. Their ment of adorted believed that they are thought when a propiety of the liquidic serious, beyond their was to one after came the Westernstee Care and which is sufficient that the manifest of a transfer of a transfer and the common serious and the came and the common serious and the came a

expectant of further light and to be ready to receive it. This was the temper of the Puritans who came here. They had no thought of abandoning the principles of their belief, but they sought to understand them more fully. There were many strong points in Calvinism and to these they adhered. They believed stoutly in the sovereignty of God and the sanctity of duty; in His election and predestination, in which they believed they were embraced. They taught the divine mercy, while at times they suggested the limits of the illimitable. The robust virtues of the system were incarnate in them: an unconquerable will, daring, persistence; in their firmness they were stubborn. Calvinism which should have made fatalists made heroes, and, in Froude's words, "set its face against illusion and mendacity." They had the rugged virtues which were adapted to a rugged climate and a hard soil. Men of less vigor would not have come, or coming would not have stayed. Art, which is often more truthful than biography, has presented the men in two representative statues of bronze: of a clergyman and a deacon. John Harvard sits over his open book while the snow falls on his uncovered head; and John Bridge from the Common looks into the wintry wind wearing his summer suit. That is the kind of men they were, calmly defiant of the weather. It is this generation, not their own, which has erected these monuments.

They were rigid and needed to be; intolerant of evil within their gates and of interference from without. They never pursued a man to his harm, but they insisted on the rights for which they had paid a great price. If others differed from them, and persisted in doing it, there was room enough along the coast and in the interior for them to enjoy their diversity. Others might do as they pleased if they would allow them to do as they pleased on their own ground. Intolerance against interference was their habit. The method had this advantage, that it diffused liberty. Roger Williams would not have done the work of which Rhode Island boasts, if he had not been urged with some insistence, and against his will, to transfer himself and his desires to the vacant field where he could fulfil his purpose unhindered and unhindering. Providence dates from 1636. We are to-night commemorating the earliest days of the town and I must not come through later generations. There are things afterwards which we deeply regret, but these belonged in the times and to the world, - to "Old England" more than to

expectant of further light and to be ready to receive it. This was the temper of the Purtues who came leave. They had no bought to abandoning the pranciples of their bolich, but they camp points in motorstand them more fully. There were many arong points in the sovereigner of food and rise smally at daty; in Fit election can and are their smally at daty; in Fit election and are instituted the smally at daty; in Fit election and are instituted the small relative to Fit election and are instituted the fitting the fit election in the same and are instituted the classic which were embraced the limits of the illimitable. The closest varies of the estates were instituted to the illimitable. The closest varies of the states of the estates were instituted in these; an amount election of the illimitation and mendency. They had then recede the medecation of the frontes which were depoted the arranged classic world which were adopted to a rugged classic and a hard soil. More of the less vigor would not have some, or coming would not have sowed and had not have often more in two representative states of humans of a viery men and a denomal of the what is often more states of humans of a viery men and a denomal of the what we have some and a denomal of the what we had weather and some of a viery had a continued the common looks of the what we said wanter also over his open how the common looks and, were said wanter also over his open how the common looks and, were said wanter also over his open how the common looks and, were said wanter also over his open how the common looks and, were said wanter also said wanter. That is this general of meaning we said wanter also said wanter also said wanter also said wanter, the water also said wanter also said wanter also said wanter also said wanter also said wanter. That is this general

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New England. We can forgive much to men who wrought for the advantage of those who should come after them, whose work has lasted, into whose sacrifices and toils we have been glad to enter. The ruder side of their life and estate forces itself upon our notice. It was not all rude. Women were here, and children. There were pleasant homes and faithful friendships, and the days were not devoid of the things which brighten and lighten life. They kept Christmas in spirit, though fearing its companions. They read the carols, and I fancy that they sang them quietly. Their letters are rich in loving and tender thoughts. You do not greatly change men by bringing them across the sea. The heart will beat.

Our founders were large-minded men. The leaders among them were well born. Many had been trained at Cambridge and Oxford. They had inherited a love of learning and confidence in its utility. I cannot do better than to recall the words of Mr. Lowell spoken from this platform: "That happy breed of men who both in Church and State led our first emigration were children of the most splendid intellectual epoch that England has ever known." It is in witness to the men and their spirit that in the beginning they set up their College in the wilderness. The events recorded at the College gate are in their order and in the terms of their thought. After they had builded their houses, provided for their livelihood, reared convenient places for God's worship, and settled the civil government: "one of the next things we longed for and looked after was to advance learning and perpetuate it to posterity, dreading to leave an illiterate ministry to the Churches, when our present ministers shall lie in the dust." The Churches and the ministers led the way, and the College was founded, and endowed with a minister's money and a minister's name. It was placed here, rather than elsewhere, because this was "a place very pleasant and accommodate," and "under the orthodox and soul flourishing ministry of Mr. Thomas Shepheard." Thenceforth the Church and its minister, with the neighboring Churches and ministers, made their College the object of their special care, giving out of their poverty for its support and out of their wealth for its guidance. In its turn the College helped the Churches even as it had been planned. No town has a finer beginning than this. The studies of the College were worthy of the scholars who ordered them. The circumference of their learning was as large as it is now, but there has been a vast

New England. We can forgive much to men who wangeld he the advantage of those with about or on other them, whose work has lasted, and whose sanificat and reals we have been glad to come The rather side of their life and come form thest upon our notion. It was not all rade: Women were has, and militian. There were not pleasant homes and thirtied inendships, and the days were not devoid of the thirty which injuries and the days were not characters in spirit, thought fourth, its longer hand the capture than appropriate form a single land that they are also called and the days and the rather than them are not them appears the sea of the product of the lands who they have also not product that the wind the rather than across the sea. The head will be the lands will be the sea of the sea of the lands will be the lands will be the lands will be the lands will be the lands.

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filling in as knowledge has grown from more to more. By this the Church profits as it expected to do. How close the connection has been is signified by the fact that even to-day the memorial slab of Henry Dunster the first President rests on the grave of Jonathan Mitchel, the second minister. I may speak of the College only in this alliance, and from the side of the old Church. Both Church and College have lived, which means that they have grown, and less in numbers than in life. The truths which were believed have been illumined in the increased light. They have drawn upon the life of the world. Facts have more meaning and force; proportions have changed; statements and definitions have been renewed. The College keeps the Church engraven on its seal and emblazoned in its windows. It was not intended, but when an inscription was sought for the wall over our heads nothing was found better than the words of the prophet which an earlier generation had written above the grave of the graduate of 1712, who longer than any other had served the Church as its minister; words which we read in the Vulgate as often as we come hither, "Qui autem docti, fuerint fulgebunt, . . . in perpetuas æternitates."

I must not attempt to trace the history of the Church far from its beginning. It has lived to do its part for the town which has dealt generously by it. The Church taught patriotism and devotion when the Colonies declared their independence. Among the histories of that time is one entitled "The Pulpit of the American Revolution," which recognizes the influence of the ministry. In our own day the Church has asserted Union and Liberty and has defended them that the Republic might be preserved. Samuel Adams was not the last of the Puritans. For fourteen thousand Sundays the Church has served the community and the country in its teaching, and over one hundred thousand days by its varied ministries. It has taught duty, virtue, piety, and has sought to breathe into the common life the spirit of truth and charity. Many churches have gathered around the first, where they stand in their strength, the largest society known among us, in the range of its purpose and effort. The latest are one with the earliest in the power of an endless life.

I must not obscure the fact that after an unbroken fellowship of two hundred years the old church became two households. There is no contention save as both contend for truth and duty; and both Alling in as knowledge has grown from more to more. By this the Church profits as it expected to do. How close the contraction has been it equilled by the first that even to-day the memorial ship of Henry Denstor the first lineads at rests on the grave of Jeanthan Mitchel, the mecond minister. I may speak of the College only in this alliance, and from the said of the old Church Hath Church that alliance, and from the said of the old Church Hath Church and to the College have fragily which metrs that they have grown, and has an analysis at the transfer that the church that the chart in the fragested light. They have grown aparties the averal. From the fragested light of the world. From him and the contraction have another than an incorporation have shown and the world of the wild over our near that when an incorporation the world above the grave of the Church as its minister respective heaven and above the world of the college that the Church as its minister; world which we read the Church as its minister; world which we read to the Valgets as often as the contraction between the college that to be comed brider, "Cur agraem and markets of the Valgets as often as the contraction of the college that the Church as its minister; "Cur agraem above that the Church as its minister; "Cur agraem above the contractions alternation."

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stand for helpfulness and good will. There are two houses, but we keep Thanksgiving Day under one roof.

THE CHAIRMAN: Just think of our richness here in Cambridge! With our church literature and early history we would have had enough to make most cities proud; but we have in our midst the leading University of the country, at least in those things for which a university is founded. It may not lead on the river or in the football field, but universities are not founded for athletics. Those are but pastimes. But in other things it is justly claimed that our university does lead. Even the university at Cambridge, in England, for which the town was named, in some respects is far behind Harvard to-day. If a young man wants to take a postgraduate course, as it is very commonly called, and would like to go into the pleasant shades of Oxford, or study in the old halls of Cambridge, he will find it is hardly worth his while, because he will not have the opportunities there for various kinds of post-graduate work which he has here.

As for the person who is to speak for Harvard to-night, there is so much to say that if one were merely to say all the important things it would take the whole time of this meeting to-night, and you know him, all of you, so well, that it would not be necessary for me to say one single word; but I do not think you would be pleased or The Cambridge Historical Society be satisfied, if I did not at least try to say something to which you can respond. The great authority on education, not only in this country, but perhaps of the civilized world; a great statesman, not in active politics, but a leader in statesmanlike ideas; and the truths which have emanated from him have had their influence in the growth of the country; and last, but not least, as the heart is greater than the head, our own much beloved neighbor, President Charles W. Eliot.

stand for helpfulness and good will. There are two houses, our we keep Thanksgiving Asy onder one roof.

The Chargean S. Just think of our richness here in the bridge! With our chard, literature and early dislowere would have had enough to make must cities proud; but we have in our midst the leading University of the country, at least the those entires are not required to the the those with the first in those entire to the time to the the social Hall and may not founded for athletics. Those are not misses are not founded for athletics. Those are inversing that in eather things it is justly claimed that our university does lead. Even the university at Cambridge, in England, for which the down was named, in some respects is far behind which the down was named, in some respects is far behind. Harvard to-day. If a young man work to take a postgraduate course, as it is very continoully called, and would like to go into the pleasant shades of Ostoril, or shady in the old balls of Cambridge, he will find it is basely in the start his while, because he will not have the opportunities worth his while, because he will not have the opportunities

As for the person who is to speak for Harvard to-night, there is so much to say that if one were morely to say all the important things it would take the whole time of this meating to-night, and you know him all of you, so well, that it would not be necessary for me to say one single word; but I do not think, you would be pleased or The Landwidge but I do not think, you would be pleased or The Landwidge Historical Society be satisfied, if I did not ableast the to say something to which you can respond. The great authority on education, not only in this country, but perhaps of the birdinal world; a treat statesman, not in this country, but perhaps of the dividinal world; a treat statesman, not in this country, but perhaps of the dividinal world; a treat statesman him have had their sollows; and the great is called the great to the great to the great of the country; and last, but not least, us the head, our own ranch beloves neighbor, President than the head, our own ranch beloves neighbor, President

ADDRESS OF CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Schoolgirls and Schoolboys, and Members of the Cambridge Historical Society:

I suppose that one of the reasons I have been able to do some small part of the work which Mr. Dana was good enough to describe in such ample phrase is that I have lived in Cambridge for fifty-six years, longer than most persons in this room have lived. Now, Cambridge is a good place in which to study, not only the history of the American people, but the history and development of their ideals; and if a man wants to learn what the leading ideas of the American people have been he cannot live in a better place than Cambridge.

I heard Mr. James F. Rhodes, one of the most distinguished historical writers of to-day, saying to a small company of gentlemen a few weeks ago that James Russell Lowell had a clearer view of the quality of the American people, a more perfect sympathy with them, a better appreciation and understanding of their gifts, ways, and hopes than any other American of the nineteenth century except Abraham Lincoln. Now, James Russell Lowell was born here, passed almost the whole of his life here, - the whole of it except when he was in Europe on eminent public service, - wrote here, and died here. For him Cambridge was that "pleasant and accommodate place" which it was for the infant College. Here he drank in the New England landscape. Here he learned to love the New England birds, the marshes of the Charles, and the ample scope of field, grove, and sky. Here he learned to love the people of New England, and to comprehend both their past and their future.

Why has Cambridge been so good a place to teach Americanism? Partly because it was founded for the magnificent purpose which Dr. McKenzie has described. Hither men came across the sea, under brave leadership, and with superb ideals, seeking freedom to worship God; and here they stayed to found a commonwealth and to build up their modest fortunes. They sought first the Kingdom of God, but other things "pleasant and accommodate" were added to them; and this Commonwealth became the most truly prosperous and the happiest community in the civilized world.

ADDRESS OF CHARGE MILLIAM ELIOT

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So Cambridge has been a good place for the College to grow up. But the College has returned in some measure these blessings. these favors from the town and the province. What characterizes the Cambridge of to-day in regard to its material possessions and resources? Moderation. There is not a rich man in Cambridge according to the standard of the times, not one. Plenty of people in comfortable circumstances, well-to-do, but not one rich man! What are the best houses in Cambridge to-day? Those that were built more than a hundred years ago. Our standard of living has remained simple and moderate; substantial, if you please, but plain. Now, the College has helped to that good end. Here have lived hundreds of men full of thought, and courage, and high purpose, but living simple lives. The presence of these men, generation after generation, has helped to characterize the place, has served to determine, in large measure, its quality; has made it wise, and strong, and simple.

This is a great service to be rendered to any community. It is a service which becomes more and more precious as the republic develops. Let us hope that this service will continue to be rendered by the University to the growing city and the growing State.

We cannot help but look forward with some anxiety to the future of Cambridge, because of the prodigious change in the nature of its population. The Puritans no longer control Cambridge; the suffrage is no longer limited to members of the Puritan church. Many races are mixed in our resident population. I visited not long ago a public kindergarten in Putnam Avenue. Among twenty-two children on the floor there were eight different nationalities; and the loveliest of the children was a little Russian Jewess. But let us look forward with good courage and with the hope and expectation that the same ideals which led the Pilgrims and the Puritans across the sea, the same ideals to which the people of this Common wealth have held for two hundred and seventy years, will still guide the people of Massachusetts, mixed or conglomerate as they may become. They look back to various pasts, but may they look forward to one and the same future of public freedom, justice, and happiness.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have in Cambridge — one of our neighbors — a man whom you know, who has just received

So Cambridge has been a good place for the Callage to grow up.

But the College has returned in some measure there been desenge,
these favors from the costs and the province. What characterizes
the Cambridge of 19-day in regard to its material possessions and
resources? Medenation. There is not a right main in Cambridge
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View are the local letters, in the abstraction of living has
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This is a great service that the service predicts as the republic a service which becomes more and more predicts as the republic develops. Let us hope that this service will continue to be seendared by the University to the growing city and the growing State dared by the University to the growing city and the growing State. We seed that the seed to the prodigious charge in the function light but food, forward with some assister to the finding of the population. The Practices of the prodigious of the Practices of the Practices. Attended that they also a find the state of the short there were explicit from auticondities; and therefore the children case a local file in anticondities; and therefore the distribution of the children case a local file in Lewest. But let us look forward with good courses and with the lawest and expectation that the same ideals which the flexibility for the letter of the Practices and the flexibility for the letter of the Practices and the flexibilities and expectation that the people of this flexibilities along the people of the seek the people of the flexibilities and the practices of the production of the flexibilities and the flexibilities and the people of the seek the seek the seek the seek the seek the people of the

The Chalanax: We have in Cambridge - one of our

a decoration from the King of Italy for his histories of that country, and who has recently written a valuable and interesting work on Venice, — Venice, that beautiful city, the poetry of air and water, with its architecture, and music, and works of art. We shall ask him to-night to bring to Cambridge some of the poetry from Venice to fit us to appreciate our future Venice-like water basin. I therefore now introduce Mr. WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER to read to us his verses written for the occasion.

POEM OF WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER

CAMBRIDGE: 1630-1905.

I. THE FOUNDERS.

As when, amid the heats of prime,
We pause, and backward look on Youth,
Swift as a flash the sweet May time
Comes with its visions: again Truth,
The ideal, sets our hearts on fire,
Whispers Renounce! Pursue! Desire!
Still loveliest when she bids Aspire!
And in the recover'd bloom and glow
Of the enchanted Long Ago,
We count the gains our hands have wrought,
The knowledge that the years have taught,
And rate them dim and scant and few
Beside those visions that we knew
When all our world was dawn and dew.

So in thy haunts, beloved Town,
Thy Past will fling its challenge down
Like Youth's remember'd dream: it asks,
"How have ye sons fulfill'd your tasks?
The soil ye had — the seed — the way,
What harvest do ye reap to-day?"
And well it is that we give heed,
And test us by their word and deed.

a decoration from the King of Italy for his histories of that country, and why has recently written a valuable and interesting work on Venice, — Venice, that beautiful city, the poetry of air and water, with its architecture, and music, and works of art. We shall ask him to-night to bring to Cambridge some of the poetry from Venics to its us to appreciate our ditters. Venice-like water basin. I sharefore now introduce Mr. Winteres Tooscor Trayen to read to the like veres written for the coordinate.

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I. The Lor willia.

As whoe, and the beats of prints.

We peaks, and backward look or louth.

Suits as a find the snew thry time.

Come will, it ringsty again. That have.

The blook stroom beats on the.

Videpers Hanonness sewinds in the.

Still loveliest when the bids styles.

And in the convert d bloom and glow.

Of the engineted kong and glow.

We come the actes our bands here wrought,

We come the actes our bands here wrought,

And con them dim and rearr have taught.

And con them dim and rearr and low.

Buside these visions that we know.

So in the hours, beloved Town, They Park Will thing is building down They Touch will thing its building down the star They Tour bound you not seem to building your tasks? The and young a look of Winds buryers the years were and will be that an give beet.

And test in the values were not lead.

The hearts they bred in Cambridge held
The virtues of those days of eld:
Narrow it may be, stern and grim,
Yet bas'd on principle, not whim;
Lofty as hope and deep as faith,
And stronger than the might of Death,
And firm enough on which to build
Town, state, or nation, as God will'd.
Religion, learning, civic life,
To drive, not drift—to be, not seem—
At God's command to enter strife—
These were their aims, few but supreme.

We, sapp'd by dubious modern ease, Pity the Founders on their knees; Unmindful of the endless gain, We overstress the fleeting pain, — Their sighs for friends and pleasures left, Their fight with famine, cold and thirst, Mere fugitives, despis'd, bereft, Amid a wilderness accurst.

Bereft? Upon that forest hem Jehovah gave his sign to them!

Along the lonely Charles they heard The Prophets speak Redemption's word!

Here David's loud hosannas rang,
Here Calvin preached and Milton sang!
For them the actual barren scene
Was but a phantom Palestine —
A stage where they were doom'd to play
Sin's drama, in the Jewish way.
The hosts of Heaven and hordes of Hell
Watch'd ev'ry act of ev'ry soul,
As if that single choice might knell
Bliss or perdition for the whole.

God's gladiators, they would scorn Our pity, pitying us instead. Would deem us languid creatures, born Too late to know how heart and head In holy vehemence can wed; The bearts they had in Cambridge held.
The virtues of these days of all:
Marrow Is may be, store and grim,
Tex beard on principle, not whice;
Lofty as hope and deep as ship,
Lofty as hope and deep as ship,
And endager than the might of limith.
And fire endage on which to build
Religion, learning rivide life,
To drive, not dwice—to be, not seem—
At God's command to enter write—
These were their sims, fay but supreme.

We, same a by authors readers case,
Fity the Founders on their kness,
Ucanindful of the endless calu,
We overstuss the feeting pain,—
Their slight for friends and pleasures left,
Their fight with funder, celd and thirst,
Mere fughtives, despis'd, burstle,
Lond a wildeness accurat
Lieuslik, Lipon that server bein
Lolovek gave his sign to them!
Alony the Longity Charles they heard
The Prophers apent Realempdon a word!

Here David's load heavines rang,
Here Calvin provoked and Million same!
For them the actual barren scene
Was but a plantfum Palestino —
A stage where they were doom'd to play
She's drame, in the Jewish way.
The hoste of Heaven and norded of Hell
Wateh'd arty act, of every soul,
As if that sucher horize might heell
Life or parallicon for the whole

God's gladiators, they would score
Our pay, pliging as instead.
Would deem as lauguid creatures, bore
Too late to know now heart and head
In holy venumence can wed;

Too dull or passionless to feel Faith's perfect, incandescent zeal; Too blind to see the Lord on high Look down and judge humanity, As thro' a window in the sky.

II. THE INHERITANCE.

Such were the Founders when they planted here The home that we inherit, title clear.

Not empire, loot nor commerce urged their quest,
But the one reason, elemental, best,
That man shall have untrammel'd ways to God,
Which if he have not, man remains a clod.

This be their praise, thro' all the years to come — What was a wilderness they made a home, A home, the surest masterpiece of man! Statesmen may scheme and conquerors may plan. Their craft will fail, their legion'd power fade, Unless upon that rock their trust be laid. That is the cornerstone whereon mankind, Building tow'rds Heaven, have left the beast behind; Harm that, the beast returns. The Founders show'd How rudest hemlock huts could be the abode Of holy love that shunneth palaces — The shrine of life-long sweetest privacies -The altar to whose flame Self hourly brings Its joyful sacrifice - the sacred springs Of virtues and affections that control Our hearts thro' life, and keep them pure and whole.

Now thrice three generations testify
The Founders builded well: we pass and die,
But Cambridge keeps her glory as at first:
Here men are neighbors; here are nurst
Clean hearts, clear heads and wills inviolate.
Spurr'd by this migrant age men gad and roam,
Here let them learn the meaning of a home,
Bohemians, nomads never rear'd a state.

You dail or passionings to lead Faith's parter, incondescent seal; You blind to sea the Lord on high Look down and judge humanity, As time's window in the sky.

II. Ton Branch and II.

Such were the Founder's when her planted there.
The home that we is here, title elemn.
Not empire, look mer commerce myed their quest, for the cue rosson, elemental, bear.
That man shall have mitramoral'd ways to their Which if he have not resurrented a clock.

Tale be that proves they made a home,

What was a wilderness they made a home,
A boose, the surest matterpiece of man!
Statesmen may scheme and conquerors may plan,
There early will fall, their legical power lade,
Links a gran that rock their tenant be laid.

That is the conversions whereon analytical
foothing that, the breat returns. The localess show!
How makes hemicole hars could be the choice.
Of holy love that summath paness.

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Of virtues and calcales that coulds.

Of virtues and calcales that couled.

Now thrice three geterations that it's
The Foundar's besided well, we pass and site,
Hat Combain, beeps not glory as at first
Lies men are as tables. here are aurest
Clearstears, clear hours and wills inviolate.
Seasoft by this magnetic are are agency and roung.
Here it's then team that meaning of a hours.
Here it's then teams are read as at and

On this, our heart-free Feast of Gratitude, Unto the Past be all our thanks renewed: First, to the Founders; next, to ev'ry son Who by his shining work or nature won A nobler living for the common share: Poets who prov'd that the diviner air Of Poesy is here; the patriots true

Who with their conscience kept strict rendezvous; Citizens, scholars, preachers — all who gave Their souls for service — best, the women brave. And we rejoice that many issues vast Have touch'd our life, that here have pass'd Events that shook the world; and dear we hold, In pride and satisfactions manifold, The College, eldest daughter of the Town, Harvard, who sheds on Cambridge her renown. Nations are wreck'd, and empires melt away; Creeds rise and vanish; customs last their day; Change seems the end of all; Time's current sweeps Resistless, roaring, tow'rds the unknown deeps: But like an island in the rapids set The College stands; in vain the waters fret Around her precinct consecrate to Truth; She has the strength of ages and the youth Of wisdom; free from sordid interest, Her mission is to know and teach the best — Not what men wish to hear, but what is true — To guard the old, to greet and search the new.

O, rare our lot, and wonder-rich the dower The Fates beyond desert upon us shower! With gratitude, the coin of noble hearts, Here would we honor those who made our parts So pleasant — nameless benefactors gone, Who truly liv'd, not to themselves alone.

III. OUR COVENANT.

The Past brings its gifts, and we take, for we may not refuse; Or bitter or sweet, they have fallen unearn'd to our lot; The bitter to be as a cordial draught, if we choose, On this, our hunt-free Feast of Gralind Unio the Past 5: all nor thinks reneted a First, to the Fast 5: all nor thinks reneted and Wha be him shiring work or narres won A notifer their for the country abares. Tests who provide that the divinar air of foety is inver the paniots true.

Who with their consequence heat strict i intravous; Citisana, sepalars, protection—— all who gave.

Their souts for service— best flu was an have.

In all in resolve flux many issues out.

It wo feather out that there have placed in grade and carried that shoots the world; and dest we held, in praise and resistantians manifold.

In praise and resistantians manifold.

The College, allow daughter of the Town.

Harved, who shous on Combridge lar renown.

Choods also and vanish, additions last than day; therefore a manifold in the replices contract sweeps.

Choods also and vanish, additions his than day; therefore the first own that the replices are the first own in the relation of the replice of the inknown occus.

Her files are inside in the replice so.

Around her pricing ownsecrate to Truth.

Of washour, me from sould interest.

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Her mission is to him wall could interest.

Not what men wish to hear, but what is true—

To grand the only to greet and search the new.

O, was our lot, and wonder-right the flower

Low Enter to our occurrence use stewer!

With gratifiede, the com of mobile hearts,

Here result we herer those who ande our parks

So pleasest— none, as high addresses.

Ville with tred nor to themselves alone.

ILL OUR COVENANT.

The Part brings its gifts and wa take, for we may upt refuse;
On hitter or an oat, they have fatten meaning to our lot;
The bitter to be see a continuent with the change.

The sweet to be sweeter for sharing with them that have not. But woe unto them that would make but a brag of the Past, Accepting its gifts like a hoard they have license to spend; Untrue to their promise, the hopes of the race they would blast: A mock to the wise they shall live, and in shame they shall end. But he that awakes to a hallowing sense of the due We owe to our brothers and helpers that wrought and are dead -The builders of states that were free, the sages that knew, The prophets that boldly bore witness, the martyrs that bled. And they who bring joy without blemish, magicians of Art, Revealers of Beauty and Love, that impassion the soul — He thrills with the rush of a torrent of thanks in his heart, But blushes that he, the unworthy, inherits the whole. So much, overmuch! to receive from the givers unknown, Now sunk out of Time beyond reach of his gratitude's call! They taught him the Knowledge supreme, and he turns to his own, To pay in his service to them what he owes unto all.

Ah, little avails it to garland the Past of our Town, If pride be not chasten'd by thought of the duties unpaid: The trust that the Fathers in piety handed us down Have we loyally guarded, unharm'd, or diminish'd, betray'd? Religion they gave — do we cherish the things that endure? Do we estimate learning more precious than comfort or gold? Has self left the citizen single in purpose and pure? And over our prosperous homes breathes the spirit of old? Not merely to guard unimpair'd is enough, but to add — Since treasure of character surely must dwindle, or grow -To add of our own, of our best, to uplift and make glad The hearts of our Kin in that future we never shall know. And this we resolve: we will mingle our more to the less — The Past thro' our wills as a far-shedding glory shall shine— Dear Town, that hast blest us as only a mother can bless, We pledge thee anew our devotion! Our best shall be thine!

THE CHAIRMAN: In speaking of those who have given fame to Cambridge for the literary side, there is the dear Oliver Wendell Holmes, who, whenever I saw him, always seemed to speak of Cambridge, and of Cambridge, and again of Cambridge; for there he was born and brought up, and though, for convenience, he resided in Boston, he always

The event to be eventual for chaining with them that have not.

But were upon their would make but a brag of the Past.

According the gifts like a famini they have beened to spend;

Unition to their quanties, the hopes of the race they would shart;

A mock to the wise they shall live, and in shown they shall end.

But he cans considers the hellowing same of the quantity shall end.

The buildors of subject that we one suggest and are dead.

The buildors of subject that we get that we approximate of they.

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The buildors of subject to we have the subject that they wanted that they what shall be a fact that they wanted the state of the force that impression there and the force that impression there is no meater.

For much executed to receive from the greatiledes only.

Now same out of Jame beyond reach of his gratifiedes only.

They taught him the lines they have a reach of his gratifiedes only.

The pay in his service to them what he ones unto all.

Ab, little availe it to gadand the Past of our Lown, If pride he not chasted in the dought of the duties uppard; The trust that the leaters in piets handed as down. Hence that the leaters in piets handed as down. Hence we havely givenized, quintied, it or obtained the betroy'd? The we beyond they of the originals, the distript independence in gold? How continue or gold? How continue is leavely and previous than continue or gold? Han soft left the critical startle in purpose and pure?

And over our prosperous homes are since the spirit of old?

Not merely to great uniquely the continue of add—
Not merely to great uniquely the continue of add—
The merely to great uniquely the continue of and the since are supported to the continue of our best, to call the make glad.

The marks of our Sin in that turns we never shall know.

The first that our our our laws as only a movine to the less—
And this we reached their these as far-shedding glory-shall agins—
And this we reached their things as a far-shedding glory-shall agins—
Local lives, that they our devotion leave that bless.

The gledge these areas our devotion leave that bless.

lame to the mortdee for the library side, there is the dear Oliver Wesdell Holmes, who, whenever L saw him, always seemed to greak at Cambridge, and of Cambridge, and brought up, and of Cambridges, for these horwas been and brought up, and though, for convenience, have sided in Boston, locally the source of the convenience.

called Cambridge the chief of his homes, and I think that Cambridge has a right to call him her Holmes. If we think of all these men, there is one characteristic that marks them all, and that is their patriotism, their love of country, their public spirit. You heard what President Eliot said of Lowell. Of that cluster of men, two that he named are still with us. Both of them are also public-spirited and have done a great deal, given much of their time, for great public occasions. One of the two, when a clergyman in Worcester, heard of Anthony Burns being imprisoned in the Court House. He came down to Boston and joined in the attempt at rescue. When the Civil War broke out, he took charge of a regiment of colored soldiers, and went to the front, and we know what that means when he was to meet the Southern regiments on the battlefield. He is going to deliver to us to-night the chief address, the historical address of the evening. He needs from me no introduction: Colonel THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

ADDRESS OF THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

I MUST, like my predecessors (if I could do it so well), go back in my memorials, go back into the past,—at the risk of likening myself to a well-known Philadelphia diner-out, of whom it was said, I remember, that at the beginning of a dinner he could tell you, if necessary, his recollections of George Washington, and at the end of dinner he could tell you quite as much about Christopher Columbus.

I am not going quite so far back as my old friend Dr. McKenzie has gone, but I shall have to strike across his path at one point, and that I can do in reference to one of his own predecessors, and perhaps the most eminent among them, with some personal testimony that I have in regard to the tradition of that predecessor at a period long ago. It is a matter of absolute and trustworthy character, for it comes from my own mother, and it is a matter of unexceptionable freshness and charm from the fact that it is

Cambridge lies a right to call him her Homes. If we think that of all three men, there is one characteristic thet marks them all, and that in their patriotism, their love of county, their all, and that in their patriotism, their love of county, their public spirit. You beard what President Liney said of Lowell. Of their cluster of men, two that he ranged are sink-with an according to the cluster of men, two that he ranged are done a great are always are also public sink-with as a cluster, and a considered and the County considered of the two, when a energymen in Worcester, hand of tambony Burns being imprisoned in the County at resone. When the Givil War looks ont, he took charge at regiment of colored solding, and went to the from mens when he was to meet the South or a regiment of colored solding, and went to the from mens when he was to meet the South or a regiment of colored soldings, the historical address of the creating. He needs from me no mandduction: Colone evening. He needs from me no mandduction: Colone Throws Warsham, Hagerson,

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from a letter written by that mother when she was about twelve years old. It was written by her, then visiting in Boston and Cambridge, to her mother by adoption, who was then in Hingham. This is the passage: "Now, mama, I am going to surprise you. Mr. Abiel Holmes of Cambridge, whom we so kindly chalked out for Miss N. W. [Nancy Williams, afterwards Mrs. Loammi Baldwin] is going to be married, & of all folks in the world, guess who to — Miss Sally Wendell! I am sure you will not believe it, however, it is an absolute fact, for Harriot and Mary Ann Jackson told Miss Penelope Russell so, who told us. It has been kept a secret for six weeks; nobody knows for what. I could not believe it for some time, & scarcely can now; however, it is a fact, they say. Mama must pay the wedding visit."

And that momentous epistle, coming to light by an accidental search among some old letters, became a matter of correspondence with the person most vitally interested in that marriage, — Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. I sent him the letter, and this is his

answer:

July 7, 1868.

MY DEAR HIGGINSON:

I thank you for the curious little scrap of information so nearly involving my dearest interests, — whether I should be myself or somebody else, — and such a train of vital facts as my household shows me.

How oddly our ante-natal history comes out! A few months ago my classmate, Devens, told me he had recently seen an old woman who spoke of remembering me as a baby, and that I was brought up on the bottle which has made me feel as tenderly, every time I visit my wine cellar, as Romulus and Remus did when Faustula carried them to the menagerie and showed them the wolf in his cage.

Among the interesting men whom I knew as a child in Cambridge, Dr. Holmes, of course, ranked as one of the first. I was a constant playmate of his nephew, who lived in the old Holmes house,—the old house first spoiled and then carried away, unluckily, to make room for the gymnasium and the Law School,—and I was living in a house near by at the head of Kirkland Street,—the house where I was born, now occupied by Mr. Charles Batchelder; and there Charlie Parsons—Dr. Holmes' nephew—and I used to play every day, almost, in the very study of one of the old Orthodox ministers

from a lotter written by that mother when she was about swelve years old. It was written by hea, then visitant in Braton and Cambridge, to be mother by adoption, who was then in Hingdom. That is the passeges "Now, mans, I am going to suspice you are for hits in 'V' [Nancy Waitams, atterwants Hay Leanum out for hits in 'V' [Nancy Waitams, atterwants Hay Leanum Baldy, and sweet of the high restrictly to of all follow in the world, your who are the highest factor of the state of the highest factor of the

And that momentous epistle, coming to light by an academial search among some old latters, became a master of correspondence with the parson most vitally interested in that marriage, — lin. Oliver Wendall Holmes. I sent him the latter, and this is his

July 7, 1865.

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Among the interesting men whom I know on a child in Combridge,
Dr. Holpes, of course, anded as one of the first. I was a constant
plantage of the first of the fi

to whom Dr. McKenzie has alluded, the Rev. Abiel Holmes. The corner of his study was given to us to play in on stormy days in the winter. The old gentleman stood at a high desk in the corner room, writing on his sermons and on the "Annals of America," and we, undisturbed, went to the closet and filled our pockets with apples. Then we brought from his shelves rows of the great Rees Cyclopedia, in far bigger volumes than any we have to-day, and each built a fortification out of the Cyclopedia, and we proceeded to arm ourselves with apples for our afternoon pastime. After a very vigorous game, - with some excellent shots, and a very risky and uncertain outcome, - after that there came a period of peace. We collected the apples once more and sat down upon the ruined towers to eat them together. And once while that was done the dear old Doctor, I remember, came to the window — it was a winter night and the window was frosty - and he, for some time, was occupied in drawing little stars in a procession on the window, and after he had drawn them all he wrote something underneath, and called us up to look at it, and explained to us that the words he had written, "Per Aspera ad Astra," meant "Through difficulties to the stars;" and that he had drawn for us the stars. And we went back and finished our apples, and remembered his maxim while we lived. So profound are the early impressions that are made upon us that I have ties with many places which the children of the present pass unmoved. There is a point opposite our old house where, as I never can forget, I stood with my mother and looked down the road and saw where, far off, flames showed that the convent was being burned in Somerville. It burned and burned, and I felt my mother throbbing with indignation; and I remember how the men of Cambridge came back afterwards (my brother being a leading physician here then), and they agreed that it would be necessary to patrol Cambridge that evening to guard against the wrath which might be visited upon us for that act of sectarian persecution. And I remember vividly how, the next morning, when the family butcher came to the back door, I went out as usual to greet him (for he sometimes gave me a ride in his wagon and let me hold the reins), I stood there with my mother, and she burst out with indignation to him, and said what a terrible thing this was; and I remember to this day how the good man went on quietly cutting off the steak, and replied, "Well, I dunno, Mis' Hig-

corner of his study was given to us to play in on source days Beer Crolopedia, in the Magree volumes than any we have re-turn and e called us up to look at it and explained to us that the world is

ginson, I guess them biships are real desperate characters." And I learned for life the lesson of religious toleration.

And in the same way there are the associations that I got from that little cemetery, just opposite the College yard, to which we boys went often, exploring, and translating the Latin epitaphs, and calling up the old associations. That was a lesson of religious breadth also, it seems to me, which appealed to Dr. Wendell Holmes, for in one of his verses, in that one fine phrase, he says of the two steeples:

"Like sentinel and nun, they keep
Their vigil on the green;
One seems to guard, and one to weep
The dead that lie between.
And both roll out so full and clear
Their music's mingling waves
They shake the grass, whose pennoned spear
Leans on the narrow graves."

And I remember the sense of religious communion that this gave me, the feeling that those two churches were not so disunited as they seemed in those days, but might be as cordial in co-operation as they really are to-day.

And I remember this kindliness toward human life, as extended to it in different countries, because I recall something which Dr. Holmes in one of his early poems advises all the young girls in Cambridge to do, and which I do not think a young girl of the present day has ever thought of doing. There is a tombstone beside the further fence, close by the Episcopal Church, of which he said:

"Lean o'er the slender western wall
Ye ever-roaming girls,
The wind that bids the blossom fall
May lift your floating curls
To sweep the simple lines that tell
The exile's date and doom,
And sigh; for where his daughters dwell
They wreathe the stranger's tomb."

And I never pass that way that I do not lean over the fence and look for that tombstone which marks the grave of some wandering Frenchman and reflect how absolutely incapable the girls of the

ginson, I guess them hiships are real desperate characters." And I learned for life the lesses of religious teleration.

And the conserver just opposite the College yard, to which we that hitle conserver just opposite the College yard, to which we tops with older, exploring, and immediate the Latin opiciple, and calling up the old associations. That was a lesson of subgroup headth also, it seems to me, which appealed to Dn Wentlell itolards, for it was all in very the later one has planted, it seems of the two species.

Like ambies and con, if or loop

Tools when he are green;

One come to guest, sad one covered

The deed stockille because

And book foll and so full and clear

Their musics mingling mane

They shake the green, whose gounded spear

Leane on the pairty graves.

And I remember the sense of religious communion that this gives mo, the feeling that those two churchs were not so dismitted as they seemed in those that, but intuit, be as entired in co-operation as they really aid to-slay.

And I constitute this kindless toward branch life, as extended to it in different countries, occases I recall conscibing which line Holmes in one of his early poems advises all the young girls in Cambridge to do, and which I do not think a young girl or the present day has ever thought of doing. There is a temistance beside the further fance, close by the Lydscopal Church, of which he said.

Less of er the shorter western wall

Yet avertagning girls.

The wind that blids the blossom fall

Ling who have blids the blossom fall

Ling the post of the control of the control

The still a the control of the control

And proper for where his a death the control

And proper wheather the absorper's touch.

And I never pass that uny that I do not lean over the frace and clock for that tembers on this marks the grave of some wanders ing I rendeman and relieft how absolutely incapano the girls civity as

present day would be of doing what Holmes recommends, because not one of them wears curls, and they therefore could n't by any possibility lean over and let the wind float those ornaments to touch the tombstone.

Later, when I was sent to Mr. Wells's school, opposite Elmwood Avenue, I used to walk up and down the street with three older boys, Lowell and Story and my own elder brother, pressing close after them and listening to a wonderful account that Lowell was giving to the others of a book which had been given to him and was named Spenser's "Faerie Queene," and telling how it was a curious book, that Queene was spelled with a final "e," and there was in it a place called "the Bower of Blisse" with the final "e" also. And we smaller boys, looking across to the river, to our bathing place, resolved to go and build a "bower of blisse" there, which we did close by a lot of big apple trees, near to where the Norse memorial is now; and we used to go out there, and to lie on the grass and make believe that we were playing in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

And the first time I ever saw Ralph Waldo Emerson, - who also, you must remember, was at that time a resident of Cambridge, living on the corner of Winthrop Square, - a lot I am sorry to see built upon, because while it was empty it was such a memorial of Emerson, - the first time I saw him was in Lyceum Hall in the old Lyceum days. We boys went into these lectures one by one, trying to walk as softly as possible, and our boots thumping and squeaking all the way down to the front of the hall; we would take turns, each boy going in, listening for about five minutes, and then deciding that he wanted to go out, and on one occasion I had gone in, and this man whom I never before had heard rose and spoke in that wonderful, separate world of thought that Emerson had around him while speaking, even then. My comrades did their duty, one by one going off as usual, and going down a place where there had once been a stovepipe, and it had been withdrawn, and the hole was still there, and they naturally preferred that to the ordinary staircase, and each one, climbing down, let himself drop, boots and all, to the bottom. And I lingered and went out after them all, with the grown people, and was received with indignation, because the thing to do, after you went out, was to play baseball in the place that is now Harvard Square and make as much noise as possipresent day would be of doing what Holmes recommends, because not one of them wear? puris, and they thursdore couldn't by any possibility lean over and let the wind done thuse ornaments to touch the tambercon.

Lotter, where I was stor to the Mr. Wells's achool, apposite Elimovial Avoure, I used to waith up and down the street with thee ploid boys Lowell and Elect up and down the street heather, pressing close street with and Elect up and is a street was a street with a book which had been given to the need greens to the order of a book which had been given to the and was muced Speaker's Taure Queens,' and is ling how is ware correct back, that Queens with with a final "a" and there was to the final "a very sure in a place called "the Hower of Hisses" with the final "a very also down a shall a "hower of blised" there, had we can that have and and a while a "hower of blised" there, which we did close by a lot of big apple these, none to whate the Worse amountal is now; and we had to go out them, and to lie on the grass and make believe that we ware playing in Speaker's or February Queens."

you not seemed being to a first him, a resident of Cambrelen, livering the factor of Winterford Source,—a lot I am sony to see built approximation.

In the country of Winterford Source,—a lot I am sony to see built approximation.

In the boult open became while it was energy it was such a memorial of the countries of the list time I saw him was in I wound Intil in the own of I becam days. We beye went into these includes by one of the countries on the countries and the countries of the latter to walk us sequesting all the way down to the boar of the latter would unke deciding that he wanted to go and, and on a cassen I had went deciding that he wanted to go and, and you one acase of I had went had and the was elected as well as well in a way of the work here had been have and should him while speaking, or on hear. My commutes and their duty, one that was all thous and the countries and the thing to the bottom. And I havened not one after them all the thing to the bottom. And I havened not one after them all the thing to the sense you cant out, was to play baseball to the place that is now the sense and make as much noise as possible.

ble. But I stayed in and heard that lecture through, and when I came out I was received with indignation, and they said, "What did you stay in for?" My only answer was, "I don't know." They asked me again, "What did you stay in for?" And I answered, "I don't know; I kind of liked to hear that man." "What did he lecture about?" "I don't know." "What is his name?" "Oh, I don't remember; Emerson, or something like that." "Could n't you understand him?" "No, I could n't understand a word of it."

I think that that was perhaps one of the very greatest compliments that was paid to Emerson during that period; that this boy of ten or eleven years, who had never before stayed through a lecture in his life, and who had never gone very much apart from his playmates, should have been held there by the magnetism of the man, without understanding a word of his lecture. Yet how little the older people around me yet knew what Emerson was to be for all of us! It now makes me think of that noble sentence with which Emerson himself closed one of his lectures: "What forests of laurel we give, and the tears of mankind, to those who have stood firm against the opinion of their contemporaries."

At the conclusion of Colonel Higginson's address the meeting was dissolved.

the be which out and the words trained Tanasa, " on its eviced to the plant; that the words "last Mondays" he the fourth for we struck our and that words "Lourth Tousdays" before the photo of the plant, — in Dy Last they expected reading as follows: The Appeal Meeting and be held on the Tourth Thisland is Country to one year. Other region matchings shall be hold on the fourth Tousday in Tourth Tousday in the following the following the first out the fourth Tousday of January and Apple of the fourth Tousdays of January and Apple of

Reight. That the following he adopted so a new By-Law and be

ble But I stayed in mid heard total locane through, and velum I came out I was reserved with indignation and sloy said. "What did you stay in for?" And I sawered of over the same." I don't know." They well me again. "What did you stay in for?" And I sawered well and the same about." "What did he lecture about." "I don't know." I thind of blow is know." "What lable mans?" "What did he lecture about." "I don't know." "What lable mans?" "Could n't got indices about." "Could n't got indices about." "Could n't got indices about it is not in the lecture in the stayed in the stayed in the stayed in the said of the same stayed in the said in

No the conclusion of Columbia's gained saddress the meeting was discoved.

THE FOURTH MEETING

THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held, by direction of the President, on the twenty-fourth day of April, nineteen hundred and six, at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, in the building of the Cambridge Latin School, the President, RICHARD HENRY DANA, presiding.

The Minutes of the preceding two Meetings were read and approved.

The death of Professor James Mills Peirce was announced.

On recommendation of the Council it was voted that the following Amendments to the By-Laws be adopted, namely:—

First: That in Article XII the words "last Monday" in the second line be struck out and the words "fourth Tuesday" be inserted in their place; that the words "last Mondays" in the fourth line be struck out and the words "fourth Tuesdays" be inserted in their place, — the By-Law thus amended reading as follows: "The Annual Meeting shall be held on the fourth Tuesday in October in each year. Other regular meetings shall be held on the fourth Tuesdays of January and April of each year, unless the President otherwise directs. Special meetings may be called by the President or by the Council."

Second: That in the By-Laws now numbered VI to XVI both inclusive, the numbers VI to XVI, both inclusive, be struck out and in their place and in the same order be substituted the numbers VIII to XVIII, both inclusive.

Third: That the following be adopted as a new By-Law and be numbered VI, namely:

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acomocals
Or recommendation of the Council it was voted that

It that has been took no took took to be self the self the

Brownd. That in the Hy-Land poor numbers | VI to XVI both harby-

VI. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP.

Any person not a resident, but either a native or formerly a resident for at least five years, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be eligible to associate membership in the Society. Nominations for such membership shall be made in writing to any member of the Council, and the persons so nominated may be elected at any meeting of the Council, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Associate members shall be liable for an annual assessment of one dollar each payable in advance at the Annual Meeting, but shall be liable for no other fees or assessments, and shall not be eligible for office and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

Fourth: That the following be adopted as a new By-Law and be numbered VII, namely:

VII. SEAL.

The Seal of the Society shall be: Within a circle bearing the name of the Society and the date, 1905, a shield bearing a representation of the Daye Printing Press and crest of two books surmounted by a Greek lamp, with a representation of Massachusetts Hall on the dexter and a representation of the fourth meeting-house of the First Church in Cambridge on the sinister, and, underneath, a scroll bearing the words Scripta Manent.

On behalf of the Committee on the Identification and Marking of Historic Sites in Cambridge, the following report was presented by Hollis R. Bailey, Esq.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE IDENTIFICATION AND MARKING OF HISTORIC SITES IN CAMBRIDGE

THE present report of the committee consists of a list of the most important Historic Sites in Cambridge, with the location of each. It contains also all the existing inscriptions.

We are indebted to the Hannah Winthrop Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution for the greater part of the list of sites.

We are indebted to Mr. John W. Freese for copies of most of the inscriptions.

VI. Associats Manuscaure

Any points not a resident for a limit of mains or formula a seldent for at lone five years, of Cambridge, Managements, shall be eligible to account a the Society. Seminations for each account while shall be arrow at writing to any examinations of the Council, and the persons so account and the council, and the persons so account and the council, and the council, and the council, and the council, and the council and the first of the description of the Council, and the council and the first of the formula account and the first social and the first of the formula account and the series of the first of the first of the council and the

TITE SELLE

The Society and the date, their while the entire a correct the mane of the Society and the date, 1965, a whield bearing a correspond to the Days Princip Press, and creat of two books surrecounted by a timest lamp, with a representation of Massachusetts Hall on the dexter and a representation of the society money house of the Flat Course in Cambridge on the similar, and the maneral and a society of the society was society and a society anamed a society and a society and a society and a society and a so

On brind of the Committee on the Identification and Marking of Historic Sites in Cambridge, the following report was presented by Honers E. Barney, fire.

ACCUMENTAGE OF THE STORE IN CAMERADOR

THE proceeds report the committee consists of the tolerand with the control of the formation of the first process of the first pro

Ve are indefined to the state of Winters Obspice Daughturs of
the American Revenution for the estate reported to list of sites of
We are indefined to Mr. John W. Freeza for copies of noise of

- 1. Inman House. Headquarters of General Putnam.

 Left-hand side of Brookline Street, somewhat below Auburn

 Street.
- FORT WASHINGTON.
 Foot of Allston Street, near Charles River.
- 3. ALVAN CLARK PLACE.
 - Last house on left-hand side of Brookline Street, approaching Essex Street bridge.
- 4. CAPTAIN'S ISLAND.

 Bathing Beach, foot of Magazine Street.
- SITE OF FORT No. 1.
 Where Riverside Press now stands on Blackstone Street.
- SITE OF FORT No. 2.
 Left-hand side Putnam Avenue, just below Franklin Street.

SITE OF A FORT
BUILT IN 1775
BY ORDER OF
GENERAL WASHINGTON.

7. CITY HALL.

Massachusetts Avenue, between Bigelow and Inman streets.

8. SITE OF INMAN HOUSE.

Inman Street, opposite Austin Street, rear of City Hall.

IN 1775
GENERAL PUTNAM
HAD HIS HEADQUARTERS
IN THE HOUSE
WHICH STOOD HERE.

- SITE OF CHIEF JUSTICE FRANCIS DANA'S HOUSE.
 Massachusetts Avenue, between Dana and Ellery streets,
 well back from the street.
- PHIPS-WINTHROP HOUSE.
 Now occupied by Romish Sisters, Bow and Arrow streets.
- 11. APTHORP HOUSE, BISHOP'S PALACE.

 Between Plympton and Linden streets.

- Left-hand side of Broaklins Street, somewhat colow Auburn Street.
 - 2. FORT WASHINGTON.

Poot of Allston Street, near Charles River

S. ARVAN CLARKE PARK.

East bruse on left hand side of Brodeline Street, approach

L CANTAGO'S ISTANCE

Batteing Bench, foot of Maguznue Street

L Sers op Point No 1.

Where Liverside Press now stands on Bhotshone Street,

E. Stree or Fond No. 2.

Left-hand aide Putnam Avenue, just below Fraudilla Street.

SITE OF A FORT BUILT IN WILL BY OUDER OF ORMERAL WASHINGTON

Tr. H. Crry H. rri.

Massachusaite Avenue, between Bigelow and Isman streets.

SITE OF INMAN HOUSE

Inman Street, opposite Austin Street, rear of Oily Hall,

IN 1715

GENERAL PUTNAM

HAD MS DEADOLARTEES

IN THE HOUSE

WHICH STOOL HEER

Sera on Cours Justice Entry in Nava's House.

Massachioweks Accompanies Dana and Ellery street.

Mask bear from the closet.

10. Parec-Wayner House,

Now occupied by Romish Sistems, Bow and Arrow streets

IL APPENDE HOUSE, BESIGE PARKET

APTHORP HOUSE
BUILT IN 1760.
GENERAL BURGOYNE
AND HIS STAFF OFFICERS
WERE CONFINED HERE AS
PRISONERS OF WAR
IN 1777.

12. SITE OF FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE IN CAMBRIDGE.
Big Tree Swimming Pool, Holyoke Street.

HERE STOOD
THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE
OF CAMBRIDGE
BUILT IN 1648.

- SITE OF GENERAL GOOKIN'S HOUSE (1st?).
 East side of Holyoke Street, between Harvard and Mt.
 Auburn streets.
- SITE OF PRESIDENT HOLYOKE'S HOUSE.
 N. E. corner Holyoke Street and Holyoke Place. House torn down May, 1905.
- 15. SITE OF GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY HOUSE.

 N. W. corner Dunster and South streets.

THOMAS DUDLEY,
FOUNDER OF CAMBRIDGE,
GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
LIVED HERE IN 1630.

16. John Hicks House.

S. E. corner Dunster and Winthrop streets.

BUILT IN 1762
HOUSE OF JOHN HICKS
WHO WAS KILLED
BY THE BRITISH SOLDIERS
APRIL 19th, 1775.
USED BY GENERAL PUTNAM
FOR ARMY OFFICE.

AFTEGER HOUSE OUTLE IN 1880. (SERENCE WINGSTEERS AND HE SERENCE HERE AS WERE-TOSENSED HERE AS FIRSONERS OF WARL

19. Size or Francischoo, Rossi, in Campingon Big was Swimming Fook Molyoke Street.

TOOTS WHEN STOOM S

13. Strator George (1902).

East eide of Holyoke Street, between Harriel and Mt.

Auburn streets.

14. Strik of Paisment Hornors's House.
N. B. Gornors Holyoke Street and Holyoke Place. House town-love May 1965.

SET OF SOVERNOR TROUGH HOUSE,
 W. Corner Durastic and South alreads,

THOMAS DVDLEY, FOUNDER OF GANDRIDGE COVERNOR OF MASACHUSETTE, LIVED HERE IN 1850.

16. JOHN HUCKS HOUSE

stoods gon in What areas Creamon 11.2.

THE THE STATE OF T

17. SITE OF FIRST MEETING HOUSE.

S. W. corner Dunster and Mt. Auburn streets.

SITE OF THE FIRST MEETING HOUSE IN CAMBRIDGE, ERECTED A.D. 1632.

- 18. SITE OF SAMUEL DUDLEY HOUSE.
 S. E. corner Dunster and Mt. Auburn streets.
- 19. FERRY (to BOSTON).

 College Wharf, foot of Dunster Street.
- 20. GREAT BRIDGE.

Foot of Boylston Street (better known as Soldiers' Field bridge).

- 21. Site of Dr. Kneeland House.S. W. corner Boylston and Winthrop streets.
- 22. SITE OF JUDAH MONIS HOUSE.S. E. corner Boylston and Winthrop streets.
- 23. MARKET PLACE.
 Winthrop Square.
- 24. SITE OF MR. HAYNES' HOUSE, LATER OCCUPIED BY SIR HARRY VANE.
 - S. W. of Winthrop Square.
- 25. SITE OF FIRST JAIL, SITE OF TOWN SPRING.
 West of Market Place.
- 26. PROFESSOR JOHN AND MADAM WINTHROP HOUSE.

 Formerly occupied by M. R. Jones, N. W. corner Boylston
 and Mt. Auburn streets.
- 27. SITE OF BLUE ANCHOR TAVERN.

 Now tailor shop, N. E. corner Boylston and Mt. Auburn streets.
- 28. SITE OF BRADISH'S.

 Brick block on Boylston Street recently erected on west side

 of the street.
 - 29. SITE OF SIMON AND ANNE BRADSTREET HOUSE.

 Now occupied by store of J. H. Wyeth & Co.

17. Sire of Free Museus Horse.
S. W. come; Dunsier and Mt. Anhern cheets.

THE OF THE MAINTING TO THE TENER TEN

at the corner landsort and Mr. Andurg structure

Colling Whart, foot of Decree Street

20. Oxway Banner.

The state of the s

Part of Boyleton Street (letter known as Soldars' Field brittes).

21. Swa ov Da. Karatash Mansa.

22. Erre or Jeans Morre Horse

S. E-rounce Baylaton and Vigilizon streets

PROPERTY RECORDER TO SEL

Windless Square

24. Sign of Mr. Harves House, Large occurring of Sig Haray

S. W. of Winterest Squere.

25. Sire of Per July, Sire of Tony Spaine, West of Market Place.

26. Photesson louis and Manar Wanning House,
Notineth occupied by M. R. Jones, N. W. corner Roylato
and Mt. Aubire streets.

87. SETE OF BUSH ANGROUS TATERS.

No. of the show M. E. sorner Boylites and Mt. Aylune.

e 28. Sire or Billioning

brief block on dioplaton Street, recontly erected on west side

20. Site of Sixon and Anne Baileare House.
Now occased by storage J. H. Wyell A.Co.

30. BRATTLE HOUSE.

Now Social Union, Brattle Street.

31. READ FARM.

Now occupied by Dr. Driver, Brattle Street.

32. SITE OF AARON HILL HOUSE.

Now occupied by St. John's Memorial Chapel, Brattle Street.

33. SITE OF JOHN TALCOTT HOUSE.

S. E. corner Brattle and Ash streets.

34. SITE OF SPREADING CHESTNUT TREE.
Brattle Street, near Story Street.

NEAR THIS SPOT
STOOD THE
SPREADING CHESTNUT TREE
AND THE SMITHY
REFERRED TO IN
LONGFELLOW'S POEM
"THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH."

35. COL. HENRY VASSALL HOUSE.

S. E. corner Brattle and Hawthorn streets.

36. JOHN VASSALL HOUSE.

Brattle Street, opposite Longfellow Park.

37. Joseph E. Worcester House.

Now occupied by Mrs. Chauncey Smith, Brattle Street. Third house above Craigie House.

38. SITE OF LECHMERE-SEWALL-RIEDESEL HOUSE.

N. W. corner Brattle Street and Sparks Street (Mr. William Brewster's).

39. LECHMERE-SEWALL-RIEDESEL HOUSE.

N. W. corner Brattle Street and Riedesel Avenue.

40. LEE HOUSE.

N. E. corner Brattle Street and Kennedy Avenue.

41. RUGGLES-FAYERWEATHER HOUSE.

N. W. corner Brattle Street and Channing Place.

30. BEATTLE House.
Now Social Union, Bratile Street.

31. HEAD FARM.

New occupied by Dr. Driven Braisle Street

33. Size or Aagov Hita Moreu.

Now complete by St. John's Menurial Chapel, Restille.

92 - Sing op Jon's Tricolity Physics.

34. Sign of Semining Christady Take.
Brayle Street noon Story Street.

NEAR THIS SHOT STOOM THE STOOM THE AND THE SMITHY THE SMITHY AND THE SMITHY THE THE SMITH THE SMITH STANDARD VILLAGE BLACKSMITH."

35. Con, Henry Valant, House,

S. JOHN VESSEL House.

Braille Storet, apposite Longrellow Perk

Now occupied by Mrs. Charmery Smith, Brattle Streets.

33. Sire of from an Sewale Breet and Sparks Street (Mr. W. corner Brutle Street and Sparks Street (Mr.

88. Andrews and Cruminal Route House, Mr. Mr. comes Bursels Street and Reducel Avenue.

O. Log.House.

N. E. gorner Brattle Street and Rennedy Aronne

II. Broane-Livenveynin Horse.

N. W. comer Bruthe Street and Chaming Place

42. ELMWOOD.

Elmwood Avenue, Mt. Auburn and Brattle streets.

BIRTH PLACE OF
JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL
BUILT IN 1767.
OCCUPIED IN 1774 BY
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OLIVER
COUNCILLOR TO THE CROWN
AND LATER BY
ELBRIDGE GERRY,
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES.

- 43. SITE OF CAPTAIN THATCHER'S HOUSE.

 E. corner Mt. Auburn Street and Coolidge Avenue.
- 44. Burial Place of Revolutionary Soldiers.

 Mt. Auburn Street, between Elmwood Avenue and Hawthorn
 Street.
- 45. DUDLEY-LOWELL WILLOWS-PALISADES.

 Corner Charles River Roadway.
- 46. WINDMILL LANE.

 Ash Street.
- 47. RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

 Garden Street, corner Mason Street.
- 48. Washington Elm.
 Garden Street, corner Mason Street.

UNDER THIS TREE
WASHINGTON
FIRST TOOK COMMAND
OF THE
AMERICAN ARMY
JULY 3D, 1775.

- 49. SITE OF WHITEFIELD ELM.

 Garden Street, nearly opposite Waterhouse Street.
- 50. Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse House.
 Old house on Waterhouse Street, No. 7.

43. Eratwown.

Ellewood Aymine, Mt. Achum and Breitle streets.

ATTAR DELIVER OF STATES OF

- 43. Sire of Captain Than entry House.
 Recorder Ma. Andora Street and Coolider
- 44. Husian Flack of Revolutional Scholing.
 Mt. Andrea Street, between Elmanced Assumented Hawthern
 Street.
 - 45. Dunney-Lowent Williams Parkable.

 October Playtes Hillard Readings.
 - die Luinspend 14 and All Market
 - ev. Renegtives College.
 Garden Street, corner Mason Street.
 - 48. Wasserwood Rich. Carden Street, corner Mason Street.

UNDER THIS TREE
WASHINGTON
FIRST TODE CONNENSD
OF THE
AMBRICAN ARMY

40. Sure of Warrawan Elm.

50. DE ERMINSTEN WETERHOUSE HOUSE.

Old house on Waterfloase Street; No. 7.

51. CAMBRIDGE COMMON.

First Camp Ground,
Puritan Monument,
Old Cannon,
Scion of Washington Elm.

Inscription concerning Old Cannon.

THESE GUNS
WERE USED BY THE
CONTINENTAL ARMY
IN THE
SIEGE OF BOSTON
DURING THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Inscription on Soldiers' Monument.

The Soldiers and Sailors of Cambridge, whose names are here inscribed, died in the service of their country, in the war for the maintenance of the Union.

To perpetuate the memory of their valor and patriotism, this Monument is erected by the City, A.D. 1869-70.

Inscription on Puritan Monument.

(Front.)

JOHN BRIDGE 1578-1665

LEFT BRAINTREE, ESSEX COUNTY ENGLAND, 1631 AS A MEMBER OF REV. MR. HOOKER'S COMPANY SETTLED HERE 1632

AND STAYED WHEN THAT COMPANY
REMOVED TO THE CONNECTICUT.
HE HAD SUPERVISION OF THE FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL
ESTABLISHED IN CAMBRIDGE 1635

WAS SELECTMAN 1635-1652

DEACON OF THE CHURCH 1636-1658
REPRESENTATIVE TO THE GREAT AND GENERAL COURT 1637-1641
AND WAS APPOINTED BY THAT BODY TO LAY OUT LANDS
IN THIS TOWN AND BEYOND.

Cambring Consing.
Pleas Camp Ground,
Parities Monuments,
Old Cavego.
Seion of Westington Elm.

Description concerning Old Conners.

MERIT SERVICES OF THE SERVICES

Smeription on Soldiers' Monuments

The Soldiers and Sollors of Cambridge, whose manners are here toroibed, find in the street of their contains in the war for the maintenance of the Ultron.

To perpendic the multiply of their valor and partionism, this Monument is exected by the City, a.u. 1869-70.

Inscription on Partien Meanment.
(Front.)

Softes Maor

AS A MEMORE OF MEY MILL HOUSE ES COMPANY
SECTION THE SECTION OF MEY MILL HOUSE SECTION OF MEMORE SECTI

WARDON THE THE WORLD THE THE

TELL HER AND STREET HERE THE STREET PROPERTY OF THE STREET HERE

AND WAS APPOINTED BY THAT THE TOTAL COURT TOTAL SERVICE STRAIN TO THE TOTAL THE TOTAL SERVICE TO THE TOTAL SERVICE SER

(West Side.)

THIS PURITAN
HELPED TO ESTABLISH HERE
CHURCH, SCHOOL
AND REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT
AND THUS TO PLANT
A CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH.

(North Side.)

ERECTED

AND GIVEN TO THE CITY
SEPTEMBER 20, 1882
BY
SAMUEL JAMES BRIDGE
OF THE SIXTH GENERATION
FROM JOHN BRIDGE.

(East Side.)

THEY THAT WAIT UPON THE LORD SHALL RENEW THEIR STRENGTH.

52. CHRIST CHURCH.
Garden Street, near Old Burying Ground.

OLDEST CHURCH BUILDING
IN CAMBRIDGE
BUILT IN 1760
OCCUPIED BY
CONTINENTAL TROOPS
IN 1775.

SITE OF MOSES RICHARDSON HOUSE.
 Holmes Place, now occupied by Harvard Law School.

(West Side.)

THE PURITAR

HELPRO TO ESTABLISH HERE

CHUTCH SCHOOL

AND REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT

AND THUS TO HEAVE

AND THUS TO HEAVE

AND THUS TO HEAVE

(North Side.)

SAND GIVEN TO THE CITY
SELTENDED NO. 1882
SANDED SANDE SANDE
OF THE SIXTH GIVEN STUD
FROM JOHN DRIDGE

THEY THAT WAST UPON THE LORD SHALL THE LORD

53. Custer Currous.
Carden Street near Old Burling Ground.

OLOUST COURT POLLDING
PURE IN 199
OCCUPER BY
CONTINENTAL TROOFS
IN 1175

 Stra or Morsa Riomanness House, Holmos Places was occupied by HurHERE ASSEMBLED
ON THE NIGHT OF
JUNE 16th, 1775

1200 CONTINENTAL TROOPS
UNDER COMMAND OF
GENERAL PRESCOTT
AFTER PRAYER BY
PRESIDENT LANGDON
THEY MARCHED TO
BUNKER HILL.

SITE OF HASTINGS-HOLMES HOUSE.
 Holmes Place, near Hemenway Gymnasium.

SITE OF THE HEADQUARTERS
OF GENERAL WARD
AND THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY
IN 1775.
BIRTHPLACE OF
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

- 55. BIRTHPLACE OF COL. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. 7 Kirkland Street.
- 56. FOXCROFT-DANFORTH HOUSE. Site.N. E. corner Kirkland and Oxford streets.
- 57. JARED SPARKS HOUSE.

 Quincy Street, next south of new chapel,
- 58. HARVARD HALLS. College Yard.
- 59. SITES OF HOOKER, SHEPARD, LEVERETT, WIGGLESWORTH, SEWALL, AND APPLETON HOUSES.

Inscription on Boylston Hall, College Yard.

HERE WAS THE HOMESTEAD OF THOMAS HOOKER 1633-36 FIRST PASTOR AT NEWTOWN

THOMAS SHEPARD 1636-49

JONATHAN MITCHELL 1650-68

FIRST AND SECOND MINISTERS

OF THE FIRST CHURCH OF CAMBRIDGE

JOHN LEVERETT 1696-1724

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE
EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH 1724-68

FIRST HOLLIS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY

AND

EDWARD WIGGLESWORTH 1765-94
SECOND HOLLIS PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY.

HERE ASSEMBLED
ON THE NIGHT OF
1990 CONTINENTAL THOOPS
UNDER COMMANN OF
ALTER PRAYER BE
ALTER PRAYER BE
TEST MARCHED TO
UNIVER STAR

54. Step of Harrings-Holars House.
Holags Place, near Homenway Cymnasium

SITE OF THE HEADQUARTERS

AND THE COMMITTES OF SAFETY

IN 1535

BUTTHELAGE OF

STATISTACE OF

55. BREEFFLACE OF COL THOMAS WEST WORTH HIGGINSON.

Toxonor-land Report Site

57. Janus Spanks Horse.

Quincy Street, next so

68. Hanvano Etalius. College Yard.

59. Since of Houses, Shipand, Levelly, Wichlesholth, Swall, and Appleton Houses.

Inscription on English Hall, College Yard

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WORNER DA MODILAS TRUTTS

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THE PERSON OF COURSE AND THE TENTON OF COURSE OF COURSE

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60. Sites of Second, Third, and Fourth Meeting Houses.

About on site of Dane Hall (slight difference in site).

SITE OF THE
FOURTH MEETING HOUSE
BUILT IN 1756
HERE WASHINGTON WORSHIPPED
IN 1775.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION
OF MASSACHUSETTS
HELD HERE IN 1779
LAFAYETTE WELCOMED HERE
IN 1824.

- 61. SITE OF BOARDMAN HOUSE.
 - E. corner Massachusetts Avenue and Dunster Street (Brock & Eaton's store).
- 62. SITE OF FIRST PRINTING PRESS.
 - S. W. corner Massachusetts Avenue and Dunster Street (Brock Bros'. store).

HERE LIVED STEPHEN DAYE FIRST PRINTER IN BRITISH AMERICA 1638-1668.

- 63. OLD COURT HOUSE.

 Now on Palmer Street.
- 64. BURYING GROUND.

Corner Massachusetts Avenue and Garden Street. Soldiers' Monument in old burying ground.

ERECTED BY THE CITY A. D. 1870 TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN HICKS, WILLIAM MARCY, MOSES RICHARDSON, BURIED HERE. JASON RUSSELL, JABEZ WYMAN, JASON WINSHIP, BURIED IN MENOTOMY MEN OF CAMBRIDGE WHO FELL IN DEFENCE OF THE LIBERTY OF THE PEOPLE APRIL 19, 1775. "O, WHAT A GLORIOUS MORNING IS THIS!" 60. Stree or Street, Turen, and Fourier Marriero Rousin About on the at Dane Hall (elight difference in elta).

SETT TO REIS

SETTING OF THE STATE OF THE ST

WOLLKE ALL STREET STREE

M. Sing of Rolandian House,
R. corner Massachuselle Aragus and Donatai Street
(Brock & Enton's store).

2. Even on Frier Printing Duese.

S. W. corner Massesharelia Ayonue and Dunster Street (Brock Bros', store).

> OT WIT SEEN STAD RESPOND ACTIVITY TO SEEN ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

> > 03. Old Cover House. Now on Palmer Street. 61. Bolytha Ghound

Corner Messachusatta Avarusand Gurden Street Kolmers' Mondaert invold Impjay ground.

SERGIED DY THE CITY
A. D. HED
TO THE REMORT OF
TOUS BICKS.
WILLIAM SIRELY.
MOSES THOUSAGESON.

AUGUSTA COMPANY
AUGUSTA COMPAN

65. OLD MILE STONE.

Corner Burying Ground.

 (East Side.)
 (West Side.)

 CAMBRIDGE
 BOSTON

 NEW BRIDGE
 8 MILES

 2½ MILES
 1734

 1794.
 A. I.

- 66. Home of the late Charles Deane. 80 Sparks Street.
- 67. Home of the late Justin Winson. 74 Sparks Street.
- 68. Home of Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 29 Buckingham Street.
- 69. Homes of the late John Fiske.22 Berkeley Street, later 90 Brattle Street.
- 70. Home of the late Lucius R. Paige. Washington Street.
- 71. COOPER-AUSTIN HOUSE. 21 Linnæan Street.
- 72. JOHN WATSON HOUSE.
 2162 Massachusetts Avenue, near Rindge Avenue.

AT THIS PLACE
APRIL 19, 1775
FOUR CITIZENS WERE KILLED
BY BRITISH SOLDIERS
RETREATING FROM LEXINGTON

ERECTED BY THE CITY
1880

NAMES OF THOSE KILLED ISAAC GARDINER, WILLIAM MARCY, JOHN HICKS, MOSES RICHARDSON.

- 73. SITE OF WASHINGTON ALLSTON HOUSE AND STUDIO.

 Auburn Street, next to brick block at corner of Auburn and
 Magazine streets.
- 74. BIRTHPLACE OF MARGARET FULLER.71 Cherry Street.

Corner Burying Ground.

CALUE TRUME OF THE STATE OF THE

75. FORT PUTNAM.

Fourth and Otis streets, East Cambridge.

PUTNAM SCHOOL

SITE OF
FORT PUTNAM
ERECTED BY THE AMERICAN FORCES
DEC. 1775
DURING THE SIEGE OF BOSTON.

76. LECHMERE POINT.

Second and Otis streets, East Cambridge.

NEAR THIS SPOT
800 BRITISH SOLDIERS
FROM BOSTON COMMON
LANDED APRIL 19TH, 1775,
ON THEIR MARCH TO
LEXINGTON AND CONCORD.

- 77. SITE OF HAUGH HOUSE.

 First house built in East Cambridge.
- 78. WADSWORTH HOUSE. OLD PRESIDENTS' HOUSE.

 In College Yard, east of Dane Hall, near Harvard Square.

WADSWORTH HOUSE
BUILT IN 1726
OCCUPIED BY
THE COLLEGE PRESIDENTS
FROM WADSWORTH
TO EVERETT,
AND IN JULY, 1775
BY WASHINGTON.

75. Four Pernau.
Fourth and Otle streets, East Cambridge.

PUTNAM SCHOOL

PORT POTAM

ROBT POTAM

ROBT POTAM

DUMO THE RESE OF BOSTON

V6. Litorating Borber.
Second and Ous streets, East Cambridge.

TAXABLE SOLUTION OF THE SECTOR OF THE SECTOR

TV. Sire or Haron floren.

78. Wanderer House, Oan Personales House,
To College Yard, restor Dans Hall, near Harrard Scenar

aspon afterweek we see that the see that the

79. SITE OF OAK TREE, SCENE OF WINTHROP-VANE ELECTION, 1637.

ON THIS SPOT
IN 1630
STOOD AN ANCIENT OAK
UNDER WHICH WERE HELD
COLONIAL ELECTIONS
THIS SCION OF THE
WASHINGTON ELM
WAS PLANTED
MAY, 1896.

HOLLIS R. BAILEY
JOHN W. FREESE
WM. W. DALLINGER

Committee.

The special subject of the evening was "Reminiscences of John Bartlett."

THE CHAIRMAN: I well remember as a boy, living in Berkeley Street, when on the opposite side came a new resident, a Mr. John Bartlett. At one time during the absence of my family I stayed with Mr. John Bartlett and his wife. Though they had no children it was a very pleasant visit. They were extremely kind to me as a young boy of the awkward age of nine years, and I shall always look back upon that two months' stay with very great satisfaction.

Among my very earliest recollections was that of hearing the name of Willard. A Mr. Willard had been president, as you know, of Harvard College, and there was a strong friendship, beginning I am not aware how far back, between the Willard and Dana families—perhaps because some Mr. Willard was kind to the descendants of that early Dana settler, whose humble occupation as one of the town's officers in ringing the swine was referred to at the last meeting of this Society. At any rate this friendship of long standing has been always very sincere.

79. Site of Car Tree, Sound of Winthrop-Vane Rischon,

Hours to Banker
John W. Parese
Wat W. Darrasons

The special subject of the evening was "Reminiscences of

Tip Commany: I well remember as a boy, living in Boileafer, Street, wholeson responsible side came at new resident, a Mr. John Bartlett. The one time during the absence of my family I stayed with Mr. John Bartlett and his wife. Though they had no children it was a very pleasant visit. They were extremely kind to me as a young boy of the awkward age of nine years, and I shall saways look back upon that two months' stay with very meat satisfaction.

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The two names Bartlett and Willard were brought together when Mr. John Bartlett married Miss Hannah Willard, and again to-night it is most appropriate that we again bring the two names together in the way of an address on this same Mr. John Bartlett by a prominent member of the Boston Bar, Joseph Willard, Esq.

ADDRESS OF JOSEPH WILLARD

MEMBERS OF THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

By the courtesy of this Society I have been associated in the pleasant duty of recalling some of the traits of character and incidents of the life of our late excellent friend and your fellow-citizen, John Bartlett. And it is fitting that in this city of his adoption, and in which he lived nearly threescore years and ten of his active and retired life, his many friends should gather to remember him.

John Bartlett was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, 14 June 1820, and died in Cambridge Sunday, 3 December, 1905. He came of good Pilgrim stock, counting the honored names of Elder Brewster and Richard Warren, both Mayflower men, among his ancestors. He was proud of his Mayflower descent, in the right way; not, that is, for ostentation, as is too much the fashion of to-day, but as an incentive to live worthy of the blood he inherited. I think he indeed reproduced their sturdy independence, their patience in suffering, and their single-eyed devotion to duty and principle. But he had beside these traits of character, one, which they may have possessed, — cheerfulness in the trials of life that nothing could weaken or abate; and another, that they are certainly not credited with having, — a keen sense of humor, that saving grace of existence which, I think, is perhaps as efficient an aid to well-being in life as the theological grace of that earlier day.

At some time in the period of his retirement, probably near the end of the last century, looking back over an active career from the quiet haven of his Cambridge home, as yet uninvaded by sickness or domestic grief, he penned a brief account of his boyhood in The two names Bartlett and Willard were brought together when Mr. John Bartlett marries Mrs. Hannah. Willard, and again to-night it is most appropriate that we again bring the two names together in the way of an address on this same Mr. John Bartlett by a prominent member of the Beston Bartlett by a prominent member of the Beston Bart Joseph Willard, E.c.

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Holos Manther was born the Aparesta, Mossionascin, 14 June
1800, and the dia Cameriago Sunday, 5 Lucenther, 1905. He came
of good Pügrim steek, containing the honored march of Eddir
Browster and Mehmy Warren, buth Maylow or man, among his
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they may have possessed.— mentitalness in the trials of the flat
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Josef a first a the thoological grape of that explor device the feedback and the feedback at the condition of the the sentency, lookings not a very an active careet from the quiet farence the Cambridge home, as yet uninvented by such ness or demand exist as percent for the back account of many conditions.

Plymouth. It was made as an introduction to a volume, which I have before me, modestly entitled, "A Record of Idle Hours," and contains, with that business-like precision, which was a second nature to him, a list of all the books he had read from the year 1837, when he came to this city to live, continued down to the last years of his life.

But he began long before to love books. As he says, in the same introduction: "I had an early taste for reading, and before the age of twelve had read not only most of the juvenile literature of that period, but also 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 'Josephus,' 'Arabian Nights,' 'Thaddeus of Warsaw,' 'Scottish Chiefs,' 'Cœlebs in Search of a Wife,' 'Cruise of the Midge,' 'Telema_chus,' 'Paul and Virginia,' 'Tom Cringle's Log,' Cooper's 'Spy' and 'Last of the Mohicans;' Scott's 'Ivanhoe,' 'Talisman,' and 'Pirate,' 'Gulliver's Travels,' Münchausen, and — Opie on 'Lying.'" I wonder how many of us have carefully perused "Josephus," "Telemachus," and — Opie on "Lying"! and could say so without being ourselves apt illustrations of the lastnamed highly instructive work!

His autobiographical fragment continues: "In 1837 I was entered as a clerk in a bookstore, and found myself amid a world of books, 'in wondering mazes lost.' Without a guide, philosopher, or friend, I plunged in, driving through the sea of books like a vessel without pilot or rudder." But our friend had a pilot in his instinctive power of selection, and a rudder in his ready assimilation of what he read, that directed him better than could any of the would-be guides who nowadays kindly seek to direct our taste by lists of the "hundred best books," and who might as well try to prescribe for our appetites the hundred best articles of food. Like the pears of Horace's Calabrian host, that which they would force upon us only repels.

"My clerical duties," concludes Mr. Bartlett's brief narrative, "were unusually onerous, yet I always found time for study and reading; and, during my active business life of fifty-two years, I devoted much time to these purposes. My library was dukedom enough, with few exceptions, for all my wants."

The business energy and tact and exceptional capacity for work that Mr. Bartlett possessed soon raised him from a clerical position to assuming the whole management and control of the College book70

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The besiness energy and tens, and exceptional conscite for work that Mr. Harriest possessed soon raised him from a circular position to assuming the whole menegasined and control of the College books.

store; and he rapidly redeemed it from the slack condition into which it had fallen in the less energetic hands of his predecessor.

It was nine years after Mr. Bartlett became a resident in Cambridge before it was made a city; and the influence of the College upon the town was certainly more distinctly felt then than now in its wider limits and greater size.

The Cambridge of that day is foreshadowed in Lowell's delightful essay, "Cambridge Thirty Years Ago;" that is, in the earlier decades of the last century; and while many of the marked figures which he painted in such lively colors had passed from the stage, some still remained, like Professors Popkin and Sales; and other and greater names were then the boast of the University and the literary, scientific, and scholarly attractions to its halls. Longfellow, Agassiz, Lowell, Felton, Sophocles, Beck, Gray, Peirce, Channing, and Wyman, to name no more, were among its teachers; and in this was Mr. Bartlett's great good fortune and our own; for to him it gave the suggestion to which we owe his best-known work, the "Familiar Quotations."

A bookstore in any cultivated place, but especially in a university town, is the centre to which gravitates inevitably whatever is excellent in letters, study, or culture. The best men in each succeeding year found in the place and the man the attraction of accurate scholarship, strong literary taste, and ready appreciation of the best results of study. It would take too long to do more than mention a few. But the years which sent out from the College, as graduates, Richard H. Dana, Charles Devens, James R. Lowell, Story, sculptor and poet, Nathan and Edward Everett Hale, William G. Russell, Wentworth Higginson, Senator Hoar, Professors Norton, Child, Lane, and Goodwin, Joseph Choate, President Eliot, Justin Winsor the historian, Furness the Shakespearian scholar, Alexander Agassiz, and Phillips Brooks, to come to no later day, gave an intellectual stimulus and companionship that was of itself an education. One name among the many of a date later than those just mentioned deserves especial mention, that of the fine scholar, Rezin Augustus Wight, who, graduating in 1856, grew so near to Mr. Bartlett as a collaborator that he became his associate editor, and so remained till his death in 1890 at the age of fifty-five.

It was natural that Mr. Bartlett should look to a man of college

store; and he regidly rederred it from the shall condition into which it had fallen in the less one well charles of his production.

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this rad of their as adjustion. The thin among the major at a date lowe than those fine mentioned deserves especial mention. that of the ship while said a specific will be said to said

training for co-operation, for he, like many who have not received a college education, placed perhaps an exaggerated estimate upon it. But with him this lack served only as a spur to greater effort for self-improvement and a keener appreciation of his opportunities for study. Self-directed, he read widely and avidly, and the five thousand titles which his record (already mentioned) of books perused by him enumerates, showed how he drew from the best sources of English literature; while for the classics or foreign masterpieces he had Emerson's authority that a translation may sufficiently replace the original. The same well-poised judgment, which made him competent to determine the value of literary wares to be offered to the public, gave him a discriminating taste in reading and a wonderful power of orderly arrangement; and to the frequenters of his bookstore he became an authority to be referred to more and more for the sources of apt or quotable phrases; and the "Familiar Quotations" was the result.

The unassuming first edition of the "Familiar Quotations" saw the light in 1855. I have it now before me, a slender little volume of two hundred and sixty-seven pages, tentative, almost timid in its character. I remember that Mr. Bartlett told me, and it was an indication of his doubt as to the success of his venture, that he thought an appropriate motto for his book would have been the quotation from John Bunyan's quaint apology for his work of the lines:

"Some said, 'John, print it;' others said, 'Not so.'
Some said, 'It might do good,' others said, 'No.'"

But it became so rapidly known and met so hearty an appreciation of its judicious selection and accuracy that Mr. Bartlett might apply to himself Byron's phrase: "I awoke one morning and found myself famous." He had reached his public. The scholar was pleased to find ready to his hand the best of what he had known; the unscholarly man now could almost keep pace with the better taught. The critic found where the exquisite thought of the poet had its first form in an earlier day, whose crude ore was wrought into the refined gold of the master; and last, and not least, the orator or after-dinner speaker had his vade mecum, his sure reliance in oratorical or conversational difficulty, like Master Slender's Book of Riddles in the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

training for co-oposition for he, like many who have not received a college education placed perhaps an exaggerated estimate upon it. But with him this book served only as a sput to greater effort the self-improvement and a kneper appreciation of his opportunities for attack. Self-directed, his read widely and aviilly, and the live thousand titles which his report (already mentioned) of acids received in his report (already mentioned) of acids received in his lateral actually actually and the less seemed in facilities which has required bow he distribute the lateral masterpieces, he had l'antendere exhibit but the almost of history and which rando the configuration. The same well-receive indignment which rando then computed to determine the value of history in realm at the frequencies of his opposition for the seame in amboting that the relevant colors of midely antengenesis in and to the frequencies of his opposition for the seame in amboting of a relevant relevant to ourse and more for the seame in amboting of the relevant colors.

The maximum of the Flamilian Contained Transition of the Flamilian Contained The light in 1850. I have it now before one a stender hit the volume of two practiced and sixty-seven pages, tentralists almost timed and a classification of the about the tentralist and me, and it was not bedieved on appropriate another that he had been almost thought an appropriate another than the book would have been almost qualitical from dates Branyan's quality and appropriate of the distribution from dates Branyan's quality and the basis work of the linest

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But it become so rapidly known and makes hearty in appreciation of its judiciers solection and accuracy that Mr. Emisses might apply to himself Byron's plurate. It arede one unoming and lound unpul fare out. He had to accuse its judice. I he solution was plurated to dust ready to his head the lette of what he by knowns, also strategy to his head the lette of what he by knowns, also strategy to his head a line of the lette of the solution the better rangist. The ethics cound where me explains the strategy of the post had the first these three counds we have the way and not of the oration of allow the remaining that he had her wrongs his was wronger in our other dames, and the line in the way wrongs his are religious in contented or conversational difficulty, like the the

I think not many persons realize the difficulty of the task Mr. Bartlett undertook. It seems easy enough merely to set down the verse or phrase that passes current everywhere, to give it accurately, and perhaps in some instances to point out its ancestry, if it had any. But into the select circle what was to be admitted and what was to be excluded from it? Here came the task of decision; and to a scholar the danger was that his own familiarity with a passage might mislead him to regard it as generally familiar, and impute to the public his own knowledge; and his difficulty increased in the ratio of his own learning. He must needs, Brutus like, sacrifice his own nearest and dearest, if conformity to the public acceptance required it. On the other hand, the standard of familiarity was not to be local only, and a wide scholarship was demanded, that all the domain of English speech should be represented, and that if he erred at all it should be on the side of fulness.

How well Mr. Bartlett's sound judgment met all these requirements the success of the book best evidenced. It would be most interesting if time permitted to follow step by step the growth of the book, and trace its expansion, its admission of new, and its exclusion of disentitled, candidates. But only a brief statement of figures is possible. The first edition of 1855 is a small duodecimo of two hundred and sixty-seven pages, with only twenty footnotes. The fourth edition, in 1864, had five hundred pages; the eighth, in 1883, was an octavo of nine hundred and twelve pages; and the last—the ninth—is a stout volume of almost twelve hundred pages, with nearly five thousand footnotes. And this was not mere addition, for the pruning-knife was judiciously and unflinchingly applied.

One feature of the later editions, and particularly of the last, deserves especial notice, as it is not perhaps generally appreciated; but it is one which has rendered this book one of the most valuable contributions made to the study of literature, and therefore to the history of thought. It is the citation of parallel, precedent or subsequent, or even of derivative passages, expressing the same conception.

Now while in the first edition there are but twenty, in the last edition there are nearly five thousand of these. You have here, therefore, not merely the ancestry of the thought, and can trace its I think not many persons sulties the difficulty of the made Mr. Bardest underbook: It seems cary mongh mandy to set down the verso or phrase that passes current everywhere to give it soon mately, and perhaps in some instances to point out its ancestry, if it had any. But into the relact circle what was to be admitted and what was to be excluded from it? More carso the tests of desireou; and to a scholar the denem was that his own familiarity visit, a present major animal his averaged it is own familiarity in the impacts to the public for the public lies own familiary. He mand the fact ratio of his own familiary. He must needly, Bratus oreased in the ratio of his own familiary. He must needly, Bratus public acceptance required it. On the other hand, the standard of familiarity was not to be local only, and a wide esholarship was demanded, that all the domain of English speech should be represented, and that if he errod as all it should be on the side of fairness.

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Now while in the first edition there are but twenty, in the hand edition there are ovarly five thousand of these. You have here, therefore, not merely the ansester of the thought and our traveltegradual working out from its rude earlier form to its perfected shape, but you are brought face to face with the great problem of the community of ideas, its limits and its possibilities. For the similarities are often not plagiarisms, but underivative and original; and the phrase to which Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Montaigne, or Byron may have given world-wide currency may only be another form of the thought expressed by some obscure writer or thinker, who comes to be known solely because of the better shape in which his conception has been put by another and greater mind.

Thus Byron's grand lines -

"So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,
And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart;"

have their plagiaristic or imitative echo in Moore's feebler verse —

" They,

Like a young eagle, who has lent his plume, To fledge the shaft by which he meets his doom, See their own feathers plucked to wing the dart, Which rank corruption destines for the heart."

But perhaps their origin was in Waller's stanza, a century and a half earlier —

"The eagle's fate and mine are one,
Which on the shaft that made him die
Espied a feather of his own,
Wherewith he wont to soar so high."

And whether all three may or may not have drawn the figure from Æschylus' lines —

"With our own feathers, not by others' hands, Are we now smitten,"

may and perhaps always will be a question.

Yet we find a little known French poet, Jean Bertaut, — a century before Waller, — expressed, though with far less poetic beauty, the same conception —

[&]quot;Nous seuls empennons de nos plumes Les traits, dont il nous rend blessès."

gradual working out from its rude sudier form to its periodical shape, but you am brought has no have with the green problem of the community of ideas, its limits and he possibilities. For the similarities are often not plantarians int materivative and original and the plants to which bladespears; hillion Pope, bloomigts, or Byron may have given sorbid wide commons may only be another form of the chargeit expressed by some obsome writer or thinker, who comes to be known saidly brained of the better shape in which his conception has to an part by whicher said ground mind.

Thus Byron's grand dines-

* So the struct early, stretched upon the plain.
* No sook intrough reling wouth to som again,
Therest his own tackers on the rated dark
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have their plant matic or imitative cano in Moore's facilier verse --

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Ishers young early, who has lend his plane, To findge the snut, by which ne meets his doom See their own feathers placed a to wing the nati Which mink corruption destines for the neutr."

But parliags their origin was in Waller's stance, a century and a half carlier —

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Which on the shaft that made him die
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And whether all three may or may not have drawn the figure from

With our own features not by others' bands.
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rest cart qui en calente will be a recalion.

To we had a brue known breach poet Jean Barado. — a canbuy before Walls. — expressed, though with the less poems beauty.

the same supervisor.

Port traits done it near read bleases. The

And the grand Shakespearian lines -

"Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues We write in water,"

have their contemporaneous echo in the same Bertaut's -

"L'Injure se grave en metal Et le bienfait s'escrit en l'onde."

That Shakespeare never heard of Bertaut is more than probable; that Bertaut never read Shakespeare is certain; and both are preceded by Sir Thomas More's quaint wisdom: "For men use if they suffer an evil tourne to write it in marble and whoso doeth us a good tourne we write it in dust."

Similar examples can be multiplied indefinitely, but it is in Mr. Bartlett's book that the opportunity for their study has first been adequately presented.

From the "Familiar Quotations" to the compilation of the "Shakespeare Concordance" was a natural step; for no less than one tenth of all the familiar phrases in the former work are Shakes-This admirable Concordance was a labor of love with Mr. Bartlett, and although begun thirteen years before he retired from business, was not completed till five years of that retirement had passed, and might well be called the fruitage of that period. It had particularly the tender association of his wife's devoted aid, acknowledged so lovingly in the dedication. Its necessary bulk, inevitable from its extensive plan to give more than a bare literal list of words, of course limited its sale mainly to large libraries, or professed Shakespearian scholars. I think Mr. Bartlett had perhaps hoped for a more popular acceptance of his book, led thereto naturally enough by the absorbing interest which a scholar feels in his work; but he received his reward in the service he knew he had rendered to literature, in a work whose scrupulous accuracy is such that in its nearly four hundred thousand lines scarcely an error is to be found.

Praise, public and private, for both of his literary labors had come to him in no stinted measure. But one honor I think he prized above all others. The regard he had for the College, enhanced by his wife's inherited associations through her father the professor, and her grandfather the President, rendered it particu-

And the grand Shakespearing lines --

9 May 2 and magnetic fing in bress, their virtues We wilk in water. 9

have their contemporaneous cono in the same Havaul's

It is blighter as grave an metal.

That Shakesprine nover heard of Bernaut is more than potallie; that Sankesprine is certain and book are preceded by Sir Thomas More's parent wisdom: "Fut may use of they celled by Sir Thomas is write it in mathle and whose doesn't a good toucas we write it in dose."

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Preise, picking and private for indepth his literary labors had come to him as an existed measure offer one bount I think his privat those of others, this request neglect the following all others, the request neglect the through has influently professor and her generalistics the Triffeen, removed it neglects.

larly fitting that the College should enrol him as one of her sons by adoption as she did, by giving him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1871. He became also a member of the Φ B K in 1894, and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1892.

Not to many who pass threescore and ten is it given to escape the scriptural limitations on the joy of living, and to find the later years not those of sorrow and trouble. I think our friend had the scriptural warning in his mind when at the age of sixty-nine he retired from active business and at seventy-two brought to a conclusion his best-known work. The preface to the ninth edition of the "Quotations" has a pathetic note of farewell in the words: "The small thin volume — the first to bear the title to this collection — after passing through eight editions, each enlarged, now culminates in its ninth, and with this closes its tentative life."

I have dwelt at this length on the literary side of Mr. Bartlett's life, as this it is by which he will be best known publicly. But you, who were his relatives, friends, and neighbors, knew another and finer side to the man. I have often thought that his friend Lowell might well have had him in his mind when he wrote the lines:

"The wisest man could ask no more of fate, Than to be simple, modest, manly, true."

A man's character may often best be judged by the friends he makes and retains; and if, of the groups of friends who were his in middle life, and remained his till death parted them, I might name two especially near and dear to him, they would be James Russell Lowell and John Holmes. Of the latter sunny-natured, rare, and delightful man and genial humorist, if any of you desire more knowledge than your personal memories of him give, no words of mine can add to the charming picture of him drawn in the pages of Colonel Higginson's "Contemporaries." With Lowell Mr. Bartlett's association was constant for forty years. His exquisite taste, clear literary judgment, and ample scholarship Mr. Bartlett found always at his service; nor was their intercourse limited to serious studies. The verses in the years 1857 and 1858 in which he celebrated the gift of one of the trophies of Mr. Bartlett's skill as an angler, the famous seven-pound trout, are printed

larly fitting that Lies College should excel him as one of her sons by adoption as she did, by giring him the honorway degree of Master of Arts in 1871. He honorma also a member of the O B E in 1894, and of the American Auctimay of Arts and Sciences in 1892.

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in his collected works, and I will only quote from them here; while little bits of verse, even to the last year of the poet's life, touched, among others, on the same pleasant theme.

"I see him trace the wayward brook
Amid the forest mysteries,
Where at their shades shy aspens look,
Or where with many a gurgling crook
It croons its woodland histories.

"I see him step with caution due,
Soft as if shod in moccasins,
Grave as in church, for who plies you,
Sweet craft, is safe as in a pew
From all our common stock of sins.

"The unerring fly I see him cast,
That as a roseleaf falls as soft,
A flash, a whirl! he has him fast,
We tyros, how that struggle last
Confuses and appalls us oft.

"Unfluttered he: calm, as the sky
Looks on our tragicomedies,
This way and that he lets him fly,
A sunbeam shuttle, then to die
Lands him with cool aplomb at ease.

"The friend who gave our board such gust,
Life's care, may he o'erstep it half;
And when Death hooks him, as he must,
He'll do it gently as I trust,
And John Holmes write his epitaph."

The pleasant bond that united these three friends was broken by the death of Lowell in 1891. Eight years later John Holmes, so quaintly referred to, passed away at the age of eighty-five, and with his death ended the familiar association of half a century.

In 1900, at fourscore, Mr. Bartlett's vigorous health became seriously impaired in sight, hearing, and power to walk. It was the beginning of a physical imprisonment that ended only with his life. To this was added his anxiety for his gentle wife, whose mental alienation rendered her an object of constant solicitude, but chiefly from the fear lest, if he should not survive her, she would

in his collected works, and I will only quote from them here; while little hits of rouse, even to the last year of the poet's life, touched, among others, on the same pleasant theres.

I see him trace the wayward brook
that the fewer water less
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That as a reselval limbs as well.
A flesh, a while I busines bim less
We track how that struggle had
Confests and appails as oft

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"The friend who gave our beard such gust.
If the case, may be n'elect it half:
And when Distils books blue as he most.
The 'il dorth people as the mate.
And John Holmes with his epiloph."

The pleasest band that and these directions was broken by the death of Lowell in 1801. Eight years leter doin Holmes, so quaintly referred we reased away at the upo of sixty-first and with his chartery are for the transfer wiscomment of neil a crattery and the theorem, it is also at location bearing an entously appeared in sight, hearing and power to waite themse the beginning of a physical ampreciation of at called one with his the beginning of a physical ampreciation of a called one with his mental about a reason that are a constant allowed to the constant solution. But when an ental about the constant solution has seen and otherly from the lear the cheek and and survive here were considered from the lear lear leaf of the stocked and survive here were considered.

not be assured of the same protecting care with which he watched over her. But his serene courage never failed; and the sorrow of her death a year before his had yet this alleviation from that ever-

present anxiety.

I think few of you, whose privilege it was to visit him in this last decade of his life, can forget the delightful reception with which you were greeted, as soon as you came within his recognition. As the attendant announced you to him, as he sat in the well-remembered place in his beautiful library, surrounded by the books he had loved so well, but which he was never more to read, you could see the alert look and attitude as he waited till you reached him, and then the cheery smile, the cordial grasp of the hand, the pleasant word of greeting welcomed you, and the door of his imprisonment opened wide once more. Then came the flow of reminiscence, of pertinent anecdote, of apt quotation, and in turn a perfectly receptive appreciation of all that you had to offer in kind. There was no taint of old age in his mind, and his memory seemed only to strengthen with the years.

And so it continued to the last. On Friday, December 1st, I was summoned to his bedside by a note, informing me of his serious illness. I found him fully conscious, and aware that his physicians had said that he had but a few days to live. I remained with him at his desire for quite an hour, and not only was his mind alert and his business directions clear, but there was the same cheery tone, pleasant memory of the past, and thoughtful reference to the present, though the voice was feeble and the utterance slow. Two days later he died.

In presenting this imperfect tribute to our friend's memory, I should feel more regret for its deficiencies if I were not sure that to those who knew him well no commendation was necessary, and still more, that there are others to follow me who will more than supply what I have failed adequately to present.

THE CHAIRMAN: One characteristic of Mr. Bartlett I think we must all have noticed, if brought in contact with him, was his great modesty and willingness to receive a suggestion in the lines in which he was a great expert from anybody who might be able to furnish him information.

not be assured of the same protecting care with which he watched over her. But his serene country person failed; and the serrow of her death a year before his had yet this alleyardon from that ever-

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The Chargean's One observation of Mr. Barriote I think we must all have nonred; if breught in contact with him, was his great conducty and will agrees to receive, a suggestion in the lines in which he was a great expert from anybody who might be able to turnish him internation.

There was also another side to his character beside the literary,—he was a sportsman—a fine fly-rod trout fisher. I remember his telling with much glee how, going to Waverley Oaks and fishing in Waverley Brook, which had long been believed to have been thoroughly fished out, he caught and landed a nice two-pound trout. He also had the record of catching the largest trout landed in modern days, that is, in the last sixty or seventy years, in the White Mountains at Jackson Falls. He had the length of the trout measured on his fishing rod, which some of us have seen, and as to weight of that fish I hardly dare now to state the number of pounds, but I recall there was a six in it. That is very large for a brook trout, but such is one's recollection of fish.

It is always a delight to hear the next speaker, who is going to talk to us. One of the privileges of living in Cambridge is that we can hear from time to time Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

ADDRESS OF THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

Fellow Members of this Association,—to whom our friend here, the speaker of the evening, should be added as an honorary member, I think, —I have heard with the greatest interest what has been said, and I am very much struck with his keenness of recognition as to some of the very points of which I have ventured to speak in writing about Mr. Holmes and Mr. Bartlett. Yet we are uninformed about one or two things of which I should like very much to have heard more in Bartlett's case, such as his experience during his naval life. He was nearly a year, I think, on board a naval vessel during the war. He went out in an official capacity as paymaster, and I do not know whether he has left any record of it—I am not aware of it myself.

It would have been very interesting to see an account of such an entire transfer of life as his was under these circumstances, for he was certainly at all times of his life, and almost more in his age than in his youth, one of the best raconteurs I have known. Stories

There was also another side to his character beside the literary. — he was a quortenan — a fine fly-rod trout fisher. I remember his telling with much gles how, woing to Wayerley Oaks and fishing in Wayerley Brook, which had fone been believed to have been thoroughly hated out, he except and believed to have been thoroughly hated out, he except and landed a nice two-priond trous. He slae had the record of extenses, also had the record of is, in the last stripts serventy years, in the White Mountains at Jackson likits. He had the length of the trout anersmed at Jackson likits. He had the length of the trout anersmed on his fishing rod, which some of us have seen, and sales weight of that fix I hardly dars now to state the number of poincie, his I recall alore was a six in it. That is very large for a brook trout, out such is one it is shways at higher to hear the next appealent, who is going to talk to us. One of the privileges of hving in Cambridge is that we can hear from time to time Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

WINDSEL OF LHONING MINLIMONTH HIGGENSON

been the apealer of the evening, should be added as an lenerary here, the apealer of the evening, should be added as an lenerary member, I think — I have been divided with his keepiness of seem, and a seem asid, and I am very points of winds I have ventured to seem as to some of the very points of winds I have ventured to appear in writing about 312. He insets and Mr. Harrist III, the filled was an allocated in the seem of the rest of the seem of

It would have been very interesting in see an account of each an entire transfer of fits or file was under these entrum dances, for he was cortainly at all times of the file, and almost more in his age than in his youth, one of the best moontened have known. Straightened

lost nothing in his hands. He remembered, as was said by the speaker of the evening, until later years with a readiness and precision that was absolutely humiliating to those who were some years younger. I never was made to feel that his stories grew with time. You could hear them at intervals of a year and they would be no longer at the end than they were at the beginning. He had a delicate humor and extraordinary delineation. I have also had the honor of having had in my hands that marvellous book of the record of his reading. I think I never encountered its equal, and in view of the fact that a large part of his life was spent in active and sometimes complicated business relations, it was all the more extraordinary.

I wrote at one time in a book - I find it always safe to quote one's own books, for in spite of the kindness of friends one seldom finds his quotations recognized — this I wrote: —

"There are books in the English language so vast that the ordinary reader recoils before their text and their footnotes. Such, for instance, is Gibbon's 'Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,' containing substantially the history of the whole world for thirteen centuries. When that author dismissed the last page of his task, on June 27, 1787, in the historic garden at Geneva, having arranged that it was to appear before the public at once in four different languages, is it not possible that he may have felt some natural misgiving as to whether any one person would ever read the whole of it? We know him to have predicted that Fielding's 'Tom Jones' would outlast the palace of the Escurial and the imperial eagle of Austria, but he recorded no similar claim for his own work. The statesman, Fox, to be sure, pronounced Gibbon's book to be 'immortal,' simply beause, as he said, no man in the world could do without it; and Sheridan added, with undue levity, that if not luminous it was at least voluminous. But modern readers, as a rule, consult it; they do not read it. It is, at best, a tool-chest.

"Yet there lies before me what is, perhaps, the most remarkable manuscript catalogue of books read that can be found in the Englishspeaking world, this being the work of Bartlett at eighty-three, who began life by reading a verse of the Bible aloud to his mother when three years old, had gone through the whole of it by the time he was nine, and then went on to grapple with all the rest of

literature, upon which he is still at work.

lost nothing in his hands. He remembered, as was said by the speaker of the evening, until later yelles with a readiness and granision that was absolutely humiliating to those who were some riston that was absolutely humiliating to those who were some with time. You could have them at intervals of a year and they would be no longer at the end than they were at the beginning would be no longer at the end than they were at the beginning. He had a telescale housen and extraordinary delineation. I have also had the recorder that reading a large page of his life was spent in and in view of the rist that a large page of his life was spent in active and constitues complicated business admitions, it was all the more extraordinary.

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"His vast catalogue of books read begins with 1837, and continues up to the present day, thus covering much more than half a century, a course of reading not yet finished, and in which Gibbon is but an incident. One finds, for instance, at intervals such items as these:

"Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," read twice between 1856 and 1894; Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" third reading. 1895; Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," vols. 1 and 2, fourth reading; 'followed soon after by 'Gibbon, vols. 3-6, fourth reading; Gibbon, vols. 7-8, fourth reading.' What are a thousand readings of 'Tom Jones' compared with a series of feats like this? And there is a certain satisfaction to those who find themselves staggered by the contemplation of such labor, when they read elsewhere on the list the recorded confession that this man of wonderful toil occasionally stooped so far as cheerfully to include 'That Frenchman,' and 'Mr. Barnes of New York.'"

There are other things which I have written about John Bartlett at different times, and one especially in the Nation not long after his death, and I would venture to quote from this, -

"There came, however, an event in Bartlett's life which put an end to all direct labors, when his wife and co-worker began to lose her mental clearness, and all this joint task had presently to be laid aside. For a time he tried to continue his work unaided; and she, with unwearied patience and gentleness, would sit quietly beside him without interference. But the malady increased, until she passed into that melancholy condition described so powerfully by his neighbor and intimate friend, James Russell Lowell though drawing from a different example - in his poem of 'The Darkened Mind,' one of the most impressive, I think, of his poems. While Bartlett still continued his habit of reading, the writing had to be surrendered. His eyesight being ere long affected, the reading also was abandoned, and after his wife's death he lived for a year or two one of the loneliest of lives. He grew physically lame, and could scarcely cross the room unaided. A nervous trouble in the head left him able to employ a reader less and less frequently, and finally not at all. In a large and homelike room, containing one of the most charming private libraries in Cambridge - the books being beautifully bound and lighting up the walls instead of darkening them - he spent most of the day reclining on the sofa, "His year extalogue of books read begins with 1837, and continues up to the present day, thus covering mouth more than half a century, a course of reading not yet finished, and in watch Globook is but an incident. One finds, for instance, at intervals such items as these;

Cibbon's "Dackine and Sali of the Roman Empire," and revulbetween 1876 and 1884; Cibbon's "Decline and Pall" third saudings 2825, "restouts, "Decline and Pall," vols. I and S. Emethangle (Tollovas, wols I-S. rough, to Glibon, who R-S. Family restings (Tollovas, vols I-S. rough, touding, "What are a dimensal
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franchman," and "Alt, Barress of New York."

There are other things which I have written about Join Bowlett at different times, and one expecially in the Joseph not long clust his death, and I would whenou to quote from the.

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externally unemployed, simply because employment was impossible. He had occasional visitors, and four of his old friends formed what they called a 'Bartlett Club,' and met at his house one evening in every week." [It is possible we may have a representative of this group here; I wish we might have.] "Sometimes days passed, however, without his receiving a visitor, he living alone in a room once gay with the whist-parties which he and Lowell had formerly organized and carried on.

"His cheerful courage, however, was absolutely unbroken, and he met every casual guest with a look of sunshine. His voice and manner, always animated and cheerful, remained the same. He had an inexhaustible store of anecdotes and reminiscences, and could fill the hour with talk without showing exhaustion. Seldom going out of the house, unable to take more than very short drives, he dwelt absolutely in the past, remembered the ways and deeds of all Cambridge and Boston literary men, spoke genially of all and with malice of none. He had an endless fund of good stories of personal experience. Were one to speak to him, for instance, of Edward Everett, well known for the elaboration with which he prepared his addresses, Bartlett would instantly recall how Everett once came into his bookstore in search of a small pocket Bible to be produced dramatically before a rural audience in a lecture; but in this case finding none small enough chose a copy of Hoyle's 'Games' instead, which was produced with due impressiveness when the time came. Then he would describe the same Edward Everett whom he once called upon and found busy in drilling a few Revolutionary soldiers who were to be on the platform during Everett's famous Concord oration, and whom he drilled first to stand up and be admired at a certain point of the oration and then to sit down again, by signal, that the audience might rather rise in their honor. Unfortunately, one man, who was totally deaf, forgot the instructions and absolutely refused to sit down, because the 'squire' had told him to stand up. In a similar way, Bartlett's unimpaired memory held the whole circle of eminent men among whom he had grown up from youth, and a casual visitor might infer from his cheery manner that these comrades had just left the room. During his last illness, mind and memory seemed equally unclouded until the very end, and almost the last words he spoke were a caution to his faithful nurse not to forget to pay the small

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"He died on the morning of December 3, 1905, aged 85. Was his career, after all, more to be pitied or envied? He lived a life of prolonged and happy labor among the very choicest gems of human thought, and died with patient fortitude after all visible human joys had long been laid aside."

THE CHAIRMAN: Colonel Higginson has referred to the "Bartlett Club," and has explained his wish that we might have a member of this "Bartlett Club" here. Fortunately we have Mr. Woodward Emery to tell us about the "Bartlett Club," why it was organized, what it has done, and I trust also about his own share in it as well as what the other members did.

ADDRESS OF WOODWARD EMERY

I HAVE been asked to say a few words to-night in memory of John Bartlett.

I propose to speak of him as a friend and neighbor. We lived in the same neighborhood for more than a quarter of a century, during which time we became better and better acquainted until within the past decade I have enjoyed his intimate friendship.

You all know him to have been a man of rare parts, possessing so many of the excellencies of human nature as to entitle him to high rank among his fellowmen. His pure friendliness is a characteristic all will easily recognize. It was almost as wide as his human sympathy, which though intelligently restrained responded to all misfortune. It gave him that touch of nature which made him kin to all. I recall his telling of the interest he ever had in the College students in the old days of his bookstore in Harvard Square; how he encouraged them in their taste for books and allowed them to carry away whatever they fancied, but he said they always came back and paid for what they had taken. His generous and sympathetic treatment evidently made them feel that they had incurred a debt of honor.

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"He died on the morning of December 8, 1905, aged 35. Was his career, after all, more to be pitied or envisa? He lived a life of prolonged and happy labor among the very choicest genes of human thought, and died with patient fortifieds after all visible human joys incl. lang been laid acide."

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At request he once signed the College bond of a young stranger from the south, who later came, having been at College about a year and a half, and deposited the amount of the bond. Shortly thereafter the youth disappeared, leaving unnumbered debts behind, but his trusting bondsman was secured. He understood their natures!

His sense of humor was keen and his wit responsive and unfailing, which when linked to his prodigious memory lent a brilliancy to his conversation rarely equalled. He had met and known the keen wits and sparkling intellects of his day and generation, and many an anecdote of interesting personality, which enlivened an hour of intercourse, can never again be told in his inimitable way. He possessed the rare faculty in a story-teller of seldom if ever repeating his stories; which in one whose conversation was replete with anecdote and reminiscence was remarkable.

His tastes and fancies were with books, his business was with books and the making of books, and this brought him in contact with the bookish class. He was a painstaking, untiring student, one who if not a creator himself made familiar to all the beauties of the greatest creators, and the readers of Shakespeare his debtors for all time.

But withal he loved things outside the library. The recreations of a man form part of his character and a knowledge of them helps in our estimate and appreciation of him. When, therefore, we think of Mr. Bartlett as an ardent fisherman, a lover of the game of whist, and a fine chess player, we feel that a strong side-light is thrown upon his life. He loved the old-fashioned game of whist and he played it well, as I know from many an evening's contest as his opponent. Every winter for thirty years he, James Russell Lowell, John Holmes, and Charles F. Choate played an evening a week together, except while Mr. Lowell was absent as foreign ambassador.

His game of chess was ingenious, original, and aggressive, and he played it, as he did most things, with superior skill.

*A man's estimate and appreciation of the gentler sex is a safe measure of the delicacy and quality of his nature, and that Mr. Bartlett held women in the highest esteem his many contributions to their happiness and pleasure give testimony. His attitude toward them was distinguished by a tender, respectful graciousness of

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manner mingled with a sprightly cordiality, and he enjoyed their society.

He was a keen sportsman in his love of angling, a disciple of Sir Izaak, of whose works he made a collection, and had, I believe, a copy of every edition of "The Compleat Angler," which he ultimately gave to Harvard. He was a small man in stature, as you all know, and not especially vigorous or hardy looking, and yet, as he told me, he has carried his fishing gear up the stream of a March morning encumbered with rubber-boots and a long, thick ulster over heavy clothing, and fished all day, walking many miles and returning at night astonished at his freedom from fatigue, and ready to perform the selfsame feat the next day,—all for love of the sport.

You remember the lines of Lowell in acknowledgment of the receipt of a seven-pound trout, and will forgive me for reciting a single stanza singularly fitting at the present moment:

"And when they come his deeds to weigh,
And how he used the talents his,
One troutscale in the scale will lay
(If trout had scales) O' 't will outweigh
The wrong side of the balances."

For years thereafter a trout found its way to the songster, and a witty acknowledgment followed hard upon.

Whatever he did was done con amore and in response to a spontaneity which lasted to the end. A playful mental energy which seemed never to tire kept company with his daily doings. He once told me he never felt despondent or downhearted. Certainly, cheerfulness was a pronounced characteristic which led to a hopeful outcome, and was an ever-present help in time of need, both to his business associates and in domestic affliction.

"Oh, blest with temper whose unclouded way Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day!"

His reading was desultory and somewhat wide in and among histories, both ancient and modern, biographies, poems, and dramas—the English classics yielding, I think, the largest field of pleasure. The same spirit of thoroughness and certitude which gave him success in business led him to keep a record of the books

manner mingled with a sprightly cognishing, and he enjoyed their society.

He was a losen sportsmant in his love of angling a disciple of Sir Israit, of whose more to collection, and had, I believe, a copy at every officer of - The complete Angles," which is alti-mately gave to Harvard. He was a small man in status, as you all throw, and not replicably virtuous or hanty looking, and yet, as he roll may be he may be successful in a feeting root up an execute of a March morning enemalized his fixing root up an execute of a March morning at signit manufacturing and all days writing many tables and rounting at signit manufacturing has been at the last of the look within the solitance of the last of the sport.

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he read, some of which, like Gibbon's "Decline and Fall," he read many times. His capacious and ready memory drew from this store, as well as from the intercourse of friendly relationship during a long life, in the pleasant talks of his latter days, when loss of eyesight prevented farther enjoyment of his favorite pastime. In this, perhaps, he suffered a less calamity than most, in that his memory was stored with the reading which had absorbed an average of ten hours a day for nearly fifty years.

As a story-teller he was unrivalled, and always capped another's story by something it reminded him of, and then capped his own with a rejoinder. It was marvellous to realize how much of the experiences of life among all sorts of men he had passed through in the somewhat narrow sphere of his daily living and how much of their flavor he had brought away with him. He never tired in referring to the spontaneous wit of his late friend, Mr. John Holmes, from whom he said mirth and wit bubbled almost without conscious thought, so that in repeating to him something he had just previously said it would appear as a new idea and take on unremembered point.

He had wit to perceive and language to express, and yet his tongue never gave vent to envenomed speech. He could be scathing, but there was a mixture of gentleness with it which showed the tenderness of his heart. He could not be unkind; it was too foreign to his nature. Not that he could be affronted with impunity, — far from it; his temper would rise to the situation, and the well-merited rebuke would pierce the toughest shell. While gentle, he was firm and brave. His service to his country in the Civil War showed there was no lack of courage in him.

In his estimates of his fellowmen he was not offensive in his differentiations; for all that, he had the proper prejudices of a gentleman, and did not fail to express them in choice and pointed language.

In politics he pursued a uniformly sensible and steady course, neither veering with the varying winds nor trying to catch at etusive phantoms, content to be a republican when national issues were at stake, and a non-partizan in municipal affairs. He fully performed his duties as a citizen, and made liberal contributions toward matters of public interest as well as to private charities. Indeed, all his life he was a generous giver to those persons and

he read, some of which, like Gibbon's "Darline and Fall," he read many times. His capacious and read, memory draw from this store, as well as from the intercourse of fraudly relationship during a long life, in the pleasant talks of his latter flay, when loss of eyesight prevented farther enjoyment of his favorite pastime. In this, parities, he suffered a less calamity than most, in the his memory was stored with the reading which had absorbed an average of ten some a day for nearly fifty years.

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causes which he believed had a right to appeal to him for assistance. Such natures as his tie knots in friendship which never are unloosed.

"Friendship! Mysterious cement of the soul! Sweetener of life! and solder of society!"

His industry was untiring, as his great works, "Familiar Quotations" and the Shakesperian Concordance testify; but of the latter, I gather from what he has said to me, the labor would have been more than he could have given were it not for assiduous and devoted help from his beloved wife. Her care and cheerful aid in arranging the thousands of slips of quotations made that great work possible for him to accomplish.

One cannot think, and should not speak, of Mr. Bartlett without making reference to his wife. For over fifty years they lived happily together. The lack of children seemed to make them all the more dependent on each other—a loyal, happy, and united marriage, with an old-time halo of sacred love encircling it. It gave a tender loveliness to his loyal nature which only those about him could realize and appreciate. The lines of Jefferys, taken from the "Familiar Quotations," could never be more appropriately applied:

"We have lived and loved together
Through many changing years;
We have shared each other's gladness,
And wept each other's tears."

A philosophic temperament, broadened by wide reading, gave depth to his religious feelings, which though never concealed were rarely expressed. I was deeply impressed by my last interview at his bedside, within twenty-four hours of his end, when, taking my hand and looking up with his wonderful gray, sympathetic eyes, he said with a smile, "I shall carry with me the memory of our pleasant meetings." He was referring to the Bartlett Club, as three of us had dubbed ourselves in our visitations to him during the last year of his life, and while trying to carry cheer had received far more than was within the power of any or all of us to give.

The latest and pleasantest memories of Mr. Bartlett are associated with his home. On the sunny side of Brattle Street, nearly a generation ago, he built a house commodious and well suited to his

courses which he believed had a right to appeal to him for assistance. Such natures as his tic knots in incondable which never are unloosed.

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"Present of life! and solder of resistor!"

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needs and tastes, environed by a well-kept rose garden and perfect lawn, which engaged to the last his attention and interest. I shall always love to recall him as he sat in his pleasant library surrounded by his books, which had been the cheery companions of his long life, attended by his devoted and faithful servants, and extending to his friends a cordial greeting and hearty welcome. The infirmities which limited his last days were rarely referred to, and the conversation was devoted to the scenes of his youth, the memories of the distinguished literary men whom he had known so well, and the books which he had read so often, and whose contents he could recall with so much accuracy and vividness.

How pleasing to picture him sitting amid his books, musing on the recollections suggested by them, breathing an atmosphere redolent of patient philosophy, and solacing himself with these fitting lines of Wordsworth:

"What though the radiance which was once so bright
Be now for ever taken from my sight,
Though nothing can bring back the hour
Of splendour in the grass, of glory in the flower;
We will grieve not, rather find
Strength in what remains behind:
In the primal sympathy
Which having been must ever be;
In the soothing thoughts that spring
Out of human suffering;
In the faith that looks through death,
In years that bring the philosophic mind."

needs and tastes, environed by a well-kept rose guiden and parlost lawn, which engaged to the last his attention and interest. I shall always love to recall him as he are in his pleasant library surrounded by his books, which had been the cheary companions of his long hits, attended by his devoted and faithful servants, and extending to his friends a cordial greating and hearth welcome. The infirmities which limited his last days were musty referred to, and the convertation was devoted to the scenes of his routh, the meaning of his distinguished firmits. Therefore, and the notice which therefore the involve contents and the notice which are hower and the could recall with an angle accuracy and a federal with an angle accuracy and a federal.

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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

1905-1906

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THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,

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MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI,

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The Council.

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	PRANK GARDOND COOK,
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COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE COUNCIL

1905-1906

On the Early Roads and Topography of Cambridge.

STEPHEN P. SHARPLES, EDWARD J. BRANDON, EDWARD R. COGSWELL.

On the Collection of Autograph Letters of Distinguished Citizens of Cambridge.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, WILLIAM C. LANE, HENRY HERBERT EDES.

On the Identification and Marking of Historic Sites in Cambridge.

Hollis R. Bailey,

John W. Freese,

WILLIAM W. DALLINGER.

On the Collection of Oral Traditions and of Early Letters and other Documents of Citizens of Cambridge.

CAROLINE L. PARSONS, ARCHIBALD M. HOWE, ELIZABETH E. DANA.

On Sketches of Noted Citizens of Cambridge.

ARTHUR GILMAN, STEPHEN P. SHARPLES, MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI.

On Making a Roll of Historical Documents concerning the Founding and the Early Years of Cambridge.

Andrew McF. Davis, William R. Thaver, James Atkins Noves.

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On the Cell, stign of Autograph Letters of Distriguished Citizens of Combilidge.

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On the Collegion of Oral Traditions and of Sacra Lellers and other Dogwenter of Claretonic of Compensation Assuments M. Howe, Assuments T. Tarretonic M. Howe, Assuments E. Danker

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Cottant

On Miking a 16th of Historiaal Documents conversing the Foundary and reading a Early, Tears of Combinings.

ARDERW MOE DAVIS. WHILM IN THATS

On a Seal for the Society.

FRANK GAYLORD COOK,

HOLLIS R. BAILEY,

F. APTHORP FOSTER.

On Auditing the Accounts of the Treasurer.

JOHN T. G. NICHOLS.

On Publication.

FRANK GAYLORD COOK,

WILLIAM C. LANE,

JOHN T. G. NICHOLS.

On the Celebration of the Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Cambridge.

FRANK GAYLORD COOK,

HOLLIS R. BAILEY,

HENRY HERBERT EDES.

On the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, Chairman.

FRANK A. ALLEN, JAMES BARR AMES, CLARENCE W. AYER, SAMUEL F. BATCHELDER, WILLIAM C. BATES, STOUGHTON BELL, EDWARD J. BRANDON, GEORGE H. BROWNE, FRANK GAYLORD COOK, GEORGE HOWLAND COX. ANDREW McF. Davis, CHARLES W. ELIOT, LILIAN H. FARLOW, ARTHUR GILMAN, MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI, EDWIN B. HALE, ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, GEORGE HODGES.

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Carette Burger Notation States

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ALLEN, FRANK A.
ALLEN, OSCAR F.
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EDES, GRACE WILLIAMSON EDES, HENRY HERBERT ELIOT, CHARLES W. ELIOT, GRACE H. ELIOT, SAMUEL A.

§ Resigned.

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Arbor, Carde F.
Arbor, Edwand
Allen, Frank V.
Arken, Frank A.
Arken, Oscar F.
Arleson, Carder J.
Alleson, Frank Carder
Alleson, Frank Carder
Alleson, Heren Barr
Aren, March Warner
Aren, March Marken
Aren, Okaroner H.
Aren, Okaroner H.

BRITER, PROPER PLANTE
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ELLIS, HELEN PEIRCE EVARTS, PRESCOTT

FESSENDEN, MARION BROWN FOOTE, MARY B. FOSTER, FRANCIS APTHORP FOX, JABEZ FOXCROFT, FRANK FREESE, JOHN W.

GAMWELL, EDWARD F. GILMAN, ARTHUR GOODWIN, AMELIA M. GOZZALDI, MARY ISABELLA

HALE, EDWIN B. HALL, EDWARD H. HANNUM, LEANDER M. HARRIS, CHARLES HARRIS, ELIZABETH HARRIS, SARAH E. HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL HASKINS, DAVID GREENE, JR. HIGGINSON, MARY THACHER HIGGINSON, THOMAS WENTWORTH PAINE, JAMES L. HILDRETH, JOHN L. HILL, F. STANHOPE Hodges, George HOOPES, WILFORD L. HOPPIN, ELIZA MASON HORSFORD, KATHARINE HOUGHTON, ALBERTA M. HOUGHTON, ELIZABETH HARRIS HOUGHTON, ROSERYSSE G. Howe, Archibald M. Howe, Arria S. D. Howe, CLARA HUBBARD, PHINEAS HULING, RAY GREENE

JAGGAR, THOMAS AUGUSTUS

KERSHAW, FRANCIS STEWART KERSHAW, JUSTINE HOUGHTON KIERNAN, THOMAS J.

LAMB, HARRIET F. LANE, WILLIAM C. LANSING, MARION FLORENCE LEAVITT, ERASMUS D. Longfellow, Alice M.

MARCOU, PHILIPPE BELKNAP MATHER, WINIFRED McDuffie, John McIntire, Charles J. McKenzie, Alexander MITCHELL, EMMA M. Morison, Anne T. Morison, Robert S. MYERS, JAMES J.

NICHOLS, JOHN T. G. NORTON, CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, GRACE Noyes, James Atkins

PAINE, MARY WOOLSON PARKE, HENRY C., JR. PARKER, HENRY A. PARSONS, CAROLINE LOUISA PEABODY, CAROLINE E. PEARSON, LEGH RICHMOND *Peirce, James Mills PERRIN, FRANKLIN PERRIN, LOUISA C. PICKERING, LIZZIE SPARKS PIPER, WILLIAM TAGGARD POPE, CHARLES HENRY RAND, HARRY SEATON READ, ANNA M. READ, ELISE WELCH

JACOUR FIRSTER ARCHITECTURE - READ, ELIKE HEADEN

EDSHAW, PRANCIS STEWERT

READ, JOHN
READ, WILLIAM
REARDON, EDMUND
REID, WILLIAM B.
ROCKWELL, ALICE TUFTS
ROCKWELL, J. ARNOLD
ROLFE, WILLIAM J.
ROPES, JAMES HARDY
RUSSELL, ETTA LOIS

SAUNDERS, CARRIE H. SAUNDERS, GEORGE S. SAUNDERS, HERBERT A. SAWYER, DORA WENTWORTH SAWYER, GEORGE A. SAWYER, GEORGE C. SCUDDER, GRACE O. SEAGRAVE, C. BURNSIDE SEVER, MARTHA SEVER, MARY C. SHARPLES, STEPHEN P. SHEA, JAMES E. SHEFFIELD, MARY GERTRUDE SIBLEY, BERTHA SIBLEY, HENRY C. SMITH, EMMA G. SORTWELL, ALVIN F. STEARNS, GENEVIEVE STORER, SARAH FRANCES SWAN, SARAH H.

TAFT, CHARLES H. TAFT, EMILY H. TAYLOR, FREDERIC W. THAYER, WILLIAM R.
THORP, JOSEPH G.
TICKNOR, FLORENCE
TICKNOR, THOMAS B.
TILLINGHAST, WILLIAM H.
TOPPAN, SARAH M.
TOWER, CHARLES B.

Vaughan, Anna H. Vaughan, Benjamin

WALCOTT, ANNA M. WARE, THORNTON M. WENTWORTH, ANNIE LOUISE L. WENTWORTH, WILLIAM HALL WESSELHOEFT, MARY A. WESSELHOEFT, WALTER WESTON, ANSTIS WESTON, ROBERT DICKSON WHITE, EMMA E. WHITE, MOSES P. WHITTEMORE, ISABELLA STEWART WHITTEMORE, WILLIAM RICHARDSON WILLARD, SUSANNA WILLIAMS, OLIVE SWAN WINLOCK, MARY PEYTON WINSOR, CAROLINE T. WORCESTER, SARAH ALICE WRIGHT, GEORGE G. WRIGHT, PAMELIA KEITH WRIGHT, THEODORE F. WYMAN, CAROLINE K. WYMAN, MARGARET C.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

DAVENPORT, BENNETT F.

WILLARD, JOSEPH

YERXA, HENRY D.

READ, JOHN
READ, WILLIAM
READON, ROLLING
REID, WILLIAM II
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THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AGREEMENT OF ASSOCIATION

WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do, by this agreement, associate ourselves with the intention to constitute a corporation according to the provisions of the one hundred and twenty-fifth chapter of the Revised Laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto.

The name by which the Corporation shall be known is The Cambridge Historical Society.

The Corporation is constituted for the purpose of collecting and preserving Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials, of procuring the publication and distribution of the same, and generally of promoting interest and research, in relation to the history of Cambridge in said Commonwealth.

The place within which the Corporation is established or located is the City of Cambridge within said Commonwealth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this Nineteenth day of April in the year nineteen hundred and five.

CHARLES W. ELIOT
GRACE H. ELIOT
MARY THACHER HIGGINSON
STEPHEN P. SHARPLES
ELIZA J. N. BOUTON

ALICE M. LONGFELLOW
ELIZABETH E. DANA
GRACE WILLIAMSON EDES
MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI
WILLIAM C. LANE

HOLLIS RUSSELL BAILEY
FRANK GAYLORD COOK
GEORGE S. SAUNDERS
ARCHIBALD M. HOWE
JOHN L. HILDRETH
JOSEPH G. THORP
WM. W. DALLINGER
FRANCIS COGSWELL
EDWARD J. BRANDON
EDWARD T. BARKER

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EDWARD ABBOTT	JAMES ATKINS NOYES
MARY PERSIS BAILEY	HENRY HERBERT EDES
LEGH RICHMOND PEARSON	OSCAR F. ALLEN
RICHARD H. DANA	EDWARD R. COGSWELL
ARTHUR GILMAN	JOHN T. G. NICHOLS
ALEXANDER MCKENZIE	George Hodges
CHARLES ELIOT NORTON	SUSANNA WILLARD
THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON	GRACE NORTON
WM. R. THAYER	DAVID G. HASKINS, JR.
EDWIN B. HALE	ALBERT BUSHNELL HART
WILLIAM READ	EDWARD H. HALL
Anna M. Read	CAROLINE LOUISA PARSONS
CAROLINE K. WYMAN	S. Frances Storer
JOHN W. FREESE	FRANKLIN PERRIN
ANDREW McF. DAVIS	Louisa C. Perrin

All the foregoing being residents of said Cambridge.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS.

To

You are hereby notified that the first meeting of the subscribers to an agreement to associate themselves with the intention of forming a corporation to be known by the name of The Cambridge Historical Society, dated April 19, A. D. 1905, for the purpose of organizing said corporation by the adoption of by-laws and election of officers and directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on Saturday the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1905, at eight o'clock P. M., at Cambridge Social Union, 42 Brattle Street, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

RICHARD H. DANA.
HOLLIS R. BAILEY.
FRANK GAYLORD COOK.
Three of the subscribers to said agreement.

Dated June 8, 1905.

SOWARD ARROYS

MARY PERSIS BARRY

LEGIR HURMOND PRASSON

RICHARD B. DAVA

ARRUSE GREAK

ALEXANDER H. MANA

CHARLES GREAK

THOMAS WENTWOODS

WALL TRAVEL

EDWIN B. HARR

WOLLOW BEEN

CAROLINE R. WYMAN

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George Honge
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All the foregoing being residents of said Cambridge.

MORICE OF FIRST MEETING OF THE SUBSORIDERS

oT

You are hereby notified that the first macing of the subscribers to an agreement to account themselves with the learning of from ing a composition to be known by the name of The Cambridge Hactorical Scotery, dated April 19, a. to 1803, for the purpose of organizing said corporation by the subspicion of by-laws and electron of officers and discotery and the transaction of stich other business of officers and discotery and the transaction of stich other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on Saturday as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on Saturday the seventagenth day of June, A. to 1805, at eight o'clock which the seventagenth day of June, A. to 1805, at eight o'clock which the seventagenth day of June, at Bruttle Street, in Cambridge, Massing Social Union, at Bruttle Street, in Cambridge, Massing of the seventage of the context of the context of the seventage of the context of the c

HORARD H. DAKA.
HOLLIS E. BALLET.
HRANK GATTALD COOK.

State & want being

[APRIL,

SUFFOLK SS.

June 13, 1905.

We certify that we have served the foregoing notice upon each of the subscribers by copy served as follows: deposited in the post-office post-paid addressed to each at his place of residence seven days at least before the day fixed for the first meeting.

RICHARD H. DANA. HOLLIS R. BAILEY. FRANK GAYLORD COOK.

SUFFOLK SS.

JUNE 13, 1905.

Subscribed and sworn to Before me,

C. Patrin Tiers, associated themselves with the free land to

made and provided, as superior from the restlesse of the Procedure, Treasurer, Successey, and Council, parker, the suspers of Durestons, or

Note therefore A. William M. Dill. Sounding of the Common.

CHARLES E. SHATTUCK,

Justice of the Peace.

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JUNE 13: 12th

Street, and

We carrier that we have served the foregoing notice upon each of the subscribers by copy enryed as follows: deposited in the post-office post-office post-office post-office at least before the day fixed for the first meeting.

Винава Н. Вама. Нокоја В. Вашиг. Рвамк Сахвона Соон

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Subscribed and sworm on the story of the sto

CHARLES E. SHATTICK, Junio of the Proper

CHARTER

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Be it Known, That whereas Charles W. Eliot, Grace H. Eliot, Mary Thacher Higginson, Stephen P. Sharples, Eliza J. N. Bouton. Alice M. Longfellow, Elizabeth E. Dana, Grace Williamson Edes, Mary Isabella Gozzaldi, William C. Lane, Edward Abbott, Mary Persis Bailey, Legh Richmond Pearson, George S. Saunders, Archibald M. Howe, Joseph G. Thorp, Francis Cogswell, Edward T. Barker, Henry H. Edes, Edward R. Cogswell, George Hodges, Grace Norton, Albert Bushnell Hart, Caroline Louisa Parsons, Franklin Perrin, Richard H. Dana, Arthur Gilman, Alexander McKenzie, Charles Eliot Norton, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William R. Thayer, Edwin B. Hale, William Read, Anna M. Read, Caroline K. Wyman, John W. Freese, Andrew McF. Davis, Hollis Russell Bailey, Frank Gaylord Cook, John L. Hildreth, William W. Dallinger, Edward J. Brandon, James Atkins Noves, Oscar F. Allen, John T. G. Nichols, Susanna Willard, David G. Haskins, Jr., Edward H. Hall, S. Frances Storer, and Louisa C. Perrin have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

for the purpose of collecting and preserving books, manuscripts, and other memorials, of procuring the publication and distribution of the same, and generally of promoting interest and research, in relation to the history of Cambridge in said Commonwealth, and have complied with the provisions of the Statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Council, having the powers of Directors, of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and recorded in this office:

Now therefore, I, William M. Olin, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said Charles W. Eliot, Grace H. Eliot, Mary Thacher Higginson, Stephen P. Sharples, Eliza J.

MATTARO

Commonwealth of Machachusells.

He if Madder Higginson Stephen P. Simples, Eliza J. N. Bouton. Mary Thades Higginson Stephen P. Simples, Eliza J. N. Bouton. Alico M. Longothors, Elization E. Jones-Frace Villiamson Eds., Mary Inbodile Goranthi, William C. Lone, Edward Abhart Mery Incise Balley, Legh Research Villiam C. Lone, Edward Abhart Mery Incise Balley, Legh Research Villiam C. Lone, Edward Abhart Mery Incise How, Joseph C. Thomas Congress, Congress Congress, Linguist M. Bartier, Heavy Hoston J. Congress Congress Congress, Linguist M. Bartier, Heavy Dean, Aribur Gilman, Alexander McKentle, Congress Eller Norma, Thomas Westworth Higginson William B. Theyer, Edwir E. Elske, William Road, Anna M. Bend, Careline E. Wyman, John W. Preser, Andrew Mod. Charles, Hollie Stephen, Edward Congress, John W. Preser, John I. Highert, Maller M. Bartier, Hollier, Malley, Preser, Andrew Mod. Charles, Hollier, Malley, Moder T. C. Yichada Gaglort Congress Milard, Anna M. Edward H. Hall, S. Drones Storer, and Lones David G. Hashins, Jr. Edward H. Hall, S. Drones Storer, and Lones Corporation under the manner of the manner of

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Numerican, I., William M. Olfo, Storeiner of the Commission wealth of These connection do hereby couldy that said Charles W. Libbs. Grace H. Effet, Mary Principles Tripleiment, Storeignstable Display. Libra. J.

N. Bouton, Alice M. Longfellow, Elizabeth E. Dana, Grace Williamson Edes, Mary Isabella Gozzaldi, William C. Lane, Edward Abbott, Mary Persis Bailey, Legh Richmond Pearson, George S. Saunders, Archibald M. Howe, Joseph G. Thorp, Francis Cogswell, Edward T. Barker, Henry H. Edes, Edward R. Cogswell, George Hodges. Grace Norton, Albert Bushnell Hart, Caroline Louisa Parsons, Franklin Perrin, Richard H. Dana, Arthur Gilman, Alexander Mc Kenzie, Charles Eliot Norton, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, William R. Thayer, Edwin B. Hale, William Read, Anna M. Read, Caroline K. Wyman, John W. Freese, Andrew McF. Davis, Hollis Russell Bailey, Frank Gaylord Cook, John L. Hildreth, William W. Dallinger, Edward J. Brandon, James Atkins Noves, Oscar F. Allen, John T. G. Nichols, Susanna Willard, David G. Haskins, Jr., Edward H. Hall, S. Frances Storer, and Louisa C. Perrin, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as, and are hereby made, an existing corporation under the name of

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

with the powers, rights, and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties, and restrictions, which by law appertain thereto.

CLAITHESS my official signature hereunto subscribed, and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hereunto affixed, this twenty-fourth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

Seal of the Commonwealth WILLIAM M. OLIN

Secretary of the Commonwealth

N. Houton Alica M. Longfellow, Ellipheth E. Dang, Grace Williamson Edder, Mary Isabella Gonzaldi, William C. Lane, Edward Abbott, Mary Persis Bathey, Logic Bichmord Pourson, Ganga S. Sannders, Mary Persis Bathey, Logic Bichmord Pourson, Ganga S. Sannders, Archibald M. Howe, Juneph G. Troup, Pransis Cognedi, Edward T. Barker, Hourg H. Ethes, Edward B. Cogswall, Gonza Rochest, Grace Norton, Albert Bushned Hart, Carolina Leuka Paisane, Franklin Ferris, Richard H. Isabe, Aythur Gilman, Alexander Mark Route, Carolina Ferris, Richard M. Harte, William B. Hart, Markey, Wanner, Alexander M. Harte, Markey, M. Stand, Carolina R. Wanner, Carolina R. John W. Harten, Milliam R. William W. Tallinder, Edward L. Harden, John W. John J. G. William W. Tallinder, Edward J. Diandun, Jones Jania A. Gilman, Moyes, Oncor F. Allow, John T. Allow, John T. G. William, Stranger and Logic David G. Huskins, Jr., Lidous John T. G. William, Stranger and Logic David G. Huskins, Jr., Lidous John R. Hall, S. Frances Scharg and Logic David G. Huskins, Jr., Lidous John R. Hall, S. Frances Scharg and Logic David G. Huskins, Jr., Lidous Russenson, and Rosic and Scharg Communication of the cause of

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SUCIETY

with the powers rights, and privileges and subject to the trial tions."

Scale of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, hencepte amost, this twenty-fourth day of June in the year-of our Lord one thousand nine bundled and five.

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William M. Ours

BY-LAWS

I. CORPORATE NAME.

THE name of this corporation shall be "The Cambridge Historical Society."

II. OBJECT.

The corporation is constituted for the purpose of collecting and preserving Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials, of procuring the publication and distribution of the same, and generally of promoting interest and research, in relation to the history of Cambridge in said Commonwealth.

III. REGULAR MEMBERSHIP.

Any resident of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be eligible for regular membership in this Society. Nominations for such membership shall be made in writing to any member of the Council, and the persons so nominated may be elected at any meeting of the Council by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Persons so elected shall become members upon signing the By-Laws and paying the fees therein prescribed.

IV. LIMIT OF REGULAR MEMBERSHIP.

The regular membership of this Society shall be limited to two hundred.

V. HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

Any person, nominated by the Council, may be elected an honorary member at any meeting of the Society by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Honorary members shall be exempt from paying any fees, shall not be eligible for office, and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

VI. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP.

Any person not a resident, but either a native, or formerly a resident for at least five years, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be eligible to

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I COMMENTE NAME.

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II. OBJECT.

The corporation is constituted for the parrows of collection and preserving Books, Manuscripts, and other Manuscript, of proporing the publication and distribution of the sums, and generally of promoting interest and research, in relation to the history of Cambridge in each Communically.

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VI. Associver Meaningstire

Any person a viscoust's conflict a register of terrority a resident of the state of

associate membership in the Society. Nominations for such membership shall be made in writing to any member of the Council, and the persons so nominated may be elected at any meeting of the Council by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Associate members shall be liable for an annual assessment of one dollar each payable in advance at the Annual Meeting, but shall be liable for no other fees or assessments, and shall not be eligible for office and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

VII. SEAL.

The Seal of the Society shall be: Within a circle bearing the name of the Society and the date, 1905, a shield bearing a representation of the Daye Printing Press and crest of two books surmounted by a Greek lamp, with a representation of Massachusetts Hall on the dexter and a representation of the fourth meeting-house of the First Church in Cambridge on the sinister, and, underneath, a scroll bearing the words Scripta Manent.

VIII. OFFICERS.

The officers of this corporation shall be a Council of thirteen members, having the powers of directors, elected by the Society, and a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary with the powers of Clerk, a Treasurer, and a Curator, elected out of the Council by the Society. All the above officers shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and shall hold office for the term of one year and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The Council shall have power to fill all vacancies.

IX. DUTY OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and shall be Chairman of the Council. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of the President, his powers shall be exercised by the Vice-Presidents, respectively, in the order of their election.

X. DUTY OF SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall keep the records and conduct the correspondence of the Society and of the Council. He shall give to each member of the Society written notice of its meetings. He shall also present a written report of the year at each Annual Meeting.

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persons so nominated may be elected at any merting of the Conneil by
a vote of recellaries of the members present and voting. Associate
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IX DORY OF PRIMERS AND VICE-PRIMERS

The Provident shall preside at all arctings of the Society and shall be Chairman of the Compal. In rese of the Arath, alseries, or housparing of the Provident by provincial by exercised by the Vice-Presidents. Respectively.

X Dray or Scoutterer

The Secretary shall been the problem and conduct. The correspondence of the Society and of the Couleril. The shall give to each mention of the Society written number of its much large. He shall also present a written report of the year at cape Aradial Medding.

XI. DUTY OF TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds and securities, and shall keep in proper books the accounts, of the corporation. He shall receive and collect all fees and other dues owing to it, and all donations and testamentary gifts made to it. He shall make all investments and disbursements of its funds, but only with the approval of the Council. He shall give the Society a bond, in amount and with sureties satisfactory to the Council, conditioned for the proper performance of his duties. He shall make a written report at each Annual Meeting. Such report shall be audited prior to the Annual Meeting by one or more auditors appointed by the Council.

XII. DUTY OF CURATOR.

The Curator shall have charge, under the direction of the Council, of all Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials of the Society, except the records and books kept by the Secretary and Treasurer. He shall present a written report at each Annual Meeting.

XIII. DUTY OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall have the general management of the property and affairs of the Society, shall arrange for its meetings, and shall present for election from time to time the names of persons deemed qualified for honorary membership. The Council shall present a written report of the year at each Annual Meeting.

XIV. MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting shall be held on the fourth Tuesday in October in each year. Other regular meetings shall be held on the fourth Tuesdays of January, and April of each year, unless the President otherwise directs. Special meetings may be called by the President or by the Council.

XV. QUORUM.

At meetings of the Society ten members, and at meetings of the Council five members, shall constitute a quorum.

XVI. FEES.

The fee of initiation shall be one dollar. There shall also be an annual assessment of two dollars, payable in advance at the Annual Meeting.

NI DOTT OF TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall have sharpe of the londs and securities, and shall been in proper books the accounts, of the corporation. He shall reasive and collect all fues not other dues owing to it, and all danations and testamentary with made to it. He shall make all investments and the barsements of its funds, but only with the approval of the Council He shall give the Society a band, is amount and with seconds satisfied test to the Council contilities of for the proper performance of the duties. He shall make a written report at each annual Maching. Such report shall be acuted prior to the Annual Maching. Such and to appoint a point of the Council.

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The Curator shall have charge, under the intraction of the Council, of all Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials of the Source, except the records and books heat by the Secretory and Treasurer. He shall present a written report at tack Annual Meeting.

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The Annel Mosting shall be held on the fourth Tensaley in October in such year. Other regular meetings shall be held on the fourth Toesdays of Jacusty, and Anyll of each year, unless the President otherwise directs. Smelal meetings may be called by the President or by the Court.

AUGUST VX

At meetings of the besisty too members, and at meetings of the Council five members, shall constitute a quotum.

XVI. Puls

The fee of indicaton shall be one the first and all all and al

XVII. RESIGNATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

All resignations of membership must be in writing, provided, however, that failure to pay the annual assessment within six months after the Annual Meeting may, in the discretion of the Council, be considered a resignation of membership.

XVIII. AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a vote of twothirds of the members present and voting, provided that the substance of the proposed amendment shall have been inserted in the call for such meeting.

XVII. RESIGNATION OF MANUSCRIPT.

All resignations of manhership must be in writing, provided, however, that failure to pay the annual assessment within six mostle after the Annual Meeting may, in the discretion of the Council, he couldwise a resignation of membership.

STATE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE LAND.

These By Laws may be noteded at any amorting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting, provided that the culetares of the proposed amendment shall have been inverted in the wall for such meeting.

The Cambridge Historical Society

PUBLICATIONS II

PROCEEDINGS

OCTOBER 23, 1906 — OCTOBER 22, 1907



CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
Published by the Society
1907

PUBLICATIONS

PROCEEDINGS

OCTOBER 25, 1905 -- OCTOBER 22, 1907



CAMPRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS PRINCESSED OF the Source 1007

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Carrieron Morris Trace Spain

In Proceedings I, page 16, line 2, for the word "Brattle" substitute the word "Batchelder."

Please insert this slip in Proceedings I at page 16.

Acords Corner Wulliam Pater

BHRATEM

In Proceedings 1, ouge 16, line 2, for the word " Brottle" distitute the word " Brottle".

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of the Cambridge Latie School, Tropforder Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. In the absence of the Printlent,

The Minutes of the last meeting were real and appeared on behalf of the Council, Herricz Buniotic Roes solitons

BY-LAWS . .

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE FIFTH MEETING

BEING THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

THE FIFTH MEETING, being the Second Annual Meeting, of The Cambridge Historical Society, was held the twenty-third day of October, nineteen hundred and six, at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, in the building of the Cambridge Latin School, Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. In the absence of the President, the Third Vice President, Archibald M. Howe, presided.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.
On behalf of the Council, Henry Herbert Edes submitted its Annual Report as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

In obedience to the requirements of Article XIII of the By-Laws, the Council submits its Annual Report.

The Society has held four meetings, (1) for organization on the seventeenth of June, (2) the Autumn meeting on the thirtieth of October, at which Professor Norton gave Reminiscences of his early life in Cambridge, (3) a Special meeting in Sanders Theatre on the twenty-first of December, in commemoration of the Two hundred and Seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Cambridge, and

THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SKITTIME MITTIF SET

DELIVERY JAMESTA GROOMS MET SMISS

THE Figra Mearure, being the Second Amanal Mooding, of Two Camenaus History out at Secretz, was hold the twenty-third day of October, nighteen hundred and six, at a quarter before sight o'sheels in the command in the hulding of the Cambridge Hatth Schöt, Trowbeinge Street, Cambridge, Massachuselts. In the absence of the Projedent, the Third Vice President, Accument M. Howe, presided.

The Minutes of the least message were read and approved.
On behalf of the Council, Herrar il massar linus submitted
is Annual Report as follows:

DOWNED REPORT OF THE COUNCE.

In obedience to the requirements of Article 2711 of the Psy-Laws,
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(4) the Spring meeting on the twenty-fourth of April, which was chiefly a memorial of John Bartlett.

At the Special meeting prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Samuel McCord Crothers, and the principal address was made by Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Other addresses were made by the President of the Society, Mr. Richard H. Dana, the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, the Hon. Herbert Parker, the President of the Common Council, Mr. George A. Giles, who, in the unavoidable absence of Mayor Daly, spoke for the City of Cambridge, the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie, and President Eliot. An ode, written for the occasion by Mr. William Roscoe Thayer, was also read, and vocal and instrumental music was rendered by pupils of the public schools.

At the Spring meeting the speakers were Mr. Joseph Willard, Colonel Higginson, and Mr. Woodward Emery; and a comprehensive, detailed report on the most important historic sites in Cambridge, with existing inscriptions thereon, was received.

To more effectually promote the objects of the Society and to facilitate its work, several Committees 1 have been appointed by the Council.

From the organization of the Society, the Trustees and Librarian of the Public Library have cordially co-operated with our officers. The meetings of the Council have been held in the Library building, where accommodations have been provided for the safe keeping of gifts to the Society. Previous to the celebration on the twenty-first of December, the Librarian issued a special bulletin and afforded unusual facilities to pupils of the public schools for the study of the early history of Cambridge. The co-operation of the School Committee and the Superintendent of Schools, particularly in connection with the Anniversary Celebration, also calls for recognition. Special exercises were held in the schools, at which this Society furnished speakers, and in certain grades the early history of the City was made the subject of essays.

The Regular, or Resident, Membership of the Society is limited to two hundred persons, of whom fifty were Charter Members.

There are also two Associate Members.

¹ A list of these Committees is printed in the Publications of this Society, I. 89, 90.

(4) the Spring meeting on the twenty-fourth of April, which was

At the Special meeting prover was offered by the Roy, Dr. Samuel bleCord Grotners, and the principal address was made by Colonel Thomas Westweet Higginson. Other addresses was made be the Providencel the Society. Mr. Richard H. Franci, the Astronory General of the Commonwealth, the Hom Herbart Purker, the Fresteinisch the Common Council, her George A. Gides, Natura the United the Common Council, her George A. Gides, Natura the United the Dridge, the Roy. Dr. Alexander McKenxie, and President Ellow, bridge, the Roy. Dr. Alexander McKenxie, and President Ellow, was also read, and vocal and instrumental music was rendered by gands of the public schools.

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"The Lagran, in Resident Membership of the Society is limited to Two lines of whom they were Characteristical Philadelphia and the American Members."

A list of these Committees is proved in the Rubinarious of this Society,

Although we have lost but two Regular Members by death, the passing of Professor James Mills Peirce and Mrs. Edward Charles Pickering has created a void in the community as well as in our own fellowship which it will be difficult to fill. Genial and gracious, keenly alive to the interests of Cambridge and of the University, and zealous in their efforts to promote them, their memory will long be cherished by all who enjoyed the privilege of their friendship, their influence, and their hospitality.

On the thirty-first of May the Council voted that in the exercise of its right, under the By-Laws, to make nominations for Honorary Membership, it will recommend to the Society only persons who, by their published works or in other ways, are connected with Cambridge; and that the total number of Honorary Members to be proposed by the Council shall never at any time exceed ten. At this meeting the Council will present the names of

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, JAMES FORD RHODES, JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE.

The gifts which have been received will be enumerated in the Report of the Curator; and the Treasurer's Report will furnish the facts concerning our finances, which have been prudently husbanded and, though slender, are in a satisfactory condition.

The first volume of the Society's Publications is now in the printer's hands. It will contain the Proceedings of our meetings from the seventeenth of June, 1905, to the twenty-fourth of April, 1906, including the Addresses and Reports made thereat, and the documents connected with the incorporation of the Society, the By-Laws, and Lists of the Officers and Members. The work is being done at the University Press, which of itself is a sufficient guaranty that the typographical appearance of the book will be of the best.

As we look ferward to the work of another year the Council realizes that a wide field and great opportunities lie before us, and that what the Society needs most are workers and money and, eventually, a fire-proof building.

We should strive to stimulate an interest in historical research, especially in the young men and young women of the City, and to inspire in them a wish to join our ranks. We should also impress on

Although we have lost but two Regule a Marahasa by death, the passing of Professor Laties Mullia Petreus and Man Edward Charles Plousers of Laties Mullia Petreus and Man Edward as an our own feltowship which it will be difficult to till. Cantal and gracious, lessing alive to the interests of Cambridge and of the University, and scalous in their efforts to promote them, their memory will long be chertaled by all who enjoyed the privilege of their friends to, their influence, and chair hospicality.

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their minds that original research, and not mere compilations or a restatement of facts already treated by others, is what the Society expects of its members. It should also be inculcated that no work in the field of History can be called good that is not accurate and thorough, and that all other is worse than none, since a slipshod and inaccurate performance not infrequently postpones for years a proper treatment of the subject. We should encourage the gift of unpublished manuscript letters, diaries, and other documents, portraits, views, and memorabilia relating to Cambridge, and also the exhibition of such at our meetings where their possessors are unwilling to part with them. With the consent of the owners, these, when of sufficient value, should be printed in our Publications, and edited with ample notes. Thus will our Publications become a repository of valuable original material for History and be consulted by historical students and scholars.

Like that of every other new organization our reputation must be made largely through our activities, our good, sound, original work, and the character of our Publications. To accomplish these things the Society needs an endowment, and especially a Publication Fund to enable it to print original matter. Our members and friends should not lose sight of the fact that a good financial basis is essential to the production of the best results whether by individuals or by societies. When, in due time, we shall have a building of our own, we doubt not that we shall have accumulated meanwhile, portraits and views and relies with which to adorn it; but our first aim should be to secure an endowment dedicated in perpetuity to our Publications, and through them to establish our reputation in the field of historical research.

These are only a few of the directions in which the Society should strive to exercise its influence and to win the confidence and support of the people of Cambridge.

The Secretary submitted his Annual Report as follows: -

sheir minds that original research, and not more compilations or a measurement of more already treated by others, is what the footing explanes of its assumbers. It should also be insuleated that me work in the field of History can be called good that is not seen and chorough, and that all other is worse than annot and measurement not infrequently postpones for slipshod and measurement of the subject. We should encourage the parties of any other documents, the exhibition of such as our meetings where their postessors are portunity, views, and memorabilla relating where their postessors are consider, or part with them. With the consent of the owners, the exhibition of such as our meetings where their postessors are newfling to part with them. With the consent of the owners, these, when of sufficient value, should be printed in our Publications, and edited with ample notes. Thus will our Publications a repository of valuable original material for History and be consulted by bistorical students and scholars.

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The Mediciary authoritied his Antiual Report as follows: —

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

In taking up, at the organization of the Society, the duties allotted to the Secretary, it became necessary for him to procure suitable books of record, and to devise suitable forms and methods for conducting and preserving the correspondence of the Secretary with the members of the Society and with other persons. For this purpose, books of the best quality of paper, binding, and other details, were procured for recording the proceedings of the Society and of the Council and for preserving letter-press copies of letters and other written matter issued by the Secretary.

Concurrently with the use of these books and with the correspondence by the Secretary, he has received large numbers of letters which have been for the most part preserved, and will form a nucleus of a valuable collection of autograph letters belonging to the Society. Doubtless the Curator will soon make provision for the filing and indexing of these letters in accordance with a system that may be suited to the future growth in their number.

In connection with the election of members into the Society it has been necessary under the By-Laws to secure their signatures in the book of records kept by the Secretary, and in this there has been no little difficulty. In order that this signing of the By-Laws might be made as easy as possible to the persons elected to membership, the book has been left most of the time in the care of the Treasurer at the office of the Cambridge Savings Bank, 15 Dunster Street; and, as no other place seems more accessible, this practice will be continued. In this connection attention is called to the fact that many of the Charter Members have not yet signed their names to the By-Laws in the book kept by the Secretary, and inasmuch as this list of signatures will be of historic value in itself, it is hoped that such Charter Members will sign the By-Laws as soon as possible.

In drafting the calls for the meetings of the Society, the Secretary has taken the opportunity of annexing to the formal call brief notes of items of interest connected with the work of the Society, thus furnishing to each member a periodical bulletin of information.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

In taking up, at the expendication of the Society, the duties allotted to the Secretary, it became necessary for him to promie suitable books of record, and to device suitable forms and medical for condicating and specific the objects of the objects of the Society and with other persons, for the purpose, books of the best quality of paper, harding, and other details, were precured for recording the proceedings of the Society and other details, the Council and for meserving better poses copies of locations and other written medicational by the Society,

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brief moves of items at interest connected with the work of the
Society, thus firmisting to each manner a residual bull-timed

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A card catalogue is kept of all members of the Society, and at the celebration of the 275th Anniversary of the Founding of Cambridge a separate card list or catalogue was made of all persons specially invited to the public exercises. And this list will be of great service in connection with the coming celebration under the auspices of the Society of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

In the absence of the Curator the following was submitted as his Annual Report by the Secretary:—

ANNUAL REPORT OF CURATOR

SINCE the organization of the Society, it has received, by gift, many valuable books, manuscripts, and other memorials.¹

For the safe keeping and the exhibition of this collection, through the courtesy and co-operation of the Trustees and Librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, ample space and other facilities have been allotted at the Library, and any glass cases or other receptacles that may be needed for the proper protection and display of these and of future gifts will be provided by the Society. By these means it is hoped that more and more, as time goes by, gifts will be made to the Society of manuscript letters, diaries, records, books, pamphlets, and other objects of historic interest and value, many of which are doubtless in the possession of the citizens of Cambridge, especially those citizens whose families have resided in Cambridge for several generations.

Notwithstanding the courtesy and generosity of the Cambridge Public Library above alluded to, it is obvious that it would be a great stimulus to the growth of such a collection, as well as to the development of the work of the Society generally, if a suitable building should be provided for its sole use and enjoyment; and it is hoped that the time will soon come when, either by gifts of the living or by the wills of the dead, provision will be made for such a building.

The TREASURER submitted his Annual Report, as follows:

¹ For a list of these gifts and of the donors see page 131 of this Volume of Proceedings.

(OCT.

A card catalogue is kept of all members of the Society, and at the calebration of the Truth Amiversary of the Trumling of Cambridge a separate card list or entalogue was made of all persons specially invited to the public exercises. And this list will be of great service in connection with the coming relabelment under the auspices of the Society of the One Emphydell Amiversary of the Birch of Haury Wadsworth Longfallow.

In the obsence of this fluridor the following was relimited as his Annual Report by the Shenerany:

ASSESSED OF CURATOR

Sixua the organization of the Society, it has racelved by gift, many valuable books, manuscripts, and other memorities

For the site knoping and the exhibition of the Trustees and Librarian of the Cambridge Library, angle space and exter finally time of the Cambridge Library, and any glass onese or arion ties have been allerted at the Library, and any glass onese or arion ties have been allerted at the Fibrary, and any glass onese or arion exceptancies that any population and discontinuous three particles of the property of the

Notwithstanding the volutory and generally of the Cambridge Public Library where allowed as, it is one long that it would be a vest stimulus to the grown of sach a collection as well as to the devolorsment of the volt of the Society generally, it a satisfied notificing about boundaries for us sole as and separation of the language that where will be retrieved to the course where or the sole as a sole as

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2.50

61.96

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

CASH ACCOUNT

From June 19 to October 30, 1905

RECEIPTS

Initiation fees and annual assessments from 63 Regular mer

E. E. Merrill, stenographing and typewriting

Balance on hand October 30, 1905

initiation fees and annual assessments from of Regular mem-
bers @ \$3.00
DISBURSEMENTS
Frank G. Cook, Incorporation, postage, paper and envelopes \$12.15
Cambridge Social Union, meeting in rooms 2.00
Bureau of Printing & Engraving, sundries 11.35
Hollis R. Bailey, printing and postage 2.65
Hobbs & Warren Co., Blank Books, letter book and letter file,
records, cash and ledger 25.65
Oscar F. Allen, postage 1.86
Caustic & Claffin, printing 2.50

From October 30, 1905, to October 23, 1906

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand Oct. 30, 1905		\$127.04
Initiation fees from 139 regular members @ \$1.00		
Annual dues for the year ending Oct. 23, 1906 from 138		
regular members @ \$2.00	276.00	
Annual dues for the year ending Oct. 22, 1907 from 91 regular		
members at \$2.00	182.00	
Annual dues from 2 associate members, 1 for one year @ \$1.		
and 1 for 2 yrs. @ \$1., \$2	3.00	
Proceeds of Posters of the celebration of the 275th Anniver-		
sary of the Founding of Cambridge	4.27	
28 special contributions toward the expenses of said celebration	115.00	
Interest on deposit in the Cambridge Savings Bank		725.85
(Assumant M.	Enter	\$852.89

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

DASH ACCOUNT

From June 12 to Ostober 50, 1900

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Initiation fore and amount assessments from 63 Hegulus more \$1000.

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Cambridge Social Union, meeting in rooms

Advance of Printing & Engraving, sendries

Robbs & Tvarres Co. Where theses, letter book and later file,

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Balance on land October 30, 1905.

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PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Enlarger on read Ont. 30, 1905.

Initiation fees from 150 regular magniture @ 21.00.

Annual dues for the year ending Oct. 26, 18m from 150 regular regular members of 25.00.

Annual dues for the year ending their M2, 1907 from 21 regular members at 22.00.

Annual dues from 2 weetlite members, 1 for one year of 31.00.

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DISBURSEMENTS

Reporting, stenographing, typewriting, printing, station	ery,		
and supplies		\$143.78	
Engraving and graining		131.10	
Use of Sanders Theatre and decorating same			
Music		8.50	
Carriage hire for speakers		12.00	
Five copies of Records of the First Church in Cambridge			347.60
Balance on hand October 23, 1906			\$505.29

OSCAR F. ALLEN,

Treasurer.

Examined, compared with the Treasurer's books, and found satisfactory, Oct. 23, 1906.

J. T. G. NICHOLS,

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

Auditor.

The following persons were chosen a Committee to consider and report a list of nominations for the offices of the the Society for the ensuing year: Stephen P. Sharples, Arthur Gilman, and Susanna Willard.

The report of this Committee was read and accepted, and the Committee was discharged.

The following persons, nominated by the Committee, were elected by ballot for the ensuing year:

The Council

OSCAR F. ALLEN,	THOMAS WENTWORLD INGGINSON,
EDWARD J. BRANDON,	ARCHIBALD M. Howe,
FRANK GAYLORD COOK,	WILLIAM C. LANE,
RICHARD HENRY DANA,	ALICE M. LONGFELLOW,
HENRY HERBERT EDES,	ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,
MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI,	WILLIAM R. THAYER.
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART,	
President	RICHARD HENRY DANA. (THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.
Vice-Presidents	ALEXANDER MCKENZIE.
adomin tiell which in the control	ARCHIBALD M. HOWE.
Secretary	FRANK GAYLORD COOK.
Treasurer	OSCAR F. ALLEN.
Curator	WILLIAM R. THAYER.

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Examined, compared with the Trobourer's books, and found authorory, let. 23, 1906.

A. T. G. Nicerora, Auditor

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The region of this Committee, was need and succepted, and

the Committee was discharged.

The following persons, nominated by the Committee, were elected by ballot for the ensuing year:

The Council

THOMAS TESTWORTH HIDDRINGS,
ARCHIGAN C. HOWR,
WHALAN C. LANG,
ALKE M. LONGROUN,
ARCKARDON MICHELY,
WHALAN R. TRAYER,
WHALAN R. TRAYER,

Oscin P. Alexa.
Longago J. Bristone Frank Gaynond Cook.
Recar Henry Dies.
Henry Henry Dies.
Mary Isanella Cozza.
Alexar Henry Lang.
Alexar Henry Links

HERARD HERRY DAYS.
(PROVISE WASHINGTON HERRSON
ARRANDOM MAKESTER.
(SECURALD M. HOWE.
PRAIN CATRON CORE.

PRADE GATEGRO OSCAP F. ALTEN WILLIAM B. TRA Vict-Presidents

Secretary Treasures Curator The Secretary-elect was duly sworn.

The following persons were elected Honorary Members:— WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS, JAMES FORD RHODES, JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE.

The following paper was read by William Coolidge Lane:

NEHEMIAH WALTER'S ELEGY ON ELIJAH CORLET

I HAVE brought to exhibit to the Society what is perhaps the only remaining memorial of one of the early worthies of Cambridge, Elijah Corlet, the first schoolmaster of the town, who was teaching as early as 1642 and continued his labors until his death in 1687-8, a period of at least forty-five years. This memorial is a copy of the "Elegiack verse, on the death of the pious and profound Grammarian and Rhetorician, Mr. Elijah Corlet, Schoolmaster of Cambridge, who deceased Anno Ætatis 77, Feb. 24, 1687." It is a broadside, and no other copy of it is known to exist.

The references to Corlet in contemporary literature are few, but such as exist show the high regard in which he was held, not only by his pupils, but by the leaders of the Colony contemporary with him. Mather, at the end of his biography of Thomas Hooker, quotes a Latin epitaph composed by Corlet, and speaks of him as "that memorable old school-master in Cambridge, from whose education our college and country has received so many of its worthy men, that he is himself worthy to have his name celebrated in no less a paragraph of our church history, than that wherein I may introduce him."

In his "Essay on the memory of my venerable master, Ezekiel Cheever," printed at the end of his "Corderius Americanus" (1708), p. 28, Mather again refers to Corlet in the well-known lines,

"Tis Corlet's pains and Cheever's we must own,
That Thou, New-England, art not Scythia grown."

In "New England's First Fruits," that little pamphlet printed in London in 1643, which gives the first printed notice of the College,

¹ Mather's Magnalia, Book III., Part I., Appendix, § 27.

The SECRETARY-ELECT was duly sworn.

The following persons were elected Honorary Members ...
WILLIAM DEAS HOWELLS, JAMES FORD RHODES, JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE.

The following paper was read by William Coolings

THE ROLL WALTERS ELECT ON PUBLIC CORPET

I save brought to exhibit to the Society what is perbain the only recogning memorial of one of the early worthing of Cambridge, Edigh Corist, the first schoolmaster of the town, who was the large as early as 1641 and continued his labors until his death in 1687-8, a period of at least forty-five years. This memorial is a copy of the "Elegiack verse, on the death of the pious and published Grammarian and Electrosian. Mr. Elliph Coriet, Schoolmarian of Cambridge, who deceased Anno Ætatis 77, Folk 24, 1687." It is a broadelde, and no other copy of it is known to exist.

The relatinges to Clerick in contemporary interprise are two, our start of the society show the high required in solid up to very by the society contemporary with by the surprise parties of the landers of the Colony contemporary with him. Statem on the end of his hierarchy of Thomas Hoolson, quotes a harin epicuch composed by Coulet, and speaks of aim as that memorable old school-master in Cambridge, from whose other cation our college and country has received so many of its worthy men, that he is himself worthy to have his name calcherded in no less, a paragraph of our church history, then that wherein I may introduce him."

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A Truck Thorn, New Marchards are not Strybin grown.

In * New England's First Franks," that little panellet printed in London in 1645, which gives the first printed notice of the College.

Matter's Magnalla, Book III., Fort I., Appondix, 2 27.

the Faire Grammar School is mentioned "by the side of the College, for the training up of young scholars, and fitting of them for academical learning, that still as they are judged ripe, they may be received into the College. Of this school Master Corlet is the master, who hath very well approved himself for his abilities, dexterity and painfulness in teaching and education of the youth under him."

Only the barest outline of his life can be given. The earliest notice of him is in the register books of Oxford, which show that he was the son of Henry Corlet, of London, and matriculated at Lincoln College 16th March, 1627, at the age of 17. When he came to America is not known, but he evidently was teaching in Cambridge before 1643: that is to say, when he was about thirtytwo years old. His house was on the east side of the present Dunster Street, between Mt. Auburn and Winthrop Streets.² His neighbor on the north was Governor Dudley's son, Samuel, and on the south, the bookseller Hezekiah Usher, who moved to Boston in 1645. About opposite his house was the first meeting-house. His school stood on the west side of Holyoke Street, about half way between Mt. Auburn Street and Massachusetts Avenue.³ The lot was owned in 1642 by Henry Dunster, President of the College at that time, and contained a house in which it is probable that the school was first conducted. In 1647 a school-house was erected on the same lot; and the agreement between Henry Dunster and Edward Goff on the one side and Nicholas Wyeth and others, masons, on the other, is printed in Paige's "History of Cambridge."

Keeping school in Cambridge in these early days was evidently an unprofitable occupation, and in order to retain Mr. Corlet's services, both the town and the Colony from time to time helped him out with grants. The earliest notice of such a grant is in 1648,⁴ when it "was agreed at a meeting of the whole town, that there should be land sold off the Common for the gratifying of Mr. Corlet

¹ Foster, Alumni Oxonienses, 1500-1714, 1891, I. 329.

² For particulars in regard to Corlet's dwelling-place and in regard to his family and descendants, I am indebted to Mrs. Isabella M. Gozzaldi, who has made a careful study of such points.

⁸ Paige, History of Cambridge, 1877, p. 370.

⁴ Records of the town of Cambridge (1630-1703), 1901, p. 77.

the Faire Grammar School is mentioned "by the side of the College, for the training up of young scholars, and fitting of them for academical learning, that still as they are judged ripe, (incy may be received into the College. Of this school Master Corlet is the master, who bath very well approved himself for his abilities, dexterity and poinfulness in teaching and education of the youth

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s you particulate to report to therein dwelling-place and in require to the land decreased to the last to Mrs. Isolatio M. Gozzaldi, who has been and documentary of the total to Mrs. Isolatio M. Gozzaldi, who has

DIE of THE methodology by weekly post-

A Beerrda of the town of Cambridge (1830-1702), 1301, p. 77.

for his pains in keeping a school in the town, the sum of ten Pounds, if it can be attained, provided it shall not prejudice the cow common." In 1654 it was voted 1 to levy about forty pounds for the encouragement of the grammar-school master, but two months later the levy was reduced to twenty pounds, to be "given to Mr. Corlet for his present encouragement to continue with us." In 16622 "the townsmen, taking into their consideration the equity of allowance to be made to Mr. Corlet for his maintenance of a grammar school in this town, especially considering his present necessity by reason of the fewness of his scholars, do order and agree that Ten Pounds be paid to him out of the public stock of the town." In 16643 it was voted that he "be allowed and paid out of the town rate annually Twenty Pounds for so long as he continue to be schoolmaster in this place." The General Court was also persuaded to supplement the grants made by the town, in order that grammarschool education should be maintained and encouraged. In 1659 the following is found in the records of the Colony: 4

"In answer to the petition of Daniel Weld and Elijah Corlett, school-masters, the Court, considering the usefulness of the petitioners in an employment of so common concernment for the good of the whole country, and the little encouragement that they have had from their respective towns for their service and unwearied pains in that employment, do judge meet to grant to each of them two hundred acres of land, to be taken up adjoining to such lands as have been already granted and laid out by order of this Court."

The two hundred acres of land granted at this time were afterwards laid out in the town of Sudbury.⁵ In 1661 ⁶ he was authorized by the General Court to purchase land from an Indian in satisfaction of a debt of £7. 10, and in settling this claim a farm of three hundred and twenty acres was laid out at the north end of Nepnap Hill.⁷ In 1668 Corlet was again a petitioner to the General Court for assistance, and it is recorded: ⁸

- ¹ Records of the town of Cambridge (1630-1703), 1901, p. 106.
- ² Ibid., p. 138. ³ Ibid., p. 153.
- ⁴ Records of Massachusetts Bay, edited by N. B. Shurtleff, 1854, IV. (1), p. 397.
 - ⁵ Ibid., vol. iv (2), p. 16.
- 6 Ibid., vol. iv (2), p. 6.
- 7 Ibid., vol. iv (2), p. 284.
- 8 Ibid., vol. iv (2), p. 406.

for his pains in kneping a school in the town, the sum of sen Pounis, if it can be intimed, provided it shall not projudice the cow constitution." In 1654 it was voted to lary about forty pounds for the encouragement of the groundar-school master, but was months later the lary was reduced to travery pounds, to be "given to Mr. Collector his present consumptioned to continue with us." in 1642, " as for his present consumption the equity of allowance to be made to thirty into their consideration the equity of allowance to be made to Afr. Could for his majnismance of agreement to allowance to be made to Afr. Could for his majnismance of agreement of agreement of the terms of the paid to him out of the public stack of the trum." In 1651 to make voted that her be allowed and puid out of the town rate and mastly. Twenty Founds for so long as he continue to be school-analyte the greate made by the town, in order that parameter to supplement the greate made by the town, in order that parameter the found and the records of the Court was also parameter to be of the following is found in the records of the Colour.

"In answers, the Court, considering the newtoness of the political countries and massers, the Court, considering the newtoness of the political entries of the common concernment for the freed of the whole countries that they have been from their expectative towns for their service and unweariest pains in that complexisting the large meet to great to each of their two hundred arress of bond, to be freed up adjoining to each lands as have been already granted and laid they order of this Court."

The two numbers across of land granted at this line uses substricted by laid out in the rows of Sudbury. In 1004 5 he was suttentied by the General Court to purchase land from an Indian in acticional of a debt of 57, 18, acticin acting this claim a funct of these multiple and twenty even for out at the north and of Suprassibility and the Court of the Substantial of the Substan

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decords of Massaconers and State by N. Hi Shertleti 1854, IV. (1)

[bid], vol. iv (2), p. 1]; [10.00 May, vol. iv (2), p. 5]

"In answer to the petition of Mr. Elijah Corlet, the Court having considered of the petition, and being informed the petitioner to be very poor, and the country at present having many engagements to satisfy, judge meet to grant him five hundred acres of land where he can find it, according to law."

This land was laid out at the southern end of Lake Quinsigamond, in Worcester County. The Boston and Albany railroad, as it crosses the lower end of the lake, doubtless crosses this grant. The land was afterwards sold to the grandfather of Henry Flint, who was for so many years a tutor in Harvard College, and the pond was thereafter called for a long time "Flint's Pond." 1

Corlet married Barbary Cutter, who came over to this country with her mother, Elizabeth Cutter, a widow, and two brothers. William and Richard. The mother was a member of Corlet's family up to the time of her death in 1662. He had three children. Ammi Ruhamah,2 who graduated at Harvard College in 1670, taught school at Plymouth for a year or two, was afterwards a Fellow of the College, but died of the smallpox while still an officer of the College, 1st February, 1679. The older daughter, born August 14, 1644, probably died young; the other, Hepzibah, married, first, James Minott, 2d May, 1673, and afterwards Daniel Champney. By the first husband she had one daughter, Mary, who was living unmarried in 1723; and by the second a daughter, Hepzibah, born 23d June, 1627, who probably died in 1715. Hepzibah, the granddaughter of Elijah Corlet, married Jonathan Wyeth, and had two children who lived to marry, - Jonathan, who married Sarah Wilson and had twin boys and twin girls; and Deborah, who married Daniel Prentice and lived where the Botanic Garden is now. They had a son, Samuel Prentice, who was a minute-man at Lexington, and married Mary Todd in 1782.

A few words must be added in regard to the author of the "Elegy," Nehemiah Walter, who became a minister highly esteemed

¹ Mass. Hist. Soc. Proceedings, 1867-1869, 1st series, X. 137-139.

² Sibley, Biog. sketches of graduates of Harvard Univ., 1881, II. 319-320.

The source of nearly all our information concerning Walter is the biographical preface by Thomas Prince and Thomas Foxcroft in the edition of his "Discourses on the whole LVth Chapter of Isaiah," published in 1755, five years after his death.

"In souver to the petition of Mr. Flight Corie, the Court having considered of the petitions and he very poor, and the country at present having many engageniants to antarry, judge meet to grant him five hundred series of land, where he can and it, necessing to law."

This land was laid not at the southern end of Lake Quinargamend, in Worcester County. The Boston and Alberty relivend, as a consess, in Worcester County. The land the lowest fine of the grantitities of Henry Phots who was not so many years a factor in Henry and the pond was there allow called for a long time "Filads Foud."

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The sames of artificial car information controlled in the the rate graphical residue in Thomas Polarica Polarica in the value of his "Discourses on the same LV" Confidence in Landy," published in 1766, fore reare after his death.

in the Colony. Born in Ireland in 1663, but of English parentage. he came to New England in 1679. At the age of thirteen he is said to have readily conversed in Latin. He had been apprenticed to an upholsterer in 1674, but it was found that his tastes were altogether literary. After coming to this country, he was at first placed under Ezekiel Cheever, the Boston schoolmaster, but entered College almost immediately, in 1680. He was Butler in 1683, and graduated in 1684. Soon after, he made a voyage to Nova Scotia, where he became proficient in French, but returned to study in Cambridge, and was often employed by Corlet as his assistant. "It reflected a lustre on his character that the memorable Mr. Elijah Corlet, master of the Grammar School in Cambridge, used to express a distinguishing value for him by employing him to officiate at times in the care of his school when obliged to be absent himself, always esteeming his place well supplied by Mr. Walter, and fully confiding in his skill, prudence, and diligence." 2 The Elegy, it will be noticed, was composed when he was but three years out of College and was still studying for the ministry in Cambridge. In 1688 he was ordained as a colleague with John Eliot in Roxbury, then eighty-four years old. His people in Roxbury, and Eliot himself, showed a deep affection for him, and the liveliest satisfaction at having secured him for their minister. Walter continued as the minister of the church in Roxbury up to 1750, so that his ministry and Eliot's together covered a period of one hundred and eighteen years. He was for many years a member of the Corporation of Harvard College, and sided with Increase Mather, his father-in-law. After Mather's exclusion from the presidency, he attended no more meetings of the Corporation, and was considered to have abdicated his office.

Although little can be said for the excellence of Walter's Elegy as a piece of literature, it is notable as being without doubt the

¹ Prince and Foxcroft state that at this early age (in Ireland) he often had an opportunity of conversing in Latin "with Popish Scholars in his Neighbourhood, who had learnt to speak it rather more fluently, by Rote; and in his Disputes with them, he found it a singular Advantage to him, that he had such frequent Occasion to tax them of false Grammar, and cou'd cite them to the Rule; which serv'd to put them to the Blush, or at least bring them to a Pause, and to give him Leasure to recollect his Thoughts."

² Prince and Foxcroft's Preface, p. iv.

he came to New England in 1879. At this age of thirteen he is considered to have abligated his office.

Although little can be said for the execulence of Welter's Elegy us a piece of literature, it is netable as being without doubt the

Frince and Friedrick state limitarily special special papers. It is often had an opportunity of conversing in Latin. With Equity, Scriptora in the Soliditor record, which had been to speak merether-more thought, by Hores and in the Uniquities with ribers, he found it a singular solid value to the the land such descriptor to been the instance to late to see the secretary out out it them we be likely, which were do put them to the likely, or at most long them to a Paties, and be given.

earliest piece of blank verse produced in America. Our fathers in New England turned their hands readily to verse, especially to the composition of funeral verse; but so far as I can learn, every other production of the American muse before Walter's time, and for many years after, was in rhyme. Walter alone thought it "not convenient to dance upon his hearse in jingling rhyme," but found it more becoming to employ "metrically ordered mournful steps."

An ELEGIACK VERSE,

On the Death

Of the Pious and Profound GRAMMARIAN and RHETORICIAN, Mr. ELIJAH CORLET,

SCHOOL-MASTER of CAMBRIDGE, Who Deceased Anno Ætatis 77. Feb. 24. 1687.

On Roman Feet my stumbling Muse declines To walk unto his Grave, lest by her Fall She trespass, in accosting of his Head With undeserved breach. In jingling Rythme She thinks it not convenient to Dance Upon his Sacred Herse; but mournful Steps If Metrically order'd, she computes The most becoming of this Tragick Scene.

Could Heav'ns ignific Ball (whose boundless Womb Millions of flaming Ætna's does ingulf)
From Candle's dull and oleaginous
Transfused Beams, a glowing Atom draw,
Which might a super-added Lustre give
Unto its conick Rayes; then might our Verse
Swell with impregnant hopes of bringing forth
Some rich Display of Corlet's Vertues rare.
But this Herculean Labour forc'd we deem
Not second to Impossibilities.
This presses hard our tim'rous heart whence flows
A Torrent of amazing Fears, whose Waves
Bode Universal Deluge to that Verse
That dares pretend to equalize his Fame.
Creep then, poor Rythmes, and like a timid Hare

earliest piece of hunds years produced in America. Our technes in New England annual their hunds and tilly to yours, organistic to the composition of functed versus but so for as I can long, owner, other production of the American muse before Water's time, and for many years after was in there. Water along thought it was many years after was in there along thought it was convenient to denies after in terms in terms in jugging rigging rights, but found it near becoming to employ "metrically ordered ansural at each

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On the Douth

Of the Piese and Preferent GIGALMAN and REFTORICIAN.

Mr. LEWAR CORLET.

SONOOL-MASTER WEST BURNE OF Whe Desard and Andrew To be St. 1057.

On Lower Doet my stombling think Resting To walk unto the Grave, less by her Pull She treed as the treed of the treed of the treed of the treed of the treeding freshme thinks it seek equivalent of the treeding freshme Upon his She thinks it seek equivalent of the treeding of this Treeding of th

Could However the Could (where boundless Wood)
Millions of Running Aver's does inguity
From Candle's doll and otserings.

Francing Candle's doll and otserings.

Translused Beams, or giowing Arout draw.

Which might a super-added Lustre give.

Unto its songle Roger; then might our Verse.

Small with impreducts Alons of bringing forth.

Some rich Display of Coulds & Vertues rich.

Test this Ricewickin Labour fored we deem.

Tais passes and our limitous beart about the set A Tengent of amont a french whose Mores Bods Universal Prince to that Verse That dura prolond to qualitate his Jomes Crep them poor Mydemay and like a rimid Hore

Encircle his rich Vault, then gently squatt Upon his Grave the Center there proclaim Tho' he subside, yet his abounding Worth Does infinitely supersede thy Layes

Tell to the World what Dowries Nature showr'd Into his large capacious Soul; almost Profuse in large Donations; yet kind Art Still adds unto the store, striving to reach Perfection's Top, during a mortal state. Sagacious Nature, provident that nought Of her dispensed bounty frustrate prove, Boyls up this Font of Learning to an head, Which over-topping of its Banks she glides Through Nature's Conduit-pipes into the Soil Of tender Youth, which gaping sucks it in, Like thirsty Stars Bright Phebus's liquid light. A Master of his Trade, whose Art could square Pillars of rooted strength whose shoulders might A Common-Wealth uphold. Aholiab-like Divinely qualifi'd with curious Skill To carve out Temple work, and cloath the Priest With sacred Robes, adapted for the Use Of Functions so divine. -

Rivers of Eloquence like Nectar flow'd
From his Vast Ocean, where a Tully might
Surfeit with draughts of Roman Eloquence.
Immortal Oakes (whose golden mouth ne're blew
A blast defil'd with indisposed Speech)
Suspecting his own parts, rarely pronounc'd
His Ciceronean lines, until they'd touch'd
This Lydius Lapis CORLET: then approv'd
They're Eloquence proof esteem'd, and challeng'd
The Roman tribe of Orators to spend
Their subtilty, and pierce their Eagle's Eyes
Into their very bottom.

Had Grecian Dialect and Roman Tongue Surviv'd this Age within their native Soyl, Endless had been their Feud; Athens and Rome Had set their Tully's and Demosthenes to fight With Swords brandish'd with shining Eloquence Enoiste his such Vault, then gently aquate Upon his Graye the Center there produing The be estaide, yet his abounding Worth Does infinitely supposed the Lague

Tell to the large appailous Soul; almost late in the ingentage Soul; almost large large appailous Soul; almost large large large entring to reach 25th while arrive the states. Surjections Large sharing a movine state. Surjections Nature, providing that sought Of the disposed feature, providing to an head Which over-tupping of its lander size alignment in the Soil Which over-tupping of its lander size alignment in the Soil White thirsty Share's Ondone-pipes are the Soil Like thirsty Share Bright I have a beald while Like thirsty Share Bright I have a beald while A have of reach a fraction also determined A common-Wealth uploads, charter shired A common-Wealth uploads, should be shired a should be formed by the contract share and allocals the Palace White and waste and allocals the Palace White and allocals the Palace.

Rivers of Phonon, where a Tody miche
From his Vest Ocean, where a Tody miche
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For to decide the Controverse, and prove To whom by right Great CORLET did pertain. This proving unsuccessful, nought can quench Their flaming zeal, save by (Colossos like) Erecting his large Statue, whose proud feet Might fix their Station on the Pinacles Of each of these Metropolies of Art. Nor were his Parts exclusive of his Zeal In serving his rich Donor. No Serpent Bearing a fulgent Jewel in his Crest, While cursed Poison steeps his venom'd heart. But Grace the Crown of all shone like a Sun. Fix't in the Center of that Microcosm. Blown to the full, perfum'd with sacred smell, This flower Heaven pluckt. When Natures Tree Too feeble grown to bear such ponderous fruit Elijah's Chariot born on Seraph's wings, Mounts with this Treasure to the port of Bliss.

Sic mæstus cecinit

NEHEMIAH WALTER.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON read the following Paper:

CAMBRIDGE EIGHTY YEARS SINCE

The following paper is made up of extracts from letters of my mother, in the form of a diary, addressed to one of my elder brothers who had lately sailed—on Oct. 13, 1827—for Rio Janeiro on commercial business. She was the wife of the "Steward and Patron"—the latter being a position held by my father, but now abolished—of Harvard College in Cambridge; and they resided in the house built for him by the college on his appointment to the office. It is still standing, though now much enlarged, at the head of Kirkland Street, being occupied by its owner, Charles F. Batchelder, Esq. She was the mother of ten children, of whom I was the youngest, being less than four years old at the time of her writing, and she had also the care of two step-daughters, both of whom were to her as her own.

It must be remembered that the whole population of Cambridge

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NEELLYLLE WALTER

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The following remort is made up at extracts from lettings of my mother in the form of a divery addressed to one of my ables forothers who had layers sailed—an fore 75, 1227—for 100 dimetry on commercial business. Sho was the wide of the US used and and alrow "—tre-initial beaut a president hold by my father into nor about he — of the variety selection framewidge; and they are ideal in the house built for the hy flar college on his approximants to the office. It is all the said the solution of the said of the said the said to the said to be sai

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at the period of these letters was less than six thousand, divided into three villages of which "Old Cambridge"—the part containing the college buildings—was but one. It must also be borne in mind that the communication with Boston was by stage, and that the habits were in many respects different from what they now are; this being noticeable, for instance in the observance of New Year's Day as the chief annual festival, instead of Christmas Day as now. All the extracts have been arranged chronologically, beginning with one or two which show the general occupations of a Cambridge lady's day at that time.

Oct. 22, 1827. I sent off a great packet to you this morning, which I earnestly hope may reach you, though I have some doubts. How I wish I could look in upon you and know exactly how you are situated, how you are doing and how you feel. . . . I have been into town today with Anna to carry Ann Lincoln. I dined at Dr. Jackson's and called afterwards at Grandfather's where I saw a cheerful party assembled around the dinner table; Aunt and Uncle Tyng, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Francis and Anna in addition to the family. . . . We came home and have been quietly seated at our work since, only interrupted by little W——'s rampant spirits before he went to bed. He spells to me every night in sister's little book. Last night he read "God Reigns." He looked up at me and asked, "What does God do with the reins?"

Wednesday, Oct. 24. Another busy, active day—after breakfast I sallied out to visit the sick. Our good friend Mr. Hastings the carpenter is quite ill with fever. I went to offer my services to aid and assist his wife in her trouble. I found that he was somewhat relieved, though still very sick and likely to be for some time—his pretty wife and children quite comfortable—from thence to see poor little Charley [Parsons] who is very weak, though convalescent—then up to Mrs. Norton's, who is quite well with her little girls—and all agreeable—by the time I got back it was near twelve. I found Mrs. Bradford here—she had walked out from Boston. A short call from Aunt Stearns to ask for some grapes for a sick man—which Aunt N. is commissioned to get tonight. Susan Channing drove up—she had brought Grandmother C. to see Mr. Ellery, and stops for Anna to go up and see

at the period of these letters was less than six thousand, divided into three villages of which "Old Cambridge" — the part containing the college buildings — was but one. It must also be been in mind that the communication with Boston was by stage, and that the labelts were in many respects different from what they now are this being noticeable, for instance in the observance of New Year's Day as the chief answel instival, instead of Christmas Day as now. All the extracts have have arranged altismologically, beginning with one or two which show the general occupations of a Cambridge with lady's day at that time.

Oct. 22, 1827. I gent off a great packed to you like morning which I comestly hope may reach you though I have some doubts. How I wish I could look in upon you and know exactly how you are situated, how you or deal ... I have been into town today with Ama to carry and how you feel ... I have been into town today with Ama to carry and Lincoln. I dired as Dr. Jackson's and colled around the direct today where I caw a cheerful party assumbled around the direct today; a una and Uncle Tyng, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, Francis and Ama in addition to the family. ... We came home and larve here have quinty sected at home to work since, only inferrealed by larve here. It will be since to wont to be to the read "tiod and the carry night in stants little book. Last night he read "tiod Reignts". Its looked up at me mad usked, "What does God do with the ceins?"

rest I sulted out to visu the cick. Our good file of Me Hastunge the carpenars is quite ill with favor. I want to offer my setwices to aid and arefet his wide in her trouble. I hand that the was somewhat relieved, about a still very sick and illusive on he for some the compowhat relieved, about a will very sick and illusive on he for some theme to see proof little Chirley [Tassons] who is very well, though convenienced — and on little Chirley [Tassons] who is very well, though convenienced — and of appealance the time in a very well, it was now that proof and appealance the transfer of the time I got lave. The want to want from the convenienced of the confidence of a sink man, which are the second of the confidence of the confidence of the sound of the confidence of the sink man, which are to had being the first confidence of the sink man, which are to had being the first of the confidence of the sink man, which are to had being to the confidence of the sink man, which are to had being the first of the confidence of the sink man, which are to had being the first of the sink man, which are to had being the first of the sink man, which are the law to the sink man, which are the sink man, w

Mary Wells with her. On her return she took in Aunt Nancy [Storrow] to spend the day - Aunt Susan is to have Miss Roche there tonight and some other friends; and father and Martha and Aunt N. were all engaged to join the party - After dinner Mrs. Bradford came for me to take her down to the bridge and when I returned and was just going to sit down quietly with little W-, Mrs. Dwight and her children drove up - a very pleasant visit from them and before they had gone Mrs. Salisbury and daughter came in — they staid a while and then came Mr. [Jared] Sparks who entertained me with talk about Mr. Hall [Basil Hall the English traveller] whom he thinks a free hearted, generous, fine spirited fellow, rough and blunt, and somewhat conceited and dictatorial — but exceedingly desirous of getting the most accurate information about the country for the purpose of making a book which Mr. S. says will be the best book ever written about us, though from a droll story Mr. S. tells us about him I should fear he would sometimes take up with hasty information. He said at some place that the Americans had plays acted in their churches, and that they began with prayer. Andrew Belknap, who boarded with them, told this to Miss Isabella Cochran, who, desirous that Captain Hall should not remain in such error, and wishing to vindicate us from such a charge, resolved to correct it. She met him at Mrs. Boott's and asked him how he could say such a thing - he told her it was certainly true and offered to appeal to some gentleman present for the truth of his assertion — he unfortunately pitched upon Mr. [President] Quincy, who is often in a dreamy mood, particularly in parties. "Mr. Quincy, is it not true that the Americans act plays in churches and introduce them by prayer?" "Ah, yes," said Mr. Quincy, not in the least knowing what he said - "There no [w]" said the Captain [Hall], "you hear what this gentleman says." However, Miss C. [Cochran] would not rest, so she forced Mr. Quincy to understand himself, and Captain Hall to be undeceived — and it was explained in this way. Many country villages have their school examinations where sometimes they add also exhibitions, conducted in their churches, where they are always prefaced by prayer - hence arose this amusing mistake. We have, that is Anna and I have, had an evening alone with the children who have been studying their lessons diligently - and

Mary Weils with hor. On her return she took in Aunt Nahiy [Storrow] to spend the day - 3um Susai is to baye alles Houne Ernselve ban antitud side or nevel and total of our not bear incident. would be the state of the state country villages have their edheed examinations where constants and always prainted by a sayer — tenger as so this cape a great and

then reading. . . . Thacher's [aged nine] desire for a farmer's life increases, though he seems more fond of books. He raves at Waldo [aged thirteen] for being a gentleman, and usually denounces him as a thundering dandy — he overpowers Waldo and so indeed he does all of us. It is irresistible to hear him scold. . . . W is becoming very literary and there is no bounds to his goodness. . . . Well I wish the folks would come home for I have been up ever since six o'clock and am tired and sleepy — Adieu. [In one day eleven different visitors!]

Thursday, Oct. 25—Stayed at home all the morning quietly sewing, and for a wonder without visitors. Just before dinner I went in to see little Charles [Parsons] who is still very feeble—he is a dear little boy and I longed to have him for my own to take care of. [She having already borne ten children of her own.]... Judge C—of Augusta is remarkable for cowardice, stinginess and folly in general. He once met with a pair of saddle bags in the road—which he picked up and carried home—leaving word at the tavern where it might be found. After some time a man appeared as the owner and the Judge told him he would not think of charging him anything for his trouble—"Thank you Judge, I am very much obliged to you—but Judge—there was a leg of Mutton in the saddle bags"—"True," said the Judge, "but that would not keep, so I ate it—" "Thank you Sir," rejoined the man, "I ought to be very thankful that you did not eat the Saddle Bags."

Friday, Nov. 16, 1827. I have pleasant news to communicate tonight—I received a note from Mr. Norton this afternoon announcing the birth of a fine Son—this you may be sure filled us all with joy, and I doubt not the parents are as much delighted as it is possible. Nothing could be so delightful to them—I long to see the little baby and shall go tomorrow to try for a sight of it. I pray Heaven its little life may be spared and that it may be an honour and blessing to his family.

Saturday, Nov. 17—I had the pleasure this morning of seeing young Mr. Norton [now Professor C. E. Norton], a pretty, sweet baby as can be—little darling, I was truly thankful to see him sleeping by his dear mother—the little girls having the whooping cough are not allowed to see their little brother for some weeks. That is a disappointment to their mother as she is likewise pre-

then reading. Thucher's [aged nine] desire for a former's life increases, though he seems more found of books. He reves at Walde [aged thirteen] for being a gentleman, and usually deposition as a thrustering dend; — he compowers Walde and as indeed he does all of us. It is treatistible to hear him scoil), — W is becoming very literary and there is no bounds to his goodness. — Wall's wish that folias would come from for I have been approved and always for I have been approved and always a closely and an area of the contract of the contra

Thursday, Get. 25.—Stayed at home all the morning quirtly sawing, and for a wonder without visitors. Just before direct I want in to see little Charles [Parsons] who is all very health be is a dear little boy and I longed to have him for my over to take

care of. [She baving strendy forms ton children of her owned, ..., Indee C... of Augusta is remarkable, for commise, stingiment and folly is general. He once mot with a pair of smalls large in the road — which he picked up and earlied home — lawing word at the cavers where it might be found. After small size a man appeared as the owner and the Judge told him he would not think of charging ham anything for his trouble.—"Thank you during, I may one in the said in the your and the first of adapt.—"Thank your high would not him out been, so I ato now. "Thank you high the road the men, "I have the said the road of the road to the road." I have you will he said the road. "I have the said the road." I have also said the said to communicate here. "I cought to be very thenkeled that you did not set the said to be very thenkeled that you did not set the said to communicate.

Friday, Nov. 16, 1831. It have pleasant news to chaminate to tenight — I resolved a mote from Mr. Norten this afternoon announcing the birth of a fine Son — this you may be sumfilled as all with joy, and I doubt not the corents are as mach delighted as it is possible. Nothing could be so delightful to them — I long to see the little behy and chaft of the little behy and chaft if any be spared and that it may be an bonour; and bieseings to his family.

Saranday, Nov. 17 — bull the pleasure this meming of sed of young Mr. Novem took freelessor O. E. Novem, a metter swood baby as you be — liste visuling I was truly timeked to see the sleeping by his dear melties — the little gals leaving the whospeng cough are not effected to see their little brother for some weeks. That is a disappointment to their mother as she is likewist pre-

vented from seeing them and cannot be separated from the baby.
... Lucy Channing has had the pleasure of walking up and down Chestnut street with Miss Emily Marshall—a distinguished honor which she no doubt feels. [Miss Marshall was the mother of the late Mrs. Samuel Eliot, and was the beauty of Boston in her day. Both Willis and Percival wrote acrostic sonnets about her.]

Sunday, Nov. 18. This evening Mr. Cole and George Bradford have been to see us. The latter told us rather a horrible story that happened to Lucy Payne. Mr. L- has been, it seems, much in love with her, and certainly he took an odd way of showing it. He went to see her one evening last week, and after spouting poetry and acting in a very passionate way, he took up a handkerchief and asked whose it was. She told him it was Sturgis's, upon which he threw it to the other side of the room. She then took it up and put it round her neck, upon which he went behind her, took the two ends of the handkerchief, and pulling them tight round her throat, tied them in a knot. She at first thought it was a joke, but feeling that she was choking, tried to untie it - she found she could not and called to him to do it, and he went quietly and untied it! She thought it would not do to leave him, but still continued in the room, and by-and-by she cast her eye round and saw him pointing his finger at her throat. She asked him what he was about and he said he was only seeing how easily he could strangle her. Upon this she thought she could bear it no longer, and went out of the room — it seems to me as if the man must be crazy. I should think the insane hospital was the best place for him. What is to be the result of this business I know not. Mr. Lyman, I understand, is to take the matter into his own hands.

Thursday, Nov. 27. . . . I am still deeply engaged in Scott's "Life of Bonaparte" — I have got my hero out of Russia after the fatal and wicked campaign — and most truly do I agree with Mr. Channing's excellent review of his character — a cold-hearted, selfish wretch, sacrificing everything dear and precious to his vain and unprincipled ambition. I can have no sympathy with such a monster — what do you think, my son? Richard Dana has sent out a little volume of poetry, some of which has a good deal of merit, but showing a gloomy, morbid state of feeling like all his writings.

vented from seasing them and caunot be separated from the baloy.

Lucy Charming has had the pleasure of walking up and down Chestons street with Mass Emily Masshall —a distinguished horser which sho no doubt looks. [Alies Masshall was the mother of the late Mass all was the hoster in her

Standay Nov. 15. This evening the Cole and George Standard Standar

Tuesday, Dec. 4. A very quiet happy day though a storm, engaged in making my little boy's clothes all day, while he by my side, reading or playing, has been my comfort and delight; he begins to read in Mrs. Barbauld's "Lessons," and this, considering he is not yet four years old, is doing very well—he has been part of the time catching fish "in 'ahant" [Nahant], firing his bow and arrow and bounding his ball—and this afternoon he made a visit to Grandpapa Mellen's—he has entirely got over his cold, and seems quite like himself, as playful and good as possible. . . . Between daylight and dark he plays Waldo [an elder brother, aged thirteen] is his Custard Pudding, and after beating and stuffing him, he roasts him in the oven; then after supper he takes his books and generally spells a great deal, and I read to him.

Thursday, Dec. 13, 1827. This has been a day of variety and visitors. Cousin Eliza [Guild] left us with Elizabeth at eleven o'clock; soon after pretty Mrs. Webster called with Miss ---, who is not so pretty; then Mr. Dwight and Miss Lowell; the latter stayed to dinner and was very entertaining. She is fixed at Mrs. Burr's this winter, and is extremely happy — everybody goes to see her, she is much attended to and highly amused. After she left us we had an unexpected and very pleasant call from Mr. and Mrs. [S. V. S.] Wilder — she as pretty as ever, and he very good humored and agreeable - he gave us a little touch of theology, but all pleasantly — he praised Louisa extremely [the younger daughter of the household], and seemed charmed with her looks. pride of the Hill," he calls her. W- went in to make Charles Parsons a visit and returned enchanted with a little horse and wagon Charley had given him, so that he appeared in fine trim before the visitors, and was much more gracious than common. Nothing, however, takes him from his books, and he has been reading to me to-night a whole chapter of Mrs. Barbauld's "Lessons" without missing a word.

Monday, Dec. 17. — We are to have all the college gentlemen tomorrow evening, and it is a formidable undertaking. I wish it was well over. I shall have a load on my mind until it is past, and to make the matter worse, your father proposes that I should send for Mrs. President [Kirkland], also, which I think will be tremendous, but I suppose I must, and I trust I shall live through it. I

Thursday, Den 13, 1837. This has been a sky of variety and visitors. Comein filtre [Could] left as with fillianbeth at eleven o'clock; soon after practy three Weisser called with dissumment who is not so pretty; then the languist and Miss Lowell; the latter stayed to dimer and was very controlling. Since the is fixed an Mrs. Burn's this winter, and is extremely largey—cover looty goes left us as interest, and is extremely largey—cover looty goes left us as last as attended to and incluly amused. After the left us as last as attended to and incluly amused. After including Mrs. [S. V. E.] Willier—sinc as posity as ever, and be very good humored and agreesable—he gave us a little couch at theology, but all pleasantly—be praised from a fittle couch at the formers danded of the household], and seemed charmed with her looker. Thus be of the Hill," he calle her. W—went in to make Charles and price of the Hill," he calle her. W—went in to make Charles and price the visitors and given him, so that he appeared in the time to make their too make. Acting, househow, take her from him to the last the her has her that they have the making a way to me to might a whole chapter of the life has her her beginned a went in the maxing a went in the her has her had not a make the way to me to might a whole chapter of the life has her her beginned a went her had an all the her had an and the world.

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had a letter from Anna to-day, from Salem; she is enjoying herself very much, but means to come home on Wednesday. Dr. Follen and Mr. Worcester have spent the evening with us, the former very agreeable.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 18. — Well, my dear Stephen, the dreaded evening is over and we are thankful enough, though it went off much better than I had any idea it would. I wrote a note to Mrs. Kirkland this morning and sent it over by Thacher [a boy of nine] who returned charmed with Mrs. K., "the cleverest woman," he said — she gave him four pears, and took him into the parlor and talked to him a long while - she was likewise much pleased with him, she told me this evening he was a sweet boy. About half came that we expected, but among them your ancient friend Colonel Metcalf, and I assure you I longed to have you here, when I heard that well-known twang. Dr. Popkin came and Mrs. Kirkland attacked him with all her powers of attraction - he bore it manfully. We ladies sat in this back room and the gentlemen were introduced into the other. At nine o'clock we spread the table with cake, fruit and wine, and sent for them all in - then, I standing at the head of the table, received them all and began to help them to eat and drink. After satisfying their appetites, they all began talking in knots and it passed off very pleasantly. Mr. Sales was very gay and noisy - he kept Francis, Sam. Lothrop, and young Stearns, the tutor, in a roar the whole time. Thacher and Waldo behaved sweetly, going about and handing plates to the company; T. particularly, who is not so much encumbered with modesty as his brother, is very pleasing. Susan T. [Tyng] and father talk of setting out tomorrow, but I hardly think they will make it out, on account of the weather; as to me, I feel as if such a load was taken off my mind that I shall sleep sound tonight, I doubt not.

Thursday, Dec. 20. — . . . I have been quietly at home all day — and tonight I have been reading "Cyril Thornton" [by T. Hamilton], which everybody says is equal to Walter Scott . . .

Saturday, Dec. 22.—I did not write last night because I was reading "Cyril Thornton" till very late and had no eyes for writing. I am much disappointed in this book, it is defective in taste, interest and morality—and I am sorry it should have been so

had a latter from Anna to-day, from Salom; she is enjoying herself very much, but means to come home on Wednesday. Dr. Follom and Mr. Worcester have spent the evening with me, the former very

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highly recommended; it is said to be equal to Walter Scott, but it is no way comparable to that great genius; none of the fine touches of character, none of the delicate shades of sentiment—the style is coarse, many of the observations indelicate and the morality decidedly bad—I should be very unwilling that a young person should read it, that is, a young person whose principles were not formed... Today we hear that the far-famed Miss Marshall has plighted her troth to Wm. Otis. I presume it is true and ... no doubt she is pleased—for as she could not have a fortune she will be glad to marry into one of the first families in the country.

Monday, Dec. 24. — Today has been more comfortable than yesterday — but the house has been very cold. Susan Tyng and Elizabeth have been to dress the church all day. This afternoon I walked up to see Mrs. Norton; her young Son grows like a beech bird — The little girls have not yet seen their brother on account of having the whooping cough — he is to be named Charles Eliot — and so is Mrs. Guild's (son) — Anna and Francis have gone to a party at Mrs. Anna Cabot's given by Miss Elizabeth — I have had rather a tired, confused sort of day — not working to much profit, though working — tomorrow I hope I shall do better.

Tuesday, Dec. 25. - Christmas day - There has been a deal of moving today, though I have been stationary. The boys with James Park and Sam walked into town to go to Church - Mr. H. went down to Lechmere Point dedication and dined with the minister. Susan Tyng walked into town and Aunt Nancy expected to go but she was disappointed - Mrs. Norton not calling as she thought she would. Anna staid at home with me and we have had a quiet day. E. and M. [Elizabeth and Martha] both being at home -Louisa and W- Thacher expended the amount of 6 cents for W. in a little book and with two remaining cents he bought some candy for Aunt Nancy's cold—this is a fine little fellow, my Son - I never knew a child superior to him in generosity, disinterestedness and sweetness of temper: he is truly a charming child and will I am sure if his life is prolonged prove an honor and blessing to his family - Waldo is of a different stamp, more like Francis, and we have always expected more of him - but though sensible, correct and refined in feeling and character - I think he highly recommended it is said to be equal to Walter South had it in no way comparate to that quot grow grows none of the first toachiff of character, none of the delivate shades of scalingar—the style is course, many of the electronic induling the avoid morality decidedly ind—I should be very assisting that a votage person chould read the that is, a roung reason whose principles many not formed.

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Monday, Die. 21.—Today has been more comformable than yesterday—but the house has been yest add. Sugar I've and Elizabeth have been to drass the obunch all day. This advention I Elizabeth have been to see the to see the years him years him a been bird.—The ilitie girls have not yet sam their heater on account bird.—The ilitie girls have not yet sam their heater on account of having the whooping cough.—be is to be maded. Clarities Elizabeth of its distribution of him and Filancia have note to party at the Ames Calada given by Miss Ellzabeth.—I have had subtract and sort of day —not working to much had subtract though working — insurance I day — not working to much peaks, though working — insurance I day — not working to much

Thesday, Dec. 25.—Christings siny — There due been a dead of moving today, livings I lave hore sentionary. The being with James Park and Sam walked into town to go to Charelt — Mr. II. Ment down to Ledward I out dedication and diade with the minister. Series Tyng walked onto town and Amerikanary asymptotic or put also we disappointed — Mrs. Norted not calling as she thought she would. Amerikan diade with the notion with the nation of the hardest and the same at home stands as quiet day. At another, it can be a subject of the same at home and West and the same at home fact to same for West a little book and with two maniming cooks he bought at the same candy for Amerikana would—third is a first bound and after the remaining cooks he bought at the same candy for Amerikana would—third is a first better the same candy for Amerikana would—third in weather the same candy for Amerikana we continue to the same candy for the same candy for

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will not be before Thacher in anything interesting or com-

[Of these boys, Waldo was in maturity well known as president of the Arkwright Insurance Company in Boston, and for many years a prominent Harvard overseer; while Thacher was lost at sea in early manhood.]

Wednesday, Dec. 26. — Today we have had many interlopers. Susan T. thought she should have a very quiet day but from breakfast time we had continued calls - at dinner we had your friend Bobby, who was so kind as to remain half the afternoon. This evening E. and Susan have been at Mr. Norton's and Mr. Worcester has blessed us all the morning; I was engaged in stewing apples - Aunt N. and Anna ironing - this afternoon I have been working and have read nothing all day except my Bible and that not so much as I like. Anna is a very good girl I must say that for her. Francis goes to three parties tomorrow where the Channings are likewise going and she not invited tonight, they were going to the theatre. She wanted sadly to go - but she did not say one word and really prefers staying at home working to anything else - though she enjoys parties enough - She had a very good time at Mrs. Cabots. [It will be observed that no presents were interchanged until New Year's Day.]

Thursday, Dec. 27. — A snowstorm which disappointed the three Ladies of going into town. This morning Anna made some apple pyes for the first time — we have not been very agreeable to-day. I have had a cold and been rather cross. One hour has been pleasant enough while the children were playing under the sideboard — they were bears, lions, monkeys, Kangaroos, jerboas, &c. Thacher got angry because I told him not to frighten W——, roaring like a Lion — and went off to the window in disgust — the other children tried to get him back and sent W—— the Kangaroo to call him. "The monkey's sick and wants you to come and doctor her." "I won't go," says T. to Aunt N. "I shall have an all fired jawing if I do." However the little kangaroo conquered him, and he went off and doctored with all his might — Anna desires me to tell you she has got a new gown, and expects to look sublime in it. It is a red striped calico morning gown.

Friday, Dec. 28. - . . . tonight we have all been playing at

will not be before Thacher in saything interesting or cons-

[Of these boys, Wallo was in miturity well-known as president of the Arkweight Insurance Company in Boston, and for many years a prominent Hayard overseer; while Timing was lost at san Sk early manhood.]

Wodnesday, Don. 20.—Tolay we have had onny intellegent Straw T. should have a very quiet day dut so on Straw T. should have a very quiet day dut so on the month's it then we had continued as to remain had had had not the offence of the stray Wotester has diesed us all the monthly: I was engaged in sowing apples — Aim! N. and Anna itselling — this afternoon I have been working and have evan nothing all day except my filled and that not so most as I like. Some is nothing all day except my filled any that for her. Franks goes to these parties conscious where any that for her. Franks goes to these parties conscious where they were going to the absence. The wanted solidate they were going to the absence. The wanted solidate had not any one world and really prefers strying at tome world ing to anything also — thought she cally parties concurred that ing to anything also — thought she cally approach that ing to anything also — thought she cally a parties one and that ing to anything also — the thirts. This thirty will be observed that

Thursday, Dec. 25.— A snowstorm which disappointed the three Ladies of going into torin. This morning Anno made some apple pyes for the drat time—we have not been very agreeable to they have been well and born miles not been very agreeable to they have been problem of the condition were playing under the sulchard — they were been like an ending the first lions, mentions to inighted W—, touring like a angry because I told is not to inighted W—, rearing like a angry because I told is not to inighted — the other children first to get him been and such which in the supplied of the first break and such W—— the stagestor to each limit.

"The morning a suck and wants paper come and dealer ton." "The morning a suck and wants paper come and dealer ton."

The service of the manufacture of the desired and the desired of the desired of the manufacture of the manuf

Friday, Don 28. - . . . Toulght we have all been playing at

"question and answer"—the children have all been engaged with us and have been very merry, and on the whole I have reason to be very thankful for a happy day, in which health and cheerfulness and peace and harmony have prevailed without interruption or disturbance.

Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1828.—A happy New year to you, my dear Boy. I awoke this morning with the joyous shouts of the children—all clamorous with their good wishes. Waldo and Thacher hung up their socks and when I went into Aunt N's chamber, Thacher was capering away in great style about his "bunkum" book—Louisa too with her little Milton given by Aunt Nancy was very happy—and little W. has had books and gifts enough—a large cow and milkmaid from the Miss Nortons and a volume of Mrs. Barbauld's Lessons, in which he reads as well as I can, and a beautiful little dissected map, all of which have made him supremely happy. Mrs. Norton sent Waldo, Thacher and Louisa books and Mrs. Guild and cousin Eliza [Guild] sent Louisa French books—it has not after all been a very brilliant day with us—we wanted our Stephen. Anna went into town this afternoon to Mrs. Lee's party—and Francis has gone to Mrs. Sullivan's.

Monday, Jan. 7, 1828.—... There has been a town meeting of Dr. Holmes's parish to induce the good man to give up some of his straightlaced notions—particularly to exchange as he used to do with the liberal clergy,—Mr. Abraham Hilliard and Mr. Whipple on the liberal side and Wm. Hilliard [the bookseller]. Mr. Frank Dana made a very eloquent speech in favour of liberal notions, but I am too sleepy for any more—Adieu. [This was preliminary to the division of the Congregational church into the two churches now presided over by Rev. Dr. McKenzie and Rev. Dr. Crothers.]

Wednesday, Jan. 9.—... We have had the last novel of Scott, the "Chronicles of the Canongate," and I think it is a sad falling off, for our great friend; it is so unlike his former works that I should not think it written by the same person—and I do hope he will yet retrieve his reputation by a better book—before he closes his literary career. The last North American is very entertaining—then there are souvenirs, Forget-me-nots, Bijou's innumerable—some of them beautiful—others pretty silly.

Friday, Jan. 25. - Aunt Nancy desires me to give her love to

"question and answer"—the children have all been engaged with us and have been very merry, and on the whole I have named to be very thankful for a happy day, in which health and chestfulness and peace and harmony have provailed without interruption or disturbance.

Tuesday, Jan. I 1828.—A happy New year to you, not deen Boy. I awake this morning with the joyous shouts of the children —an clameters with their good wishes. Whise and Theology happy up their soffs will when I were mon Acre No charters. Theology was capabled away in great style about his "happy —and little has little Allies given by Acre Nove was a very largey—and little No has had been sond given by Acre Nove was a large caw and millsmaid from the Miss had been sond a values of Mrs. Barbould's Lessons, in which he reads as well as I can and beautiful little discarded map, all of which have made him suprements happy. Are Norton sent Walde. Thealure and Louise books and Mrs. Guild and covern Eliva [Guild) sant Levisa French books—and Stephen. Anna went into town this alternoon to dies Lee our Stephen. Anna went into town this alternoon to dies Lee our party —and Francis has gone to Mrs. Suilivan's

Monday, etc. 1929. — There has been a rown assessed as the growth and an all as straightfared actions—gardeonlarly to exclusive, and a subject of the liberal edge, — Mr. Abraham Hilliand and Mr. Mapple on the liberal ado and Wm. Hilliand [the besteeller]]. Mr. Ernest on the liberal ado and wo, Hilliand [the besteeller]]. Mr. Ernest Dane made a very cloquent speech in favour of liberal notions, but I am too sleepy for any more—Adient (This was preliminarly to the division of the Congregational church into the two charakes now presided over by Mrs. Mr. McKenzin and Key. Dr. Carthers T. Congregation. We have best in a coverient of Section of Seathers.

the "Chronicles of the Canongree," and I think it is a said billing of for our groups in end, it is an audito has been a said a family so that it is a said a said a said and it is a said a sa

Bridge, Jun. 25 - Augt Shoot desires his to give her love to

you and tell you she has been spending the day at Mr. Norton's and that Mr. N. inquired very kindly for you. I have been engaged the major part of the day in reading "The Red Rover," which I think a very original and extremely entertaining work, the interest is constantly kept up by new and curious incident and fine description—W— has been very sweet; he bids fair to be a great scholar and talks with great fluency about "the Atlantic Gocian" and all the states by name.

Saturday, Feb. 2. — . . . Today, having an errand in town, I rode in with Martha and walked directly out again though the ground was covered with snow. I do not mind the walk at all, and though I found it far from pleasant, I feel very little fatigue almost the only thought I had in coming out was that you had so often come over the same ground. I came the Clark road [now Broadway] and find it much the shortest. There is something in the exercise of walking that prevents me from much thought - I believe my bodily powers must be in a state of rest to promote any powerful action on my mental ones - they do not both together seem capable of strong exercise. I have often observed that my thoughts were more vivid and distinct in the night than at any other time. I attribute it partly to the entire rest of the body but this human mind is a strange machine and nothing is more surprising to me than the versatility of its powers, the power of flying from one set of ideas to others of a precisely opposite quality -what a happiness it is and how may it be improved to promote and extend human happiness.

Wednesday, Feb. 6. — We have been highly amused with W—to-night — he has lately got a wood pencil which pleases him much —and he has been drawing a great deal with it — he told Jim Parke this afternoon he could draw the "Possum up the gum tree" — this evening I told him to —he made some marks on the paper and then showed them to me saying as he pointed, "there's the possum up the gum tree, there's the raccoon in the hollow, there's catch him up my boy, there's give him half a dollar," this indication of genius excited universal acclamation —as does likewise his knowledge of geography —it is really curious to hear him going over all the names of places, States, lakes, rivers, etc., on his map — it pleases him exceedingly and he is as regular as clock work in all his operations.

you and tall you also has been spending the day at Mr. Norten's and that Mr. M. insquired very kindly for you. I may been engaged the major pair of the day in reading "The Red Hover," which I think a very original and extremely entertaining work, the inseems in constantly logic up by new and antions incident and due describing the ... has been very sweet; he bids hair to his a great soloine and talks with great flower; about "the Milantic Greien" and all

Failudge, field, and the solution of directly our again cannot be ground with another thought I toused at the first part pleasures. I feel year little analyse character the only thought I had a coming out you that an the sime ground. I feel year little analyse character the only thought I had a coming out you that you had so other come now the same ground. I same the Chark wall have also come now the same ground. I same the Chark wall have the exercise of walking that herefore and from much thought the control of walking that here are a same to be a same of the control of walking that here are a same of the control of the contro

Wednesday, Feb. 11.— We have been highly unread from and to to principle of the principle o

He reads every night and looks at his map till he is sleepy — you would find him much improved, I think — he shows great quickness in acquiring.

Friday, Feb. 8.—... W—— has had a bad cold to-day—he went to school this morning being a very bright fine day—this afternoon he has seemed rather more hoarse but I trust he will not be sick—he has been charmed with a pair of India rubbers that Aunt Nancy brought him from town, and also with a rabbit. It was funny enough to see him with this last—Aunt N shoved it toward him on the table while he was reading, and all the children stood round the table waiting impatiently till he looked up and saw it—but it was sometime before he could leave his reading. When he did the change in his little face repaid us all for our expectation—he was in ecstasies, to be sure, but notwithstanding his transports he went through all his usual occupations, which are reading, looking at the map, and putting together his dissected map; he is the most methodical little thing and the dearest and best little boy in the world.

Wednesday, Feb. 12. - This is the third day of windy cold weather; it is beginning now to moderate but it has been tremendous. I have not been able to let W-go out to-day, though he is much better, and quite well enough to go out if the weather was fit. Let me see what I have done to-day - why, after breakfast I cleaned my room most violently; that took me an hourthen I came down and found Susan Tyng reading Mr. Everett's speech which she would give me a screed of: then I sat down and read my Bible — then Locke's Commentary — heard W — read and say his "gography," then took up Miss Kinders' little book and between that and "Conversation" whiled away the morning till dinner time, not feeling smart enough to do much else. . . . Francis [the eldest son] is writing a review of "Cyril Thornton." Martha is composing a letter to Miss Dix. Father is writing ministerial letters [i. e., letters to clergymen], Aunt N., E. and Anna are working. . . . So goodbye, my love.

Saturday, Feb. 16. — I dreamt about poor Mrs. Leonard all night and this morning after breakfast I went over to see her again. I found her still very ill and brought home with me her little boy of three years old, stopping at Farwell's to get a gown for him — for

He reads every night and looks at his map till he is sleepy - you would find him much improved, I think -, he shows great quickness

First Pale R. . . W — has had a bud a bud to day — has went to sobool this morning being a very bright the day — this attended it has estimed mether more heard but I must be will not be alok — be has been obtained with a spair of India sublems that Aunt Manoy brought this from from and also within sublems that was formy chough to see him with this less — Aunt Aunt is aboved it toward him on the inbit while he was sanitud, and all the about the shall are stood round the table waiting inquition, and all the housed up and toward the table waiting inquition, he could be been him mailing. When he did the change in his inche fees repaid us all for our expectation — he was it confirme, to be aure, her activities nothing being transported be want through all his manel accompations, which are expectation—he was it confirmes, to be aure, her activities of insertions as the dissected map; he is the most methodical little thing and the desirest and may be in the thing and the desirest and methodical little thing and the desirest and

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Francis [the elektrone] is writing a vergen of a Ovel Exempon.
Marche is composing a latter to Mas Disc Poster is writing minestrial lessons [1] on lattern to disagraph [2] A and No. 15 and A and are cornive.

Saturday, Pub. 16. — 16 water, chart, poor 17 west a constant of the and this mirror and this mirror and this mirror and this first I west a constant and first and broad and first and broad and first and broad at the angle of the constant and the stage of the stage

his poor mother did not like to have him come on account of his shabby dress. The little fellow has been some trouble and a good deal of amusement to us — he is a spirited, self-willed boy and quite disposed to domineer over W——. He took the wheel-barrow, filled it with blocks, and would not let W—— touch it, saying, in his playful way—"Get long away, Tom." We made him his new gown which pleased him mightily. W—— is pulled down a good deal with his cold—not being able to go out makes him irritable.

March 6th. — I am in momentary expectation of letters from you, which I hear from Frank Dana have arrived in town from Monte Video. Father is in town and will bring them out. It would amuse you to see W- describe your course on the map - he points with his little finger to Rio Janeiro - then he says "down to Atlantic to Monte Video at the mouth of the River La Plata, down the Atlantic, round Cape Horn, up the Pacific to Valparaiso" - he learns a little more geography every day. I have still been engaged in the arduous duty of mantua making which is the most tiresome of all employments — but I have almost got through. We have got hold of a famous Review of German Literature in the Edinburgh — which makes a great noise but seems to me to be more sound than sense - Dr. Channing and the blues are all in admiration of it - it is written by Mr. McAuley [Macaulay] the author of a Review of Milton which appeared some time since in the same work -

Thursday, March 20.—... W—— is still at home and the young gentleman has become somewhat troublesome, he will have incessant and devoted attention or he is not satisfied.... We have a gang of girls here this afternoon to tea. Susan & Lucy, Nancy Perkins, Susan H. and Miss Sarah A—— who is too white and fat: and in the evening in came Waldo Emerson, Motte, and your friend Bobby Walcutt who always comes when Susan H. is here. I am tired to death and long for rest to mind and body.

[With this arrival of Ralph Waldo Emerson upon the scene, who had taught school in Cambridge and was only just "approbated to preach," these extracts from a faithful mother's diary may well close.]

At the conclusion of Colonel Higginson's address, the meeting was dissolved.

his poor mother did not like to have him come on account of his shably dress. The little fellow has been some fromthe and a good deal of an assument so as — be in a spirited, self-willed boy and quite disposed to dominer over W — . He tack the a best-farrow, filted it with blooks, and would not be W — touch at environ. He has been bine his new bits playful way — "that long away, Tour." We made him his new good deal with him mightily. W — is nothed down a good deal with him and way a broke above a good deal with him and way a broke above a good deal with him and way a broke above a good deal with him and way a broke above a good deal with him and beautiful way — it was been a broke above a broke above a good deal with him and beautiful way — it was been a broke a b

March 6th — I am in memoritary or icomation of letters from you, which I have from Frank Dana have entired in town from Money Videa. Pather is in rown and will bring them one, it south videa. Pather is in rown and will bring them one, it soup — he among you so W——describe your course on the stap — he points with his little imager to the Jameins — than he says them, to Allentic to Monte Videa at the month of the little last that for the down the Asiantse, named Cape Hearn, up the Incide to Videause? — he leaves a little, more generally every day. I have all been engaged in the arduous dary of manness making which is the most threame of all stopleyments — but I have almost generally in the most threame of all stopleyments — but I have almost generally in the have got bold of a laments heritary of terrains Literature in the Edinburgh — which makes a great note out sweam to no be admittation of the I is written by Mr. McAniey [Marshard The anthory of the same work of the research some time store in anthory of a fleview of Million which appeared some time store in anthory of a fleview of Million which appeared some time store in

Phonoslar, March 20.—. W——is rish abloque and the young gendlemen has been a somewhat enoublesmen, he will have incorrant and devoted attention or he is not stringed. ... We have never a gain of girls here this attention of he is not stringed. ... We know the fact a gain of girls here this attention to less, seems as for white Manney Portlins, Strain A ——who is too white see hat and this greatest of the greates

At the conclusion of Colonal Higginson's address the

THE SIXTH MEETING

THE SIXTH MEETING of THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held on the twenty-second day of January, nineteen hundred and seven, at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, in the building of the Cambridge Latin School, Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Third Vice-President, ARCHIBALD M. Howe, presided. The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On behalf of the Committee On Sketches of Noted Citizens of Cambridge, Stephen P. Sharples read the following paper:

NATHANIEL JARVIS WYETH

Born, Cambridge, January 29, 1802; died, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1856. Son of Jacob Wyeth. Married, Jan. 29, 1824, Elizabeth Jarvis Stone; born 1799; died Aug. 29, 1865. She was his cousin.

"He was one of the most active and energetic men ever born in Cambridge. About 1830 he led a band of adventurers across the Rocky Mountains to Oregon; after his return he engaged in the ice business at Fresh Pond, was one of the first shippers of that article to foreign or coastwise ports, and through life conducted that business with great skill and efficiency. He was not ambitious of public station, and held no municipal office except that of selectman, in 1843."

Such is the brief, unsatisfactory, and incorrect account given in "Paige's History of Cambridge" of a most remarkable man.

When I was a boy of perhaps a dozen years old, in searching over my father's library for something to read, I came across a book with the title, "Narrative of a Journey Across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River," by John K. Townsend. This book is often quoted as "Townsend's Narrative." As it was not a novel I was

DYLTHE MEETING

THE SIXTH Mayrive of The Cambridge Statusian Society who had not the investment of the consist of the consist of the consist of the society of the consist of the exempt, in the exempt, in the hadding of the Cambridge Lumbridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

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Some as the doted superplantatory, and imposed an outle grown in a program of the control of the

allowed to read it. In this way I first became acquainted with the adventures of Nathaniel J. Wyeth, though at that time I was more interested in John K. Townsend, who was a relative of my father. He was a distinguished ornithologist and was among the first to describe the birds and animals of the Rocky Mountain region. It was not till years after that I discovered that this journey was the second that Wyeth made across the continent.

Townsend fixes the date of their journey, by his first sentence, as March, 1834. This work is much fuller of the details of the journey than Wyeth's diary, to which I shall refer later, and more nearly resembles in style Lewis and Clark's famous work. Townsend was a good observer, and gives much information in regard to the journey; unfortunately, in fording a river he lost part of his notes. The book has recently been republished in part.

In November, 1892, John A. Wyeth, M. D., of New York City, published in Harper's Magazine an article entitled "Nathaniel J. Wyeth and the Struggle for Oregon." At that time Dr. Wyeth had not seen "Townsend's Narrative," but he had in his possession Captain Wyeth's letters and diary. These letters and diary have since been published by the Oregon Historical Society, and are parts 3 to 6 of volume one of their journal.

The first published account of Captain Wyeth's expeditions was published in Cambridge in 1833. This was entitled, "Oregon, or a Short Account of a Long Journey from the Atlantic to the Region of the Pacific by Land, by John B. Wyeth, one of the party who left Mr. Nathaniel J. Wyeth, July 28, 1832, four days' march beyond the ridge of the Rocky Mountains, and the only one who has returned to New England." This little book has less than ninety pages. It was for years the only account of Captain Wyeth's expeditions to be found in the library of Harvard University.

This book was edited by Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse. It is very interesting as a moral essay on contentment. The doctor evidently had not the spirit of a pioneer, and could see no pleasure in roughing it. The author, John B. Wyeth, was a brother of the late Benjamin Wyeth, for many years sexton of the Shepard Memorial Church.

He evidently went on the expedition expecting to have an easy time, and as soon as he found that exploration meant hard work,

allowed to read it. In this way I first became nonunitaries with the adventures of Nathanial J. Wyoth, though at this wine I was more interested in John E. Townsond, who was a relative of my indeed lie was a distinguished ormithelogue and was named the first to describe the birds and enimals of the limity Monumen region. It was not till years after that I discovered that this journey was the second that Wyoth newle notices the continuer.

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This book was added by the Benjamin Waterpooles, It is very interesting as a most companion commission. The disciplinate extending had not the spirit of a pictor, and could see as pleature law, or in the life in the first very time. It is with the a breathy of the law effection of the blacker of the spirit and the Charles. Our course season of the blacker through the could

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he gave it up and came back home, leaving the party at a time when it would have been much easier to have continued to the coast.

Washington Irving, in "Bonneville's Adventures," says of this expedition:

"This was a party of regular 'down-easters'; that is to say, people of New England, who, with the all-penetrating and all-pervading spirit of their race, were now pushing their way into a new field of enterprise with which they were totally unacquainted. The party had been fitted out and was maintained and commanded by Mr. Nathaniel Wyeth of Boston. This gentleman had conceived an idea that a profitable fishery for salmon might be established on the Columbia River and connected with the fur trade. He had accordingly invested capital in goods calculated, as he supposed, for the Indian trade, and had enlisted a number of eastern men in his employ who never had been in the far west, nor knew anything of the Wilderness."

This description of the men is correct, but the statement that they were in the employ of Captain Wyeth is incorrect. So far from being employed by Captain Wyeth, each member contributed his share towards the expenses of the expedition. This fact as much as any other one thing led to the failure of the expedition. While Captain Wyeth was nominally the head of the expedition, contributing more funds towards it than any other person, he yet had no actual authority, and the company was governed on the town meeting plan, with Captain Wyeth as moderator.

Irving continues:

"With these he was boldly steering his way across the continent, undismayed by danger and difficulty or distance, in the same way that a New England coaster and his neighbors will coolly launch forth on a voyage to the Black Sea or a whaling voyage to the Pacific. With all their national aptitude at expedient and resource, Wyeth and his men felt themselves completely at a loss when they reached the frontier and found that the wilderness required experience and habitudes of which they were totally deficient. Not one of the party excepting the leader had ever seen an Indian or handled a rifle; they were without guide or interpreter and totally unacquainted with woodcraft and the modes of making their way among savage hordes, and subsisting themselves during long marches over wild mountains and barren plains."

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Chapters 41 and 42 of Bonneville are largely devoted to Captain Wyeth and his adventures. In summing up at the end of Bonneville, Irving says:

"Wyeth's enterprise was prosecuted with an intelligence, spirit, and perseverance that merited success. All the details that we have met with prove him to be no ordinary man. He appears to have the mind to conceive and the energy to execute extensive and striking plans. He had once more reared the American flag in the lost domains of Astoria, and had he been enabled to maintain the footing he had so gallantly effected, he might have regained for his country the opulent trade of the Columbia of which our statesmen have negligently suffered us to be dispossessed."

This account was published in 1843, but was evidently written some time previously.

Nathaniel J. Wyeth was born on the point which projects into Fresh Pond, at the end of Fresh Pond lane. Here his father for many years kept the Fresh Pond House, which he had built on land purchased from his father, Ebenezer Wyeth. The land was first in possession of the Wyeth family in 1751. For many years the Fresh Pond Hotel was one of the most celebrated resorts around Boston. Both Jacob and his nephew, Jonas Wyeth, found it a profitable place of business. Before railroads made New Hampshire accessible, it was a popular summer resort. After it ceased being used as a hotel it was used as a nunnery, and was finally confiscated by the city and moved off the point in order to protect the waters of Fresh Pond. The building now stands on the corner of Lake View avenue and Worthington street. The point on which the hotel stood now forms part of Kingsley Park. It seems to me that it would be well that the site of the old hotel should be marked in some way, and such a marker should commemorate the fact that this was the birthplace of Nathaniel J. Wyeth. Mr. Wyeth's early life was probably spent on the borders of the pond. He was among the first to engage in the business of cutting ice for export. In his letters he mentions the fact that Mr. Tudor has still a place for him. He is said to have invented much of the

machinery used in cutting and storing ice. In the report of the tenth census of the United States, Mr. Hall says:

Chapters 41 and 42 of Bonneville, are largely devoted to Captain Wyoth and his adventures. In summing up at the unit of Bonneville, Irving says:

"Westle's enterprise was proscuted with an intelligence calcut, and perseverance that morital auceess, all the details that we have mot with prove him to be no column; man. He appears to new the mind to concern and the calcut, to recents estending and entities plans. He had once innoverenced the American day in the lost appears of Astoria and but he been entitled to ampiase the trailing he had no gallandly estantal, he might have expanded for his voltaty the application of the Columbia of which our-entercond but it negligations; and seed as to be dispositioned."

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"Most of the modern improvements in facilities for cutting and storing ice are due to the inventive genius of Nathaniel Wyeth, the foreman of Mr. Tudor, and to John Barker, also in his employ; and it was owing to the first named of these progressive men that the old-fashioned vault was finally abandoned in favor of regular ice-houses, built first of brick and then of wood, and planted at the water's edge. Mr. Barker and Mr. Wyeth also invented a number of handy tools for use on the pond."

The Boston Transcript, in a notice of his death August, 1856, said:

"It is not perhaps too much to say that there is not a single tool or machine of real value now employed in the ice harvesting which was not originally invented by Mr. Wyeth. They all look to Fresh Pond as the place of their origin." "As one who laid open a new field of honorable industry" he was held "entitled to the rank of a publick benefactor."

While this eulogy is not quite correct, as the Tudor Company started the business about the year that he was born, he undoubtedly did much to render it practical and profitable. Dr. Waterhouse, after describing the business of cutting ice on Fresh Pond, says:

"The only risk to which the ice merchant was liable was a blessing to most of the community; I mean the mildness of a winter that should prevent his native lake from freezing a foot or two thick. Our fishermen have a great advantage over the farmer in being exempt from fencing, walling, manuring, taxation, and dry seasons, and only need the expense of a boat, line, and hook, and the risk of life and health; but from all these the ice man is in a manner entirely exempted; and yet the captain of this Oregon expedition seemed to say, 'All this availeth me nothing, so long as I read books in which I find that by going about four thousand miles overland from the shore of our Atlantic to the shore of the Pacific, after we have there entrapped and killed the beavers and otters, we shall be able, after building vessels for the purpose, to carry our most valuable peltry to China and Cochin China, our seal skins to Japan, and our superfluous grain to various Asiatic ports."

The doctor's words are introduced here to show how unsafe it is to prophesy, as all Capt. Wyeth's most sanguine dreams have

"Most of the modern improvements in incilities for catting and storing fee are due to the inventive genius of Nathaniel Wheth, we forement of Mr. Toder, wait to John Harley, also in his employ; and it was owing to the first panied of these progressive men that the object fashioned rank was finally shandoned in favor of excellent for the back and then of wood, and planted at the water, edge. Mr. Berker and Mr. Wyeth also invented a number of heady tools for may on the pond."

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come true. We have still living among us men who saw the visionary captain start on his long journeys, one of these as a boy saw the captain's wagon boats built at the blacksmith shop which stood 'neath the spreading chestnut tree on Brattle Street. He has lived to visit his son living on the shores of the Pacific, where he is Park Commissioner of the city of Seattle, in that region of which the doctor writes: "Had their expedition been to the warm climate of Africa, or to South America, they would have been sure of plenty to eat, but in the western region, between the Rocky mountains and the great river of the West, the case is far otherwise."

The salmon fishery that the captain hoped to establish has grown into a great business, and instead of the salmon feeding a few Indians on the banks of the Columbia, they are now served fresh in the very city from which the captain started.

Trains of cars are started daily from this coast laden with fruit for the East. Although he died a man in middle life, he lived to see Oregon organized as a territory, and now three wealthy States have been carved out of the land which Dr. Waterhouse did not think worth the trouble of acquiring.

The following paper was read by Franklin Perrin:

A FEW FACTS CONCERNING THE WASHINGTON HOME GUARD OF CAMBRIDGE

As is well known, the city of Cambridge was the first to present a volunteer military company for service in the Civil War. The early departure of other Cambridge companies left the city with only the small police force for protection against mobs. This led to the formation of a military company, which was called the Washington Home Guard, a drill-room for which was built, by private subscription, upon land in the rear of the Charles River National Bank, and belonging to Harvard University. This drill-room was dedicated May 29, 1862. Ex-Governor Washburn, who had been the leader in the formation of the company, presided. After a prayer, offered by Rev. John A. Albro, D. D., Governor Washburn gave the following toast: "The Washington Home Guard! Never forgetting the citizen, when acting the soldier, may they show, in their

come true. We have still living aquong us men who saw the visionary captain start, on his long journeys, one of these us a boy saw the captain's wagen boats built at the bisokemith shop which shood beauth the spreading chestmut tree on Brattle Street. He has lived to visit his sou living on the shores of the Practic in that where he is Plack Commissiones of the city of Scattle, in that region of which the doctor writes: "Had their saxwellian been the warm elimete of Africa, or to South America, they were been been sun of slower to eat, but in the western region, letters; the Boetz mountains and the great river of the West, the case is far otherwise."

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The following paper was read by Phasemar Prunty:

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example, that to be a good citizen is one of the best qualifications for being a good soldier." Joseph G. Coolidge, who had been chosen the first captain of the company, responded. Other speakers were Sidney Willard, Mayor Charles Theodore Russell, Hon. Richard H. Dana, and Rev. Mr. Harrington from Cambridgeport.

Sidney Willard, who had had military experience as a member of the First Corps of Cadets of Boston, fortunately offered his services as drill-master. The company was composed of citizens from all ranks, — Harvard professors, doctors, lawyers, merchants, mechanics, tradesmen, etc. Ex-Governor Washburn and Dr. Beck were privates, who were always present at the drills, which took place twice a week and sometimes oftener, so that, under the discipline of Sidney Willard, the company reached a state that led him to say that he was proud to take the company out on street parades.

After the drills, speeches in the drill-room were in order. These speeches, taken in connection with the military experience obtained, and the growing need of men at the front, led some of the members to enlist for the war. Sidney Willard himself enlisted as captain in the 35th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, of which regiment he became major. As he left us he was presented by the company with a silver pitcher as a slight token of their appreciation of his valuable services. This pitcher is still in the hands of the family. A new company was formed in Cambridge to go to the front, and of those from the Washington Home Guard who enlisted, one of the company (Hyatt) became the captain.

At the time of the draft-riots, Governor Andrew "requested" us to repair at once to the State Arsenal in Cambridge, bounded by Follen, Garden, and Chauncy Streets, to guard it from the mob, which it was feared would get control in Boston as it had in New York. The mob in Boston had already armed itself, to a certain extent, by breaking into hardware stores. At the State Arsenal there were many guns and rifles, as well as ammunition. That night our company, commanded then by Captain Isaac Bradford, was at the Arsenal grounds. During the night, Governor Andrew sent wagons to the Arsenal to convey muskets, rifles, and ammunition to the State House; these wagons were guarded on the way to Boston by a militia company that had been organized at Cambridgeport at about the time our company was formed. This com-

example, that to be a good citizen is one of the best qualifications for being a good soldier." Joseph G. Coblidge, who had been chosen the first captain of the company, neconical. Other speakers were Sidney Willard, Mayor Charles Theodore Huggel, Hon-Richard H. Dans, and Ray, Mr. Harrisgron from Cambridgeparts Sidney Willard, who had military experience as a member of

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pany, which was commanded by Rev. Asa Bullard, was composed of many of the most prominent men of Cambridgeport; among them was Rev. John Ware. The next morning we marched back to the drill-room, where the Mayor, Charles Theodore Russell, had us sworn in as policemen, as we had not then been enrolled as a part of the State militia. We were to wound and kill members of the mob legally. After Mayor Russell addressed us, we marched again to the Arsenal, where we were on guard four days and nights, with loaded muskets and a brass cannon mounted on wheels and pointed at the gateway. When doing guard duty, I remember that Dr. Beck was on the beat south of me, and a Mr. Ross on the beat to the north. I refer to this because, during the second evening, Ross's son came to him in tears, saying, "Mother wishes you to come as soon as you can to protect her, as our house is threatened by a mob." Ross; taking a pistol from his pocket, replied, "My boy, my duty is here! Go back with this loaded revolver, and if any one attempts to enter the house, shoot him."

Shortly after our experience at the Arsenal, the company was reorganized, becoming the Twelfth Unattached of the State Militia, with Charles F. Walcott as captain. Now we were "ordered" by Governor Andrew to go into camp at Readville. Those who could not go were obliged to furnish substitutes. Before leaving the barracks we were addressed by Captain Walcott, who told us that we should now be under orders from the United States Government, and that Uncle Sam never took men conditionally, — that we were liable to go to the front at any time. Dr. Beck, who was called upon to speak, said that he had been obliged to leave his home and country (Germany) because of his desire for more liberty, and that none of us could appreciate the importance of the war so fully as he, and that he should go to the front if possible.

On reaching Readville, as we marched to our barracks, we were closely inspected by members of the other companies, who would occasionally intimate that we were a company of what would be called in these times "dudes." But, on discovering later that our barracks and surroundings would serve them as models of neatness; that there was no shirking when our men were put on "Cook's Guard;" that our Sergeant Vaughan, when a private of one of their companies was insubordinate, put him in irons and in the guard-

pany, which was commanded by May, Ast Builand, was compassed of many of the most prominent men of Cambridgeport: among them was five John Ware. The mest mayaning we manifest itself to the drill room, where the Mayor, Obarles Therefore Hussell, had me sworm in an pelicenter, as we not not four them the first an pelicenter, as we not not four the first state of the State militia. We ware to wound out tell members of a room legally. After Mayor Housell addressed in, we manifest uping the rest to the passway. When doing grand dony, I remember that to the passway. When doing grand dony, I remember that to the north. It refer to this bear south of me, and a May the second evening. Or, Beek was on the bear south of me, and a May the second evening to the north. It refer to this bearstose during the second evening the second evening. House's some as you can to him in terms any ing "Madies which evening to the mode." Those faking a gived from his packet, replied, a Mr boy, my duty is here! Go book with this leaded revolves, and if hey one streamers to enter the house, shoot him."

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house; that we could beat them at foot ball and other games, they learned to respect us. To our great regret the United States Surgeon refused to accept Dr. Beck. The next day, when he reluctantly left us, we escorted him to the station, where in tears he bade us good-bye.

There were batteries at the Point at Provincetown, manned by a company which was sent to the front, and we were ordered there to take its place. Here the drilling and sea air fitted us so well for active service that we offered ourselves as a company to the Governor to be sent to the front. The parents of some of the students who were in our ranks, learning this, interceded with Governor Andrew, and prevailed upon him to let us remain until the close of our first enlistment of 90 days, when Captain Walcott and some other members of our company enlisted for further service.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART read a paper on "Colonial Pirates and Privateers."

At the conclusion of Professor Hart's address the meeting was dissolved.

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At the conclusion of Professor Harr's address the meeting

THE SEVENTH MEETING

THE SEVENTH MEETING—a Special Meeting called by the Council—of The Cambridge Historical Society was held the twenty-seventh day of February, nineteen hundred and seven, at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, Massachusetts, for the purpose of celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON presided.

The meeting was open to the public.

Among the invited guests were many persons distinguished in literature, science, and public life, including the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Mayor of the City, Julia Ward Howe, George W. Cable, Sarah Orne Jewett, Owen Wister, William James, and William Watson Goodwin. There were also present two of the daughters of the poet, Alice M. Longfellow and Annie Allegra Thorp, and his eleven living grandchildren.

The printed programme was as follows: —

PROGRAMME.

TROGRAMME.
OPENING ADDRESS The Chairman, CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.
LETTERS FROM EMINENT PERSONS.
Address Thomas Wentworth Higginson.
CANTATA, "The Village Blacksmith," CHORUS FROM THE CAMBRIDGE
Music by Charles F. Noves. Accompanied by the Orchestra of the Cambridge Latin School.
Address Charles William Eliot.
POEM THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.
In the absence of Mr. Aldrich on account of illness, his poem will be read by
CHARLES TOWNSEND COPELAND.
Address WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.
In the absence of Mr. Howells on account of illness, his paper will be read by BLISS PERRY.

The Longfellow Centenary Exhibition of rare editions, manuscripts, portraits, and other memorabilia, will be open free to the public in the Cambridge Room of the Cambridge Public Library, Broadway, Cambridge, each day from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. of the week beginning February 25, 1907.

THE SEVENTH MEETING

THE SETENCE METERS — a Special Meeting called by
the Conneil — of The Calmenger Misroances, Sectors,
was held the exently-seventh day of Behrung, another hunfred and seven, at a quastor refore count o'clock in the evening, in Sectors Theory, Cameradge, Massaulancius, for the
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Organia Appares . . The Chairman, Charles Ellon Norrox.

ANTHONY PROPERTY PERSONS.

CARTATA, "The Village Blacksmills," Chours suns vin Carlungues.
Mustely Chause E. Merse.

Accompagnises by the Orchestra op the Cambridge Latest Section.

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In the chicates of Mrs Marsells of sirrough of librers, his paper will be read by Harne Paper.

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OPENING ADDRESS OF CHARLES ELIOT NORTON

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Forty years ago to-day the Boston Daily Advertiser contained some verses addressed to Henry Wadsworth Longfellow on his birthday. They were signed with the initials of his neighbor. friend, and brother-poet, Lowell, and the second stanza of them ran as follows:

> "With loving breath of all the winds his name Is blown about the world, but to his friends A sweeter secret hides behind his fame, And Love steals shyly through the loud acclaim To murmur a God bless you! and there ends."

The poem contained a prophecy, of the fulfilment of which this meeting is one of the many signs:

> "Surely if skill in song the shears may stay And of its purpose cheat the charmed abyss, He shall not go, although his presence may, And the next age in praise shall double this."

In another month that benignant presence will have been gone from us for twenty-five years, — a quarter of a century in which there have been many fluctuations in current taste in literature, and in which the competition of authors seeking for popular favor has been keener than ever before. Many have had their little day of sunshine; few have outlived a single short summer. But all this while there has been no change in the hold of Longfellow on the hearts of men, and to-day justifies Lowell's prophecy that the next age should double the praise which his own had lavished upon him.

But I will leave to others to set forth the charm of poems "which, long as our modern usage shall endure, shall make forever dear their very ink;" for to-night, here in Cam-

OPENING ADDRESS OF CHARLES ELIOT MORTON

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But I will leave to others to sat forth the charm of posters "which long as our modern usage that! endure, aball make forever dear their very ink." for to-might, here in Crim-

bridge, the home of the poet, it is the life rather than the poems of Longfellow that I, as a spokesman of my fellow townsmen, — of his fellow townsmen, — am drawn by affectionate memory chiefly to celebrate; more mindful of the sweeter secret which lies within the melody of his verse than of the outward rhythm and rhyme.

The happy influence on a community of the habitual presence of a good and pleasant man or woman is immeasurably enhanced when to goodness and pleasantness is added the gift of genius which makes its possessor a special object of admiration and of general interest. And if this genius find its expression in verse addressed not only to the comparatively few of highly cultivated intelligence, but which through its breadth of sympathy and through its musical expression of simple, elementary sentiments appeals to the vast multitude of common men and women; and, further, if this genius be united with a character of exceptional purity, gentleness, and graciousness, then the blessing of the presence of such a nature in a community is perfected. Such a blessing was ours in Cambridge while Longfellow lived. Its influence abides with us still and will abide with those who follow us. "A good life hath but a few days, but a good name endureth forever."

The prosaic aspects of our town, even such as those which Harvard Square unblushingly exhibits, are made interesting by memories and associations with the poet, while its pleasanter regions, such as Brattle Street and Kirkland Street and many others, are dignified and adorned by his memory, and have become places of pilgrimage for his sake. But, as was said three centuries ago, "the diocis of every exemplar man the whole world is;" and so, though Cambridge was made the better by his actual presence and is the more famous for his memory, the diocese of Longfellow is bounded only by the limits of the language in which he wrote; for the

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spirit which inspired his poetry was that of the peace and

good-will for which the whole world longs.

"I should have to think long," said Walt Whitman, "if I were asked to name a man who has done more and in more valuable directions for America." And so at the close of a century from his birth, in every quarter of the land, America is celebrating the birthday of him who did so much for her. Everywhere the tone of affection mingles with that of admiration. It is the man, the exceptionally good and pleasant man, no less than the delightful poet, who is everywhere cherished and honored; and here in the community which knew him best, the two tones of love and admiration mingle in one harmony of blessing on his memory.

Mr. Cook will now read to us some letters which have been addressed to the Cambridge Historical Society by persons invited and unable to attend this meeting. Before he does so, however, I want to have the pleasure of reading a note which Miss Irwin was kind enough to send to me this afternoon. It is dated Belmont College for Young Women, Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1907.

MISS AGNES IRWIN

DEAN OF RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

DEAR MISS IRWIN, — I take the liberty of writing you, since you are a member of the Committee of Longfellow Centenary, to ask that you please use these flowers as a little loving memorial from some Southern College girls, who know and love him so well, who have trod all the paths Evangeline and Hiawatha trod, and feel that in our uncrowned poet laureate we have learned the lessons of joy and life.

The flowers will be sent from a Boston florist, and I hope may reach you safely.

I am very truly,

PAULINE SHERWOOD TOWNSEND

spirit which inspired his poetry was that of the peace and wood-will for which the whole world longs.

"I should have to think long," said Walt Whiteham, "II were asked to name a man who has done ment and in more valuable directions for America." And so at the close of a century from his birth, in avery quarter of the land, America is celebrating the birthday of him who did so much for her his elebrating the birthday of him who did so much for her admiration. It is the man, the exceptionally good and pleasant men, no less than the delightful poet, who is every pleasant men, no less than the delightful poet, who is every which know him best, the two tenes of love and admiration mingle in one harmony of blessing on his memory.

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DEAN OF RADICALITE COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE, MARS.

DEAR MIRS INWES, —I take the liberty of writing you show you are a member of the Committee of Longfellow Committee of Longfellow Committee and Longfellow Committee the Committee of Longfellow the lower was little forther manneral from some Standard College girls, who have some Standard with the paths Evangeline and Hiswatts the town and test that in our querowment most lawrents we have leavant the towns of for and little

The flowers will be dear from a Boston floring and I hope may reach

I see very traly.

Those flowers, as welcome as they are significant, were on the table this afternoon at the Children's Hour, and they are here.

LETTERS FROM EMINENT PERSONS

MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE, February 13, 1907.

MY DEAR MR. COOK:

town should be the scene of these commemorative exercises on the twenty-seventh day of February, having been so long the chosen home of the poet, this is an event in which all the world of readers must feel a grateful interest. For his verse has a singularly wide and varied appeal; it expresses his crystal-clear thought in scarcely less luminous phrase, the noble reflection of his own elevated character, and the rich treasures of his scholarly research, —all pulsing with the faultless measure that makes the words seem set to music.

This centennial occasion must be to all the fellow-townsmen of the poet a source of special and just pride, with which many others will sympathize.

Yours sincerely,

MARY N. MURFREE.

Indianapolis, Feb. 7, 1907.

DEAR SIR:

With profound thanks I acknowledge the honor of your invitation for the public exercises in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of our country's master-poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. While ill health denies my bodily presence, I feel that I shall yet be undeniably with and of your grateful company, and that no uttered tribute to his genius or his human love and loyalty but that my fervent spirit, with all mankind's, shall share that sacred voice and testimony.

Very gratefully and truly yours,

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

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Those flowers, as welcome as they are significant, were on the table this afternoon at the Children's Hour, and they are here.

LETTERS FROM EMINEYT PERSONS

Moneurence, Truckersen February 13, 1907

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While it is peculiarly appropriate that the old university fown should be the scene of these commencements exercises on the closen to the peculiary of the country deving here as here the chasen home of the pect, this is an event in which all the world of mades from the feel a gradeful interest. For his verse has a singularly with and varied appeal; it expresses his nivertal aleast interpret in stancely less luminous phrace, the noble reduction of his own elevated clustration, and the right research, said patients with the faulties meaning that makes the world such act of country of the contents of the world with the faulties meaning the time the the faulties according to the time of the contents of the contents of the contents of the time the time faulties meaning the time the faulties contents and occasion, must be timed the faulties contents of the contents of the

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MARY N. MUREERE

INDIANAPOLIS, Peb'7, 1907.

DEAR SIN

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James Westmone Ricery

DEAR SIR:

Your Society, and the guests invited to participate in the Celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of America's most widely read and best-beloved Poet, cannot fail to make of it one of the most interesting events in our literary history. Later generations will recognize the enduring worth of the Poet's work; but those who enjoyed his friendship are passing from the stage, and soon none will be left to speak with authority and at first hand of that most gracious and winning personality. This circumstance lends a unique interest to the forthcoming celebration, to which many who remember the man as he moved among us may be expected to bring tributes of reminiscence and appreciation. The occasion is one I regret that I must miss — one at which nothing less than a thousand miles of intervening land and sea prevents me from being present.

With thanks for the honor of your society's invitation,

Cordially yours,

JOHN TOWNSEND TROWBRIDGE.

Orange Park, Florida, Feb. 12, 1907.

EDGEWOOD.

MY DEAR SIR:

I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, your very courteous invitation for 27th February, and regret that the condition of my health will compel me to decline. I regret this all the more since, in addition to my admiration for the literary aptitude and conquests of Mr. Longfellow, I had such thorough esteem for his character as a man. He lived always near to the level of his best thought: not—through all his epoch—was another so sweet and strong a "Psalm of Life" intoned as his. Whether "Toiling, rejoicing or sorrowing" (and all these experiences cumulated with him) he was always true, honest, and sincere.

You cannot mark the memory of such a poet, and such a man, with too many laurels.

Very respectfully yours,

DONALD G. MITCHELL.

DEAN SIRE

Your Society, and the guesta in ited to participate in the Cales bration of the one hand readily empiremently of the birth of America's most widely read and heat-beloved I cet cannot fail to make of it one of the most interesting events in our literary history. Later generations will accognize the endaring words of the Tool's work; but those with an endaring words of the Tool's work; but those with the case, with endaring reasonable, and at five mage, and at five mage, and at five mage, and at five mage times a serious and at the case, and at five mentions of the many who remembers to the forthweather endared to bring reibutes of remaining moved among us they be expected to bring reibutes of remainingment ond appreciation. The conception is one I segret that I must make — one at which nothing lead and a thousand miles of interrenting land and see prevents makes to be the contraction of the con

With cheests for the honor of your society's invitation

Cordially yours,

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MISSING ME OF THE STATE OF THE

HIGHFIELD HOUSE, HIGHFIELD ROAD, RATHGAR, DUBLIN, February 10, 1907.

DEAR SIR:

I cordially thank the Cambridge Historical Society for the honor of their invitation to the Public Exercises in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Longfellow. I regret that it is not possible that I should be present. But I can gladly acknowledge my personal debt to the genius of Longfellow, and my assurance that he did much to bind together the feelings of the people of Great Britain and Ireland and the people of America. And I can express my confident hope that the celebration may be all that its promoters desire that it should be.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD DOWDEN.

ROBERT BROWNING SETTLEMENT (INCORPORATED),
29 GROSVENOR PARK, LONDON, S. E.
February 12, 1907.

PROF. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

SIR, — The Council of this Settlement having heard with very great pleasure of the intention to commemorate the Centenary of the birth of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, at Cambridge, Mass., has requested me to convey to you its hearty congratulations and entire sympathy.

We are approaching the end of the year of commemorations which began with the Centenary of the birth of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. . . .

On Sunday evening last, in Browning Hall, limelight views were shown of the poet's (Longfellow) portrait, of his house, and of his chosen city of Cambridge. Selections from Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend" and from Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha" were sung, and an address was given on the message of Christ in Longfellow. We reverently acknowledge the rare genius of Longfellow, which enabled him to put the joys and sorrows of our common human nature into language of Scriptural simplicity and universality. He is the uncrowned Laureate of the common people of the entire English-speaking world. His poetry has as wide a vogue under the Union Jack as under the Stars and Stripes.

Honereld Hopes, Righering Road, Barman, Deples, February 10, 1807.

DEAR SIR:

I contially thank the Cambridge Historical Society for the honor of their invitation to the Public Exercises in colabration of the of their invitation, to the Public Exercises in colabration of the of the function of the present. But I can gially asknowledge, any personal dark to the grains of Longfoldow, and my casurates of the training of Longfoldow, and my casurates of the much to bind repeting the facilities of the special of Great Historia and Iroland and the people of America. And the can express my confident hope that the estellarion may be all that its promoters desire that it should be.

Very truly yours,

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Robert Browning Settlement (Incomments)
29 Grosvenon Paire, London, S. S.
Februard 13, 1907.

PROF. CRANLES ELIOT NORTON

Sim, — The Council of this September, having heard with very great planed of the Centenew of the both of theory Wadsworth Langfellow, at Cambridge, Mass, has requested me to couver to you it's hearty congruid thems and entire sympathy.

We are approaching the end of the year of commemorations which began with the Contenary of the hirsh of Elizabeth Contenary

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Common love of him and of his works has been a potent influence in binding together with cords of mutual respect and affection the peoples of Republic and Empire. Of the unique position which he occupies in the British and American world his bust in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey may be accepted as eminent symbol. . . .

Cambridge in New England may note with interest that the Settlement from which this greeting comes is acting in conjunction with the Free Church Union of the University of Cambridge in the

old country.

With all good wishes for the success of your celebrations,

I remain, yours sincerely,

F. HERBERT STEAD,
Warden.

21 Gramercy Park, New York, February 5, 1907.

DEAR SIR:

All men of my years have necessarily given many pledges to fortune. One of mine practically excludes me from all public gatherings after sundown. I shall be present in spirit, however, at the Sanders Theatre on the evening of the 27th inst., and all of the audience who are blessed with the open vision may, if they choose, find me seated in the very midst of the most devoted though very limited class of those present who for more than three-score years and ten have studied and admired and enthused over not only Longfellow's lofty rhyme but over his prose also; and not only over the poet's writings, but over his affectionate and lovely character.

Even should no others see me there, I will comfort myself by imagining the possibility that the poet himself, who certainly will be there, will not be so blind.

I pray you, Mr. Cook, to make these excuses for my absence on the celebration of this interesting anniversary acceptable to your colleagues of the Cambridge Historical Society, to all of whom I desire my most respectful regards.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BIGELOW.

Common love of him and of his works has been a potent influence in binding together with cards of mutual despect and affection the peoples of Republic and Empire. Of the unique position which he occupies in the British and American world his base in the Poet's Comor of Westminster Abbey may be accepted as enument

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21 Grander Pinn New York. February 5, 1907.

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CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., February 13, 1907.

MY DEAR SIR:

It is with sincere regret that I find myself obliged to decline your kind invitation to the public exercises in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Longfellow.

Apart from the great pleasure I have derived from his works, I recall especially the enjoyment received in my visits to him at Craigie House and at Nahant, when his delightful social characteristics appeared most fully.

I am most heartily glad that so noble a celebration in his honor is to take place, and feel grateful to those who have promoted it.

Will you please present my renewed thanks and regrets to the committee, and I remain, dear sir,

Very respectfully yours,
ANDREW D. WHITE.

2643 Broadway, New York City, February 6, 1907.

DEAR SIR:

Kindly present to the Cambridge Historical Society my appreciation of the invitation, which has but just reached me, to attend the Exercises on February 27, in celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Longfellow, our most widely read poet of the renowned American Pleiad. He was that exquisite minstrel whom all younger singers, of my own generation, revered as their laureate and inspirer. My own tributes to his ideal career and production, and to his limitless service as our early apostle of taste, sentiment, and beauty, have already been rendered with a grateful heart and to the utmost of my ability.

But I deeply regret that I cannot pay the further tribute of attendance at the coming Celebration. Though now convalescing from a severe illness, I am advised that I shall not have the strength for a visit to Cambridge at the date of the Exercises.

Very sincerely yours,

EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN.

Cocker University Image, N. T., February 13, 1997.

MY DEAD SIDE

It is with smeete regret that I that unstell chiliped to decline your kind invitation to the public exercises in home of the control bundredth anniversary of the birth of Longfellow.

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Very respectfully yours, American D. White

2048 BROADERY, New York City.
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of the recovered American Florad. However that exquisite consists
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production and to his limitless service as our early apostle of tele-

But I disply aspect that I cannot pay the further tribute of with control and the course of the cour

Very simestely yours,

ROSSESS CLARESCE STEPLES

The Chairman: "Let us now praise famous men," says Ecclesiasticus. It is a pleasant duty. Cambridge has many worthy citizens, but of all her living sons there is only one who has established a claim to be called famous, only one whose name is already inscribed on the crowded page of our history. He is familiar with praise, but to-night he is here not to listen to his own praises but himself to join in a chorus of praise of a famous man whose most serious fault was that he was not a native of the town which was the birthplace of Colonel Higginson.

ADDRESS OF THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have met this evening to pay tribute to a man who had, among all American authors of his time, the most individual and disarming combination of qualities. He was at once genial and guarded; kind and cordial in greeting, but with an impassable boundary line of reserve; dwelling in a charmed circle of thought, and absolutely self-protecting; essentially a poetic mind, but never out of touch with the common heart; yet not so much a creator as a composer; and viewing his subjects, as a very acute observer has said of him, "in their relations, rather than in their essence." He was one to whom a poem might occur, as did "The Arrow and the Song," while he stood before the fire waiting for his children to go to church with him; and he was equally able to spend patient years in hearing and weighing, "slowly and with decorum," as he says, the criticism of other and younger Italian scholars on his version of Dante. He was abstemious, yet wrote joyous drinking-songs for his friends; did not call himself an abolitionist, yet pronounced the day of the execution of John Brown, of Ossawatomie, to be "the date of a new Revolution, quite as much needed as the old one." When worn with overwork, he could sit down to write a hundred autographs for a fair in Chattanooga; or perhaps go out and walk miles to secure kindness for some old friend troubled with chronic and insuperable need of money. He was choice in his invited guests, yet drove his housemaids to despair by insisting The Charranas: "Let us now praise impose men," says
Reclegiasticus. It is a pleasant duty. Cambridge has many
worthy entrops but of all her living sons there is only one
who has established a claim to be called immous only one
whosemane is already inscribed on the crowded page of our
history. He is ismiller with peales, but to-night he is here
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birthplace of Colonel Higginson.

ADDRESS OF THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

Mr. Charmans, Ladies and who had among all American oversing to pay exhibits to a man who had among all American authors of his time, the most individual and distribute contains the case at once genial and guarded; bind and from of qualities. He was at once genial and guarded; bind and cordial in proceing, but with an incressable boundary line of resource dwinting in a charman time seadle and the greater in the common heart; yet rest no much a creater as a composer with the common heart; yet rest no much a creater as a composer in their relations, rather than in their relations, rather than in their assence. He was sun to time whom a norm rather seature, as did with a American rate for the strength whom a norm rather seature, as did with a American rate in the first seature and the strength of the strength while he atom the first was equally and account a strength of the strength in bouring and suggesting; along man and decrease as as each of the first the criticism of other and research a strength of the strength of the first strength of the strength of the first strength of the stren

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on the admittance of the poorest children in Cambridge, to tramp through his study daily and to sit triumphantly in the chair which their little school subscriptions had bought for him. This was the man whom we meet to commemorate; this was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

It is an obvious truth in regard to the poems of Longfellow that, while they would have been of value at any time and place, their worth towards the foundation of a new and unformed literature was priceless. The first and chief need of such a literature was, no doubt, a great original thinker, such as was afforded us in Emerson. Yet Longfellow rendered a service only secondary, in enriching and refining that literature and giving it a cosmopolitan culture — providing for it an equally attentive audience in the humblest log-cabins on the prairie or in the literary courts of the civilized world. It is not many years since the editor of one of the great London weeklies said to an American traveller, "A stranger can hardly have an idea of how familiar many of our working people, especially women, are with Longfellow. Thousands can repeat some of his poems who have never read a line of Tennyson and probably never heard of Browning."

You may count in the Harvard College Library, as I myself have done, the titles of at least one hundred versions from Longfellow's poems, extending into eighteen languages outside the poet's own. It seems to me a dream, when I recall as if it were yesterday the very moment, sixty-seven years ago next December, that I answered a rough knock at the door of Professor Longfellow's Harvard recitation room and let in a printer's devil, blacker than a chimneysweep, who laid down on the professor's desk a proof sheet, almost as soiled as its bearer and being the title-page of a small book to be called "Voices of the Night." It was not then known in Cambridge that Mr. Longfellow was to publish a volume of verses; he himself had only just decided on the title and I may have been the first person outside the printing office who saw the proof sheet. Had I but known what was to follow in the development of American literature, the rough banging of that printer's boy would have been to me as solemn as those three notes in Beethoven's Fifth Symphony which have been translated, "Thus knocks fate at the door."

on the admittance of the poorest elijidren in Cambridge, to tramp through his study daily and to sit triumphantly in the chair which their little school subscriptions had hought for him. This was the man whom we meet to commenceate this was identy Wedsworth Longithles.

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It is pleasant to think that in the modest fame thus announced there lies no room for any serious reaction. The same attributes that keep him from being among the very greatest of poets will make him also one of the most permanent. There will be for him no extreme ups and downs in literary standing, as in the case of those men of greater genius, of whom Ruskin could at one time foolishly write: "Cast Coleridge at once aside, as sickly and useless; and Shelley as shallow and verbose." Longfellow's range may not be vast, but his workmanship is perfect; he has always "the inimitable grace of not too much;" he has tested all literatures, all poetic motives, and all forms of versification; and can never be taken unprepared. He who has made life richer and ampler, youth more beautiful, age more venerable and more hopeful, has become the permanent friend of mankind. His latest productions - the Sonnets - are his highest and best. He has passed away from us, but he has peopled the realm of imagination with forms which will not readily pass. "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha," and "The Village Blacksmith" are lodged forever in the memories of each successive generation of English-speaking children; and as Macready said of Shakespeare's characters in "The Merchant of Venice," "Who is alive, if they are not?"

THE CHAIRMAN: It is unnecessary to say that a celebration of Longfellow's birthday would be very imperfect unless children took part in it, and to-night we shall have the pleasure of hearing the performance, by young people from our Cambridge schools, of the music of "The Village Blacksmith." For this privilege and pleasure we are indebted to Mr. Chapman, the superintendent of music of the Cambridge schools.

The Cantata "The Village Blacksmith" was then rendered by a chorus from the Public Schools of Cambridge, accompanied by the Orchestra of the Cambridge Latin School.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure that the audience would desire me to convey their thanks to Mr. Chapman and to the young

It is pleasant to think that in the modest fame thus atmosusced there lies no roun for any serious reaction. The same artifacts that keep him from being among the very greatst of poets will make him also one of the most permanent. These will be for him make him also one of the most permanent. These will be for him those usen of greater genius of whom flushin could at most the case of those usen of greater genius of whom flushin could at most those the footishly write: "Gast Coleridge at once saids, as nothing and use footishly write: "Gast Coleridge at once saids, as nothing and use not be vest, but his workmanship is perfect; he has always "the not be vest, but his workmanship is perfect; he has always "the poets motives; and all forms of westfaction; and can never he more beautiful, ago more renemble and more trapedul, has become the permanent friend of mankind. His latest predictions—the but he has pergeired the renemble and more trapedul, has become but he has pergeired the renim of imagnation with farms which will such he has pergeired the renim of imagnation with farms which will not readily gass. "Evangeline" and "Himmanhe," and "The Village Hischenith" are lodged forever in the memories of out tready said of Shniceppane's characters in the memories of out tready said of Shniceppane's characters in the memories of out."

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The Character's Lim sure that the andience would desire me to convey their thanks to Mr. Chejman and to the young people whom he has instructed so well, for the delightful part of this occasion which they have just taken; and I also would congratulate you, young people, on your good fortune, not only on being masters and mistresses of instruments and voices, but in having a share in an occasion like this, in which your own sympathies are quickened and which will, so long as you may live, I am sure, remain one of your pleasantest memories.

There would be no need anywhere in America to introduce President Eliot, least of all here in Cambridge. For him nullum par elogium.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I think it was about twenty-five years ago when there was another celebration in this hall, of which the heroes were Mr. Longfellow and Dr. Holmes. There was a large assemblage of children of the public schools, and it was an occasion of eulogy and rejoicing; and when it was over I said to Mr. Longfellow, "These children, these hundreds of children here, will always remember with delight that they have seen you and Dr. Holmes sitting together on this platform." "Ah," said Mr. Longfellow, "I don't know, I don't know." Like other great men, great scholars, great poets, great prophets, he was not sure of his future. But that is true of every hero. The hero would not be a hero if he knew the issue of his struggle. Yet it touched me very much at the time, and I remember it still with tenderness that Longfellow said here of his own fame, "I don't know."

He was a regular teacher in Harvard University for eighteen years of his term; and while he was teaching, in the very hour of his lecturing, as Colonel Higginson has told us, the proofs of his best work were coming in. What does a poet do for a university? A university contains the flower of the youth of the land; and these youth live with a selected body of teachers who present be-

people whom he has instructed so well, for the delightful part of this occasion which they have just taken; and I also would congestulate you, young people, on your good feriann, not only on being masters and mistresses of instruments and voices, but is having a share in an occasion like this, its which your own sympathies are quickened and which will, so long as you may live. I am aue, remain one of your pleasantest memories.

There would be no need anywhere in America to introduce President Eliot, least of all here in Cambridge. For him suffers par elegions.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES WILLIAM PEROT

Mc Presentar, Ladies Are Generalists: I think-it was about twenty-five years ago when there was another selebration in this hell, of which the larges were Mr. Longfollow and Dr. in this hell, of which the larges were Mr. Longfollow and Dr. Holmes 'These whiters of the public achools, and it was an occasion of sullary and rejoicing; and when it was over I said to Mr. Longfollow, "These ublidded, these lemters of children here, will always remember with delight that they have seen you and Dr. Holmes string receiber on this platform." Ah," said Mr. Longfellow, "I don't know, I don't know." Like Ah," said Mr. Longfellow, "I don't know, I don't know." His not sure of his future. Hot that is true of every here. The lare would not be a been if he knew the issue of his stronger. To tenderness that Longfellow and here of his own that, "I don't tenderness that Longfellow said here of his own that, "I don't denow."

He was a regular tandor in Horvard University for sighteen years of his burn; and while he was combing, in the very hear of his burns, and while he was combine, in the proofs of his his lesturing an Colonel Magainson has void us, the proofs of his best work were caming in. What does a post do for a particular and A university electrics for force of the years of the ready and these youth I've with a selected bury of teachers who present be-

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fore them the great subjects of human thought, of human aspiration. What higher function, what nobler work of man is there than the writing of poetry? I know no higher effort of the human intelligence, except on rarest occasions the spontaneous outpouring of a human soul in prayer to God. What did our poet do for the university? In the first place, he taught for eighteen years, before a somewhat prosaic and utilitarian youth, the great literatures of France, Spain and Italy, represented in their noblest authors. He did this steady, assiduous, painstaking work of instruction. He lived here in these roads and houses, and walked among the academic youth and the academic teachers. He associated with the best of the academic body, of the graduates of the college, of the supporters of the college. His influence on them was deep and strong, and all towards noble, refined, honorable things. I like to recall, too, that so long as he was a member of the Faculty, eighteen years long, he steadily voted with a strong minority who were resisting the reaction against the liberal measures of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Mr. Longfellow steadily voted in favor of freedom, - freedom for the teacher, freedom for the taught. And then he dwelt in many of his poems on the surroundings of the university, on the site of the university; and you know what a strong influence on academic youth in many generations beauty of site and aspect in the seat of a university has; how profound the influence of such beauty is and of associations with great undertakings and great men at the site of a university. Longfellow loved Cambridge, he loved the prospect from his terraces and his windows. He wrote often of the river Charles and its salt marshes. He consecrated the walks westward from Craigie House to Elmwood, and eastward to the college by "the spreading chestnut tree." You remember the exquisite description which Newman gives of the site of the Academy of Athens and of the views from the hill. Newman thought that much of the beauty and strength of Greek philosophy and poetry had been absorbed there from the wondrous skies and seas of Greece. And all of us know what an exquisite and uplifting influence the beauty of Oxford and Cambridge have been in our motherland. Longfellow filled Cambridge with such delights. For many generations he has made it a place of pious pilgrimage for thousands of

What bigher function, what nobler vork of earn is these those sorbed their from the wondrons skies and some of Oleron a triball where they what an executive out addition and around the beauty people who had come to love him, and therefore loved the things and sights he loved.

The lessons of Longfellow's writings are, first, the lessons of freedom and public justice, the sterner lessons of the New England experience, the sterner lessons taught from its foundation in this university. But equally characteristic are his teachings of the utter tenderness, grace, and beauty, in human life. He taught men the sanctity of the common sentiments which gather around births, courtships, marriages, the joys and sorrows of domestic life, the national gains and losses, and timely or untimely deaths. These tender teachings, these blessed, simple, common experiences he dwelt on, and put into touching, beautiful words.

The poet uses the finest instrument of human expression, language. He is an artist like the painter, the sculptor, and the musician, but he has a finer organ of expression than they. The painter appeals to human sentiment through the eye, through the sense of color and of form. The draughtsman indicates the grace of line and of shade and shadow with a pencil. The poet speaks the most universal of all expressiveness, the mother tongue. And yet the poet is in the highest sense an artist; and that is a lesson which Longfellow gave here on this spot to the generation of young men who had the privilege of looking on him. He worked with an ideal of perfection before him, a perfection never fully attained, but still with intellectual and moral joy, and steady aspiration toward the ideal of perfection in speech and writing. And then Longfellow taught here another lesson of the highest sort. He taught the lesson of freedom in religious thought, like all the poets of the nineteenth century. He indicated the coming of a new religion, the religion of serviceableness, of tender love in the home, of devoted service to brother-man, a service through which the race lifts itself toward the love of God.

THE CHAIRMAN: The absence of Mr. Howells and Mr. Aldrich to-night is reason for genuine regret, not only because so much of the personal interest of the evening is lost, but even more on account of the cause which keeps them away. We may, however, all rejoice that the latest report from both of them is such as to relieve us from solicitude and to permit

people who had some to love him, and therefore loved the things and sights he loved.

The lessons of Longfellow's writings are, thet the besons of the Mon England freedom and public justice, the sternor become of the Mon England experience, the stemor lessons maght from its foundation or day university. But squally characteristic art the reachings of the university, store, and beauty, in human life. He taught non the stantity at the common sentiments which gather are a directly and one common sentiments which gather are a directly countainly, therefore, the joys and servors of descents life, the nature of gather tracking, these thereof, simple, common experiences he tender trackings, their touching, beautiful words.

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Tur Quarrager: The absence of Mr. Howells and Mr. M. drich for right is research for gunding regret, not only because to anuch of the personal interest of the evaning is lost, but even more on account of the cause which keeps those owny.

We may however, all rejoice that the latest effect, from both of them is such as to reliefte as from solicitude and to permit

us to send to them our hearty and confident good wishes for their speedy and complete restoration to health.

There is indeed a touch of that irony of circumstance which is so often to be observed in the course of human affairs, in the fact that those two juniors should leave us seniors unassisted to-night. But for me there is one advantage in their absence. It allows me to speak of them in terms which in their presence I should hesitate to In both prose and poetry Mr. Aldrich won distinction very early, and has added to it whenever he has written. In that delightful book, "My Literary Friends and Acquaintances," Mr. Howells has spoken of Aldrich's work in words which I venture to adopt as my own. "I should be false," he says, "to my own grateful sense of beauty in the work of this poet if I did not at all times recognize his constancy to an ideal which his name stands for. He is known in several kinds, but to my thinking he is best in a certain nobler kind of poetry. There are sonnets of his, grave, and simple, and lofty, which I think of with a glow and thrill possible only from very beautiful poetry, and which impart such an emotion as we can feel only when a great thought startles along the brain and flushes all the cheek." And let me add for myself, further, that there is no poet, - no living poet, - so far as I know, who has written verses of more exquisite and delicate charm than Mr. Aldrich; verses with many a line "from end to end in blossom like the bough that May breathes on," - or poems, like the one which we are about to hear, in which the great tradition of the classic masters of English poetry is more truly maintained and continued.

We have every reason to be grateful for the reader who is willing and able to give fitting voice to Mr. Aldrich's poem.

us to send to them our hearty and confident good wishes.fur their speedy and complete restoration to health.

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poem

POEM OF THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH

LONGFELLOW 1

1807—1907

Above his grave the grass and snow
Their soft antiphonal strophes write:
Moonrise and daybreak come and go:
Summer by summer on the height
The thrushes find melodious breath.
Here let no vagrant winds that blow
Across the spaces of the night
Whisper of death.

They do not die who leave their thought Imprinted on some deathless page. Themselves may pass; the spell they wrought Endures on earth from age to age. And thou, whose voice but yesterday Fell upon charmed listening ears, Thou shalt not know the touch of years; Thou holdest time and chance at bay. Thou livest in thy living word As when its cadence first was heard. O gracious Poet and benign, Beloved presence! now as then Thou standest by the hearts of men. Their fireside joys and griefs are thine; Thou speakest to them of their dead, They listen and are comforted. They break the bread and pour the wine Of life with thee, as in those days Men saw thee passing on the street Beneath the elms - O reverend feet That walk in far celestial ways!

¹ From the "Atlantic Monthly." Copyright, 1907, by Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

POEM OF THOMAS PARLEY ALDRICH

LONGFELLOW

1807-1007

Above his grave the grace and error
Their soft antiphoral encounce write:
Moonrise and displaced come and no r
Summer by summer on the limits
The thrushes dud melodious breath.
Here let no vagrant winds that blow
Across the spaces of the right
Whisper of death.

They do not die who leave their thought.

Impriated on some desthiese page.

Themselves may passe the speil they wrought.

And thou, whose vages hat yesterday.

And thou, whose vages hat yesterday.

Thou that not know the tasth of years.

Thou that not know the tasth of years.

Thou holders time and chance at hey.

Thou livest to thy living word.

As when its cadesces first was heard.

O grasions fort and benign.

Thou standest by the hearts of men.

Thou standest by the hearts of men.

Thou standest by the hearts of men.

Thou speakest to them of their dead.

They inter and are constanted.

They head the break and pour the rate.

Of his will the break as in those care.

They head the presider of the street.

Hereard the close that or the street.

A From the "Atlantic Mosthly." Copyright, 1807, by Haughrie, Mad Company. THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure it would please you all if Mr. Copeland would do us the favor of reading those beautiful verses once more.

In compliance with the request of the Chairman, the poem was read a second time.

THE CHAIRMAN: That poem is enough to make an evening memorable.

I referred just now to the delightful book by Mr. Howells, called "My Literary Friends and Acquaintances;" and of that book there are no pages more delightful than those devoted to Longfellow. Of the multitude of books and essays on Longfellow, this seems to me the one which gives the most vivid and faithful likeness of him. If all others were lost, this would preserve to us what was essential in him, and holding the mirror up to nature, would show us the very features of his virtue. Of the friends made in his later life there was none Longfellow esteemed more highly than Howells. They had many common traits as well as common sympathies. Sweetness of heart, sincerity of intellect, poetic sensibility of temperament were the gifts of nature to each. And resulting therefrom were the breadth of sympathy for their fellow-men, their kindness, and the generosity of their judgments. It was a fortunate event for our town when Howells took up his abode in it in 1866. He found his true home here, as he himself has said, for ten years, and made what he called the "carpenter's box" in which he lived for a time on Sacramento Street, and the more elaborate dwelling on Concord Avenue which he afterwards occupied, two of the most precious houses in Cambridge for their personal and literary associations. In the inability of Mr. Howells to read his own essay, there can be no better substitute than his successor in the chair of the editorship of the Atlantic Monthly. THE CHARRARM: I am sure it would please you all it Mr. Copeland would do us the favor of reading those beautiful verses once more.

In compliance with the request of the Chairman, the poem was read a second time.

The Orasinian. That poem is enough to make an evening

Con Constitution of the Artist and Artist an most precious houses in Cambridge for their personal and

It was a great pleasure to me that Mr. Perry consented to undertake this duty, and I thank him for us all, and ask him now to read the essay.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS 1

ONE of the most poignant experiences of our advancing years. or rather, our retreating years, so swiftly do they evermore fly from us, is the realization that the past is really past. The image of what has been remains much the same with us as the pageant of our actual life, but if we put it to the test in the consciousness of younger men, if we ask the eye of youth, so fatally clear, to share our vision, that image shatters into dust from which it imperfectly and painfully rehabilitates itself. A few years ago, when I proposed writing about the heroines of fiction as I had known them in Hawthorne and Thackeray, Reade and George Eliot, Dickens and Charlotte Bronte, and the rest of my contemporaries, a charming friend of the present day, who entered sympathetically into my notion, said, "Oh, yes, those old writers." I have sometimes found to my dismay, that when I have spoken of the war, meaning the Civil War, I have been supposed to mean the Spanish War. The unification of Italy and Germany are vivid actualities with me, but if I mention them to youthful actors on the stage where I am beginning to lag superfluous, I perceive that they are fading or faded events of history. Shall I then put to some such ordeal the auroral remembrance of Cambridge, as I first knew it forty years ago, to find that I have got my East and West transposed, and that it is the evening light which transfigures it?

I will not be so rash, even with the desire of giving you my idea of the circumstance amidst which the great poet whom I had known in his rhyme for half my life became for me the visible and tangible personality that all who knew him loved. Briefly, I will say, it was circumstance worthy a great poet, and that he who was central in it was pre-eminent among such peers as few great poets have had. It was the hour—how present is that hour still!—when Longfellow was completing the mystical journey on which he had faithfully followed the steps where two "sweet guides" had

¹ From the "North American Review." Copyright, 1907, by the North American Review Publishing Company.

It was a great pleasure to me that Mr. Ferry contented to a undertake this duty, and I thank him for us all, and ask him now to read the essay.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS!

One of the most polygont experiences of our advancing young on rather, our retreating years, to swiftly do they evaluate the form we is the realization that the past is until year. The transport of what has been remains unset the past is until year. The transport of the control of the present of the control of the present day, who contemporaries a character from the control of the present day, who contemporaries a character from the control of the present day, who contemporaries a character from the control of the present day, who contemporaries a character from the control of the present day, who control of the war, managed the control of the

I will not be so main, even with the desire of giving you my tiles to the cincentations and the whole the great meet whom it had to the cincentations for the build ray life became for one the visitin and known in his rigume for bull the became for one the visit, was an elementation when the property and that he will, what property and the visit result of the way process and property on white head have been a supported by the supplied the when the result of the supplied of the when a supplied the supplied of the supplied the when a supplied the supplied the start of the supplied the start of the supplied the start of the supplied the s

^{*} From the "North American Reviews," Copyrigut, 1807, by the North

led instead of one, and Dante as well as Virgil went before him. Those whom he thought fit to be his companions in this journey ioined him in reading the text of their Italian poet, and helping him interpret it in every shade of its significance, so that his version should remain supreme, until some one should, with less conscience or more courage, add to it the rhyme which his scruple adjudged impossible. Elsewhere I have tried to give some sense of those meetings; the quiet lamplit room where the master poet wrought by day, and now his fellow-poets sat with their Dantes in their hands, and scrutinized his English through that Italian, and questioned it in suggestions to which he listened patiently. thoughtfully, but gratefully accepted or refused as he alone decided; the old friend to whom Dante was such an old story, dozing by the fire, and the old terrier under his deep armchair, breathing in a soft diapason with him, till the hour of supper came, and the poet lifted him and led him out to that feast which to the young mortal of the board was truly a banquet of the gods, if the gods knew how to talk, to joke, to laugh, always as mindful of humanity as they are sometimes reported not to be, at their celestial victual. The young mortal was afterwards able to remember lamentably little of all that was said in those luminous nights, but he kept the sense that in the empyrean where Holmes sparkled and Lowell glowed, the mild ray of the larger planet from time to time eclipsed the others in a gentle gayety which was not quite humor, but was of some rarer and finer quality for which the terrestrial spectrum had no specific analysis. "Often," so I have written before, "the nights were very cold, and as I returned home from Craigie House to my carpenter's box on Sacramento street, a mile or so away, I was as if soul-borne through the air by my pride and joy, while the frozen snow clinked and tinkled before my feet stumbling along the middle of the road. I still think that was the richest moment of my life, and I look back at it as the moment, in a life not unblessed by chance, which I would only most like to live over again." But that was in 1866, when it was worth while to be twenty-nine, in an environment where such divine things were possible to juniors. You, into whose clear eyes my dim glasses look to-night, is it as richly worth while in Cambridge now? But no, I will not put you to that question, if in your turn you will spare me, and will make believe with me that my Cambridge

led instead of one, and Dante as well as Virgil went before bira. Those whom he thought fit to be his companions in this journey

of forty years ago is still as real and substantial as it was then, when it was the home of Lowell, of Child, of Agassiz, of Dana, of the Henry Jameses, father and son, of Shaler, of Fiske, of Palfrey, and the resort, from time to time, of Holmes and Emerson, of Whittier, of Fields, and all the elect spirits which made Boston and the other suburbs of Cambridge their sojourn, with, first among them all, the most universally read poet who has ever lived.

In what shall I have to say to-night in praise of his beautiful art I must always be as sensible of him in the environment in which he lived, and I think the secret of his immense favor, if we look for it apart from his singleness of mind and soul, will perhaps be found in the fact that he was so deeply, so entirely, of his time and place, in his most and in his least imaginative work. His very love of what was old, and strange, and far, affirmed him citizen of a country where he dwelt perforce amidst what was new and known and He was the most literary of our poets, but to him literature was of one substance with nature, and he transmuted his sense of it into beauty as he transmuted into beauty the look of the familiar landscape, the feel of the native air, the breath of the mother earth. But he did not go to literature or nature, and he did not come from either without a conscience of what he owed to the world about him. If there was a meaning in a page read or a day lived, which could teach or help other men, he desired to impart it to his verse. This duteous tendency of his became explicit in his poem of "The Singers," where "the youth with the soul of fire," and the "man with bearded face" singing in the market place, and the gray minstrel chanting in "cathedrals dim and vast," contend in the rivalry which was the allegory of his own subjective question.

"For those who heard the singers three Disputed which the best might be;
For still their music seemed to start Discordant echoes in the heart.
But the great Master said, 'I see No best in kind, but in degree.

"'I give a various gift to each,
To charm, to strengthen and to teach.
These are the three great cords of might,
And he whose ear is tuned aright,
Will hear no discord in the three,
But the most perfect harmony."

of forcy years ago is still as real and substantial as it was then, when it was the home of Lowell, of Child, of Agussia, of Irina, of the Henry Jamessa, father and son, of Shaler, of Fisher, of Palmy and the resort, from time to time, of Holmes and Limessan, of Whiteler, of Fields, and all the clast spirits which made Borios and the other suburbs of Cambridge their soloung, with first arrange them all, the most universally read pour who has ever lived.

In what appears he as sensible of him in the environment to abled a ministral ways and a trainful the secret of him in the environment to abled for it appet how his singleness of mind and soul, will preince had for it appet how his singleness of mind and soul, will preince had for it appet him his singleness of mind and soul, will preince had found in the fact, that he was so deeply, so entirely, of his time and of appears in his most and in his least imaginative most. His vary love of what was old, and strange, and far, affirmed him blackers of a none-try where he dwelt perform amidst what was now and known and rear. He was the most hierary of our poets, but he him his atom was of one substance with nature, and he one-control has seize of it into bosety as he transmuted note beauty the local of the nature and he one-control him he had he will not not be instanted to a substant him he will be did not one to him him the search of the mother with the did not not be instanted to a value he own to the world should had been when a meaning in a page read one day lived, which could teach or may other mea, be desired to impire the mother which with bearded toos a singual in the man of the man of "The wind the days when a taging he had not have and the gray min singure with bearded toos "singual he man at least of the page mine of the page mine at the man attend channey to "cashed obtain and was," canned in the river mine attend channey to "cashed obtain and was," canned in the river mine attend channey to "cashed obtain and was," canned in the river mine attend channey to a seal of his powers question.

The flace who heard the singers lines for the single har single har for the flace and the best make sensed to start flaces har to choose in the beatt single the flace that the send. I see the beat in start, but the degree

If given various gift to each,
To charm, in strangition and to teach,
Lages are the place grap, south at intent.
And he whose ear is ten we aright,
Will bear on discard in the Conference.
Ent the most parter harmony."

This was the ideal of that New England mind which flowered into the New England life in those years before the great Civil War, when men fancied they had found, in the sacred and infrangible peace, the solvent of every grief and every fear. The misgiving of justice in the judge of all the earth, as the hard old creeds had imagined Him, had passed into affirmation of love among men, who each owed the other his share of patience and kindness and truth. The same strain so often ethically heard in Longfellow is heard mystically in Emerson, humorously in Lowell, lyrically in Whittier. The New England poet who had not somehow rendered allegiance to that ideal, would have been dateless and homeless, and Longfellow was as faithful to it from the first as he was to that yet finer and purer æsthetic ideal, which divided his homage. The "Psalm of Life," by which he has so often been feebly and falsely judged, is of even date with the "Hymn to the Night," so fine, grave, exalted and exalting, and as absolutely æsthetic as Milton's "Lycidas" or Keats' "Ode to Melancholy," or Tennyson's "Tithonus." This and not the other is prevailingly the dominant of the various music, in which the panes of medieval churches and the leaves of primeval forests alike thrilled. He tried to be true to his confession of faith in The Singers, but it is interesting to note how in certain of his most popular poems, which are often his best. the ethical strain seems an afterthought, and the moral is as plainly a tag as any text coming out of the mouth of a saint in an archaic "The Village Blacksmith" is entirely a poem, and a wonderfully perfect one, if you leave off the two last stanzas, in which it becomes a homily. "The Fire of Driftwood" charms wholly till you come to the last stanza, and other familiar pieces have the same excellence and the same defect. Many, like "The Belfry of Bruges," are each a blend of that which charms with that which teaches. At the same time that he was writing these pieces he was writing other pieces as popular, which are without alloy of sermoning, which are pure imagining. Take "The Burial of the Minnesink," simple, fine, positive; "The Skeleton in Armor," the absolute dramatization of a shadowy motive; "The Slave's Dream," with its glorious pageantry; "The Quadroon Girl," exquisite in the restraint of its unmoralized pathos, and you shall seek in vain for any trace of what the modern Spanish critics call the tendeninto the New England life in those yours' before the circat Civil

cious. Yet he was truer to his time and place in what we must think the poems of less absolute beauty, and we must recognize the fact that if his music had been all in its finally dominant key he would not have been the consoler of the multitudes who hid his words in their heart of hearts and counted themselves one with him.

I remember going to him one day with a lady who greatly wished to look upon him, to touch his hand, to hear his voice, but who would not let him speak before she had said to him of one of his poems, "You did not know it, but you wrote that poem for me." So the innumerable thousands throughout the world would have said of this poem or that, in any of the strange tongues which could hold a version of it. It was a wonderfully world-wide acceptance, such as no other poet has ever known, for to speak of Shakespeare himself as being as widely known or as much read as Longfellow would be to trifle pedantically with a vital human fact. One day he showed me a Chinese translation of the "Psalm of Life" which he had just received, and there was hardly a dialect of the summer seas into which its phrase had not been cast. He could have told those lovers of him that the "Psalm of Life" was no such poem as "The Hymn to the Night," but he could well leave that office to the critics who misimagined him from it.

He was worthy of his universal acceptance, because his beautiful gift was graced by a scholarship hospitably responsive to the appeal of an aspect of literature or nature. Yet we must never forget how deeply Puritanized he was by race and tradition, and how when he withdrew from the pleasant thoughts of other lands and languages it was to find himself in an ancestral chamber, darkened by the shadow of the New England wilderness, remote from the gayety of Spanish suns, and the warmth of German stoves. Otherwise we cannot realize how introspective he was, and how much given in the old Puritanic fashion to self-question, to the interrogation of his motives and the judgment of his actions. Of all our poets he had lived most in the world, both at home and abroad. liked the world, and until such sorrow as comes to few sequestered him, he lived rather constantly in it; yet again and again he turned from it to ask his soul of that other and greater world within, which in some hour every man frequents with joy or fear. There is no m 3

clous. Yet he was truer to his time and place in what we must think the poems of less absolute beauty, and we must recognize the fact that if his audic had been all in its finally dorshmant key he would not have been the consoler of the aminimies who hid his words in their heart of hearts and counted themselves one wirk him.

I remember going to him one day with a indy who greatly withed to dops agon him, to touch his drait to heat his votes but was would not let him speak before also had said to him of one of his poems, "You did not know it, but you wrote that poem him now, goeins, "You did not know it, but you wrote that poem him now, said of this poem or that, in any of the samage roughes which could hold a version of it. It was a wonderfully would-wide acceptance, such as no other poet has ever known, for to apest at Shakespane before as no other poet has ever known for to apest at Shakespane himself as being as widely known or as much read as Longfellow would be to trille pedantically with a vital human fact. The summer some showed me a Chinase translation of the "Fedru of Life" which he had just reserved, and there was hardly a dislect of the summer some into which its phrase had not been cast. He dould have will those lovers of him that the "Radiu of Life" which he summer so that the summer was not here were no such common as "The lovers of him that the "Radiu of Life" was no such common as "The court or the summer was not here who the that the form it.

He was worthy of his universal acceptance, because his boardied gift was graced by excluderable bospidably responsive to the appeal of an expect of literature or natrice. Yet we must here: forget how deeply Portanized he was by two and tradition, and bow when he withdraw from the pleasant thoughts of other lands and impeople if was to find himself in an ancestral chamber, darksend by the abadew of the New England wilderness, remote from the gayery of Spanish sums, and the warmth of German stoves. Otherwise we cannot realize how introspective he was, and how much given in the old Puritanic fashion to self-question, to the interrupation of his motives and the judgment of his actions. Of all our point he had lived most in the world, both as home and shoot. He him, he lived most in the world, both as home and shoot. He him, he lived most in the constantly in it; we again and again to two sourcestered him, he lived antity constantly in it; we again and again to the sourcestered in some hour weary man disquests and general vector. There is no few sourcestered in some hour weary man disquests with joy or few. There is no

token of any belief in a state of expiation or fruition in these selfquestionings; yet in such poems as "Mezzo Cammin," "Epimetheus and Prometheus," "Victor and Vanquished," "Memories," which I name, not meaning to leave out others, and meaning, above all, to include his great and beautiful "Morituri Salutamus," he confesses himself, and invokes upon his sin of commission or omission whatever penance here seems just, or else gives himself absolution as part of the inevitable and the involuntary in the cosmic frame. His art, consequently, was essentially religious art, as religious as Dante's, as Milton's, as Wordsworth's, and as authentic, deriving its quality from his native ground through whatever alien light and air.

It has been with surprise, in my reading of his verse for the present poor result, that I noted how entirely he has said himself in the intimate things in which a man may say himself without shame, because in them he says you, and he says every one in saying himself. His appeal is in that high ether where the personal is sensible of mergence in the universal; it is the expression of a soul purified of what is transient, impermanent, intrinsic. If among all his poems there is but one that may be called a love poem, there are many poems of feeling, such feeling as comes before passion and endures with it and remains after it, and is the limpid note in which childhood and manhood and age find themselves joined. It is among these poems of feeling that his art frees itself more than elsewhere from the sense of technic, of material, of tendency. As you read "The Bridge," "The Two Angels," "My Lost Youth," "Weariness," "The Bridge of Cloud," the group of sonnets called "Three Friends of Mine," "My Books," "A Nameless Grave," and that exquisite elegiac, "Changed," you are consoled through the continuous throe by a sense of the common sorrow in which your peculiar pang is lost. There is nothing of weakness in the tenderness of these pieces, and we might read any of them together without fear of the maudlin softening which comes so often from sympathetic communion; but I will ask you to listen only to this one, which I have not named with the others, because in my consciousness it stands apart from the others and from all others in its classic perfection. The poet named it "Aftermath."

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"When the summer fields are mown,
When the birds are fledged and flown,
And the dry leaves strew the path,
With the falling of the snow,
With the cawing of the crow,
Once again the fields we mow,
And gather in the Aftermath.

"Not the sweet new grass with flowers
Is this harvesting of ours;
Not the upland clover bloom;
But the rowen mixt with weeds,
Tangled tufts of marsh and meads,
Where the poppy drops its seeds
In the silence and the gloom."

The pathos of the mortality by which our life is haunted from beginning to end, and which age knows no better than youth fore-knows it, is intimated here to an effect so self-controlled, so completed, so poised, that it seems as if a syllable less would disturb its delicate balance, a syllable more would spill the tears that brim it. If the classic is to be known by its exclusions, its self-denial, here is something that one might surely say was Greek. If not, where and in what does the "Anthology" surpass it?

A poet is not alone to be recognized as imaginative for what he does, but for what he makes us do who read him, for the imagination which he creates in us. Longfellow has this magic power in a score of pieces, in a hundred passages, through a sort of spiritual intimacy which owns us close akin, whether we are young or old, great or mean, wise or simple, so only we be mortal, and which in some lines of his, written when he was an aging man slowly nearing his death, entreats and constrains us with tender entreaty not easily to be put in words.

"Four by the clock and not yet day;
And the great earth rolls and wheels away,
With its cities on land, and its ships at sea,
Into the dawn that is to be.

"Only the lamp on the anchored bark Sends its glimmer across the dark, And the heavy breathing of the sea Is the only sound that comes to me." When the smomer fields are mown,
When the birds are fielded and flown,
And the dry leaves area the posts.
With the falling of the sawn,
With the cawing of the crow,
Once again the delds we move
And gather in the attenuels.

"Not the servit new grass with flowers
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Not the updand chore bloom;
But the rowse what with words.
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Where the poppy drops its seeks.
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The pathes of the mortality by which our like is haunted from beginning to and, and which age knows an better than youth four-brows at, is intimated been to an other so self-controlled, so completed, so coined, that it seems as if a symbole test would disturb its delicate boliones, a syllable more would spill the tests that drive its it the classic is to be known by its exclusions, its self-femilies and its something that one might satisfy any was track. If not, where and to what delicates the thank one might satisfy any was track.

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"I not by the clock and not get day; And the great certis rolls and wheels away, With the cries on land, and its chips at one, into the days that is to be

> Opin the brop on the metioned back. Souls the plinteer source the dark. And the beary breather; at the etc. Is the only sound that course to not."

A sigh of lonely patience, but it seems to breathe all space and time before us, bringing us not only into the circle of the poet's consciousness, but making each of us its centre. It is on the face of it mere statement, mere recognition, but it is the finest art in the power of imparting emotion without apparent effort. I should like to read from the sonnets called "Three Friends of Mine" the one on Agassiz, though I fear the context will give an undue sense of what was the more moving in Longfellow's verse because his prevalent mood was so far from despondent.

"I stand again on the familiar shore,
And hear the waves of the distracted sea
Piteously calling and lamenting thee,
And waiting restless at thy cottage door.
The rocks, the seaweed on the ocean's floor
The willows in the meadow, and the free
Wild winds of the Atlantic welcome me;
Then why shouldst thou be dead and come no more?
Ah, why shouldst thou be dead, when common men
Are busy with their trivial affairs,
Having and holding? Why, when thou hadst read
Nature's mysterious manuscript and then
Wast ready to reveal the truth it bears,
Why art thou silent? Why shouldst thou be dead?"

It is here as if the eternal primitive in Agassiz called to the eternal primitive in Longfellow, and he responded in the simplicity of this touching lament. It is very timeless, very placeless, unless it is of any time and any place. The gray Homeric head, lifted in pathetic interrogation of the pale sky of the Nahant shore, might in the unchanging round of human experience seem challenging the same dumb mystery beside the Chian strand. After all the centuries of the race's story, after the optimistic faith of the poet, and his many resolute affirmations of a meaning beyond the meaningless, the long-hoping spirit is clouded in the doubt that comes to each in his turn, and he implores the friend he has lost, as if they had been parted in the earliest dawn of the world:

"Why art thou silent? Why shouldst thou be dead?"

Simplicity, though I have used the word more than once, is not quite the word for the condition of Longfellow's art. If the artist was ever unconscious, he cannot be so now, after the innumerable

A sigh of lonely patience, but it seems to branks all space and time before us, bringing us not only into the circle of the port a consciences, but making each of us its centre. If is on the face of it mere statement, mere recognition, but it is the faces art in the power of importing emotion without apparent effort. I should like to read from the souncts called "Three Triands of Mine" sin one on Agassix, though I fear the centext will give an undue source of that the recess of the most was a far iron despendent.

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generations of conscious men; but he can still be unaffected, and Longfellow was above everything unaffected. He was wholly without those alloys of personal motive, that love of effect, those grudges and vanities which limit us in our universality, and dwarf us from men to individuals. He was as unaffected as he was conscious in imagining, from his earliest endeavoring, a sort of duty he had to give his country in return for what she had given him, a poem which should be not only worthily but distinctively American, and such a poem he did give her in "Evangeline." He gave it on his own terms of course, and this most American, and hitherto only American poem of anything like epic measure, is as perfectly his as it is perfectly ours. His art in mere story-telling is admirably structural in it; he builds strongly and symmetrically as he always did, though sometimes the decoration with which he loads the classic frame distracts us from the delight of its finely felt proportion. Here again he is entirely unaffected, though he is as far from simplicity as convention itself can go. The characters are not persons but types; the lovers, the old fathers, the notary, the village priest, the neighbors one and all, are like the figures in little eighteenth-century moral tales, or some of the older fashioned operas, not yet quite evolved from pastorals. But the poet brings to them his tender sense of their most moving story, and he so adds his own sincerity to their convention that they live as truly and genuinely as if they had been each studied from real life, to an effect of such heartache in the witness as is without its like in poetry.

In the "Hiawatha," that somewhat of primitive, of elemental in him, always consistent with his scholarship and gentle worldliness, lent itself to the needs of the wild legends, and realized them to an alien age and race through an art entirely frank in its mannerisms. An epic of our Indian life could not have been possible without the consciousness in which he unaffectedly approached it, and availed himself of the reliefs to its seriousness with which the quaint and whimsical, the childish, quality of savage fancy had invested its episodes. The "Courtship of Miles Standish" is quite as felicitously imagined as the "Evangeline" or the "Hiawatha;" indeed, on its level of comedy it is of a perfection which the "Evangeline" does not always keep on its heights of tragedy. It

generations of conscious men; but he can still be unaffected, and it on his own totals of course, and this most American and letter

In the "Hisworks," that comewhat of primitive, ab elemental in him, always consistent with his scholarship and really worldliness, lent itself to the needs of the wild begrade and realized them to an align ago and realized them to an align ago and realized them to an align ago and realized them to an art entirely himself our Indian life could not have been possible without the consciousness in which he unaffectedly approached it and availed binessly of the children the distribution of the third the opinion and white shifts the children the approaches. The "Courable of this Smalled" is child as fellowed as the "Courable of this Smalled" is child as fellowed, on its benefited as the "Courable of the shifts and when the indeed, on its level of the or always hear on its heights of manel. It

is as humorously as that is pathetically conceived, and in the handling of the same verse it shows more of what is like native ease and colloquial habit. It does not matter for the poetic verity whether the original anecdote is questionable or not; but it matters everything that an image of a little remote and very simple world, broken off from the great England of that lingeringly Elizabethan time, and stranded on our wild shore should take us with an enchanting probability far beyond the force of fact. It is an advance upon the "Evangeline" that the persons of the poem tend to be more of characters and less of types, though they are yet so typical, so universal, so eternal in their drama that the lovers of any time can read themselves into the hero and heroine.

In the "Tales of the Wayside Inn," the pictures are set successively in such a frame as many artists have used before, and they have each to make its effect without a strong common tie. But what charming pictures they all are, how good every one in its way: "Paul Revere's Ride," "King Robert of Sicily," "The Saga of King Olaf," "The Birds of Killingworth," "The Bell of Atri," "Lady Wentworth," "The Baron of St. Castine," "Elizabeth," "The Rhyme of Sir Christopher": what life do not these dear familiar names stir within that death which each of us becomes in

outliving his youth!

The poet tells, or tells again some story, far-brought in time or place out of the reaches of his measureless reading, or nearfound in the memories of his first years, and each story takes his quality, and blossoms, or blossoms anew under his magical touch. I could not very well say why I feel him personally present in these pieces more than in his other poems, but perhaps it is because he read some of them to me, as his young editor, before they were printed, while they were yet fresh in his own script. As I read them now I hear his voice in them, when as I have already so imperfectly said, he read them with "a hollow, a mellow, resonant murmur, like the note of some deep-throated horn." I remember this music in the "Elizabeth," and the "Baron of St. Castine," and the "Rhyme of Sir Christopher," and the look he lifted on me, when he came to some humorous passage, to make sure I was getting his full meaning. I not only hear him, but I see him in these pieces, and I like to fancy that he was turning them in his thought when

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sometimes I met him in the streets of that Cambridge which is no more. "In the years when I first knew him," if I may again quote myself, "his long hair and the beautiful beard which mixed with it were of one iron gray, which I saw blanch to a perfect silver. When he walked, he had a kind of spring in his gait, as if now and again a buoyant thought lifted him from the ground. You felt that the encounter made you a part of literary history, and set you aside with him for the moment from the poor and mean."

Whatever Longfellow said became his own in that unmistakable voice of his, which when you read his verse left you in no doubt whose verse it was, no matter who had said a like thing before. If one must not say that his voice is more distinctly heard in his poetic tales than in his larger poems, one feels a peculiar pleasure in its sound there, a tenderness, a richness, such as no other storyteller's has. If he is not likest himself in these most loyable moments, since in every master excellence is more varied than we are apt to allow, still these things are very like him. There is a fine agristic quality in them, so that the "Sinking of the Cumberland by the Confederate ironclad," or "Paul Revere's Ride," is of one poetic contemporaneity with any event of the remotest time or place which takes his fancy, or kindles his feeling. But if you say that this quality was his most original or distinctive quality, what shall you say of the delicate impressionism of some such piece as "Afternoon in February," all in delicate gray tones, and as like nature as anything you see out of your window? Or of that gentle, compassionate dejection in the faultless poem called "Weariness"? Or of the melancholy thrill that vibrates in the music of "My Lost Youth"? Or of the subtle analysis of the mood of waiting for the poetic impulse in the lines called "Becalmed"? They are all alike like Longfellow. Perhaps some one else might have written them, but I cannot think of any one eise who could.

In everything he did Longfellow wished to be helpful through the truth, but living and doing brought him evermore to the realization of the truth that the art which expresses a thought or an emotion need not help itself out with a precept. The constant pressure of his genius was towards simplifying his expression. He must choose in the end to be with the Greeks rather than the Goths in building the lofty rhyme, and in the architecture of his conclines I set him in the arrests of that Cambridge which is no more, "In the years when I first know him," If I may again quates myself, "his long hair and the benutiful beard which is were of one tron gray, which I saw blanch to a perfect alter. When he welford, he had a kind of spring in his gain as it slow and again a booyant thought lifted him from the ground. You left that the specianter made you a part of literary lastery, and set you

Whiteyer logs that went you read his verse left you in no doube whose verse it was, no matter who had said a like thine before. If one must not say that his velce is more distinctly found in his positions takes than in his larger positio, one feels a question pleasure positio takes than in his larger positio, one feels a question pleasure in the sound there, a tenderwess, a richness anoth as no cibiar stury reliefs has. If he is not likest limined in these most lovable monitarts, since in every master excellence is more varied than we monitate a nilow, still these things me very like him. There is an allow, still these things me very like him. There is alone on is a Confederate inouclad," or "Faul Accesses him," is of him by the Confederate inouclad," or "Faul Accesses him," is of place which sides his most original or distinctive quality, which sides in February," all in delicate gray tones, and as like a flatture as anything you see out of your andow? Or of that quality was in the mood of waiting the like that vibrates in the mood of waiting for the Youth." Or of the subtle matrices poem called "Beatmens." Youth "I Or of the subtle matrices and the mood of waiting for the life Longitation. In the mood of waiting for the life Longitation. The original seems one store when a continued the companion of the large seems one store when the warmen at an all that or one the material has a subtle case, when constant the content of t

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later period he gave us oftener the repose of the temple than the aspiration of the minister. A certain sculptural bareness which one feels at times in the beautiful "Morituri Salutamus," is perhaps the farthest reach of this tendency, but the denial of his early romantic excess is almost as great in the "New England Tragedies" where the simplification of the phrase is as Hellenic as in any fragment of antiquity. Say what we will of the inadequacy of these dramas as we fancy them across the footlights, there cannot be a question of their artistic conception, their serious beauty. Longfellow would not have been Longfellow if he had not wished to touch our hearts in them, and have us feel the ache of those errors and sorrows as if they were things of to-day. The fact that they are not theatricable does not impeach their dramatic excellence, and he could not have given them narrative form without loss to the perfection in which they were imagined. As they show in their final disposition, they are the climax of the larger drama which he called "Christus." and in which he perhaps too arbitrarily assembles them with "The Divine Tragedy," "The Golden Legend." In the group purpose is clear enough, and each part is distinctly wrought, but they are welded, not fused, together. His love of the old Germanic and Latin lands, where the generous American of his day so fondly dwelt, plays so long in the Golden Legend that the fancy wearies, and the sense of the fable is more nebulously intimated than his wont is. He is more truly at home, for all his love of the mediæval past, in his native air, and in "The Divine Tragedy" he merely dialogizes the story of Christ from the different Gospels, and with an occasional light of legend cast sparely and skilfully upon it, seems to be more taken with the order in which the words of the evangelists fall at his touch, with a music unheard before, than with the larger intention of the work. He could never be other than an artist, but in his dramas it seems to me he is least an artist.

One does not speak of his technique; that can never be in question. It always is as insensibly present as the air we breathe, and there are other traits of his mastery to which he so accustoms us that we are scarcely more conscious of them. In his mind there is a perfect clearness, and in his verse there is never the clouded word that embodies the clouded thought. All is limpid which flows from that source, whether the current sparkles over shallows

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No poet ever uttered more perfectly what was characteristically best in his time, and none ever informed that time more completely with the good and the truth which were in himself. In his sense of responsibility to something beyond and above the finest hedonism, he stood with the greatest poets. If he was ethical, so was Æschylus, so was Dante, so was Milton, so was Wordsworth, so was Shakespeare himself when he was writing Macbeth and Hamlet; so is the supreme master of fiction, that Tolstoi who has but now accused Shakespeare of being, as Emerson called him, "only the master of the revels." The pieces in which Longfellow charms and teaches far outnumber those in which he teaches and charms; and it is so with him from the beginning, but there is continuously with these two kinds a middle species, in which it is hard to say whether the æsthetic or the ethical prevails, and though his ideal was more and more the æsthetic, the very last poem he is known to have written, "The Bells of San Blas," shows a return to the explicit tendency of some of his earlier work, while it is graced with that tender feeling for the past, for the alien, in which error and truth are reconciled, and peace flows from their reconciliation.

"Even as rivulets twain, from distant and separate sources, Seeing each other afar, as they leap from the rocks, and pursuing Each its different path, but drawing nearer and nearer, Rush together at last,"

these different strains of the poet's art meet in his dying song, and flow together into the evening sky, beyond which there is night, and beyond which we hope there is morning.

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whether the asthetic or the othical provide, and though his ideal to have written, "The Bells of San Blus," above a neura to the explicit tendency of norse of his earlier work, while it is enough and truth are recognised, and grade flows from their recognishation, a school action as a real of the maintain assessment as a series of the maintain as a series of the maintain assessment as the maintain assessment as the maintain assessment as the maintain as a series of the main

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these different strains of the poet's art meet in his dring core; truc

THE CHAIRMAN: I will not say, Mr. Perry, what I believe, that you have read that admirable essay better than Mr. Howells would have done it for himself, but I will say that I believe Mr. Howells, could he have heard it, would have been more than content with the reading.

And now one last word remains to be said. If I could think of the right word, which should be as sweet as a verse of poetry and as tender as a benediction, it would be the word to be spoken now. "Of all the many lives," as Mr. Longfellow himself said of one of his teachers, -"of all the many lives that I have known, none I remember more serene and sweet, more rounded in itself, and more complete" than his. I will bring one more testimony to the influence of Longfellow, and with it will bid you good-night. Some years ago I was talking with Rudyard Kipling of various poets. We agreed that almost without an exception they had written too much: that we could spare, for instance, at least a half of Wordsworth, probably more; that Shelley would be the better if three quarters of his work were obliterated; that even Keats had written too much. And so we went on, scarcely leaving one; even Milton could have spared something from his slender stock, outside of "Paradise Lost." But at last Kipling said to me, "There is one poet of whom I don't want to spare a line." I said, "I am at a loss; I cannot imagine." "Why," he said, "Longfellow, of course."

Let me say that day after to-morrow, the 1st of March, is Mr. Howells' seventieth birthday, and I should like to send him a message of good-will from this audience. I will take it upon myself, with your approval, to do so. (Applause.)

And now I will say, - Good-night.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will not say, Mr. Perry, what I believe, that you have read that admirable essay better than Mr. Howells would have done it for himself, but I will say that I believe Mr. Howells, could be have heard it, would have been more than content with the reading.

And now one has word remains to be said, if I could thank of the right word, which should be, as every as a verse of poetry and is remore as a remaintent of the many fivent as Mr. Longsellow himself said of one of the many fivent as Mr. Longsellow himself said of one of the reschool of all the many lives that I have knowed, nowed remamber more serene and sweet, more remainded in their and more complete. Then his, I will bring one nawe and more complete. Then his, I will bring one nawe testiment to the influence of houselellow, and with it will bid you good-night. Some years ago I was calling red without as exception they had written too might that almost without an exception they had written too might that we without an exception they had written too might that we granted a feet instance, at least a hair of Wordswitch quarters of his work were obliterated; that even kines are only one; even Milton could have spared annothing from his slender stook, outside of a Paradise Lost." But at last his slender stook, outside of a Paradise Lost." But at last want to spare a line." I said, "I am at a loss; I cannot imagine." "Why," ha said, "Longfellow, of course."

Let me say that day after to-morrow, the lat of Mozeit, is Mr. Howells, eventiath birthday, and I should like to end him a message of good will from this and ance. I will take it upon mysell, with your approval, to do so. (Applume.)

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THE EIGHTH MEETING

THE EIGHTH MEETING—a Special meeting called by the Council—of THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held the twenty-seventh day of May, nineteen hundred and seven, at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, Massachusetts, as a Public Reunion of the Pupils of Louis Agassiz, and for the purpose of celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of his Birth.

The President, RICHARD HENRY DANA, called the meeting to order, and the First Vice-President, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, presided.

Among the many distinguished guests present were the following pupils of Agassiz, seated upon the platform:— Frederick W. Putnam, William James, Edward S. Morse, P. R. Uhler, and Richard Bliss. In the first balcony were many ladies who attended the School for Girls formerly held in the home of Agassiz at Cambridge. There were present also two daughters of Agassiz, Ida A. Higginson and Pauline A. Shaw, and several of his grandchildren.

The printed programme was as follows: -

PROGRAMME.

Music by the Orchestra of the Cambridge Latin School.

OPENING	REM	IAR	KS								RICHARD HENRY DANA.
Address				•	Th	e C	hai	rm	an,	TE	HOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.
LETTERS	FRO	ı A	BS	ENT	P	UPI	LS.				
Address											ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL.
Address											. WILLIAM HARMON NILES.
READING											IRVAH LESTER WINTER.
The Fiftieth Birthday of Agassiz Longfellow.											
Table 1888	The	Pr	aye	r o	f A	gas	siz				Whittier.
ADDRESS	JOH!										John Chipman Gray.
ADDRESS	14.										. CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT.

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Company of the Compan Top Filling Strangers waster ... Longitelong women

OPENING REMARKS OF RICHARD HENRY DANA

Members of the Cambridge Historical Society, Pupils and Friends, Admirers of Agassiz: What enlargement of mind, refreshment of spirit, what revival of enthusiasm for what great things we are privileged to receive in this celebration of a great man's birth!

How well I remember hearing from his pupils of his great power as a teacher, not only to impart knowledge clearly, but fire with zeal, bringing as it were into the bare lecture or classroom a flaming torch which lighted the smaller torches of each one present with living, warming, brightening flame.

Oh that we might have, with all our specialization and wonderful thoroughness of detail in American universities, more such kings among men for our professors.

Another recollection connected with Agassiz that comes to mind, is my father's enthusiastic description of Agassiz's presiding at the Saturday Club, how with Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, Pierce, Motley, Whipple, Judge Hoar, Holmes, Felton, Ward, Dwight, Woodman, Hawthorne, Eliot, and others about him, his learning, humor, wit, and contagious laugh had brought out the best that was in every one of that wonderful group.

I remember, too, my father's wonder at Agassiz's bewitching a whole legislature of hard-headed farmers, business men, and lawyers into granting subsidies to the museum of fossil fishes.

Recently, as a member of the commission charged with inquiring into the feasibility and desirability of placing a dam at the mouth of the Charles River, I had occasion to read the essays of the past generation of engineers on the formation of Boston Harbor, and to compare these with the reports of modern experts. I was greatly struck with the vagueness

OPENING REMARKS OF RICHARD HENRY DANA

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and a priori theorizing of the former in comparison with the clear, convincing, and well founded reasoning of the latter. No wonder, for the former had the impossible task of reconciling the theory of water action as the sole cause of the phenomena, with the existence of boulder clay, drumlins, and deep basins. These they had to ignore or pass lightly over. The thorough and satisfactory explanations of the latter were almost wholly due to one cause, and that was the work of our Agassiz in establishing the glacial theory.

But Agassiz was more than a man of science, even with inspiration, wit, and geniality added. I remember to this day how my grandfather, then eighty-six years of age, described Agassiz's talk with him, then a guest at a meeting of this Saturday Club in October, 1873. He was delighted with the opinions Agassiz expressed about liberal education and the classics, and as to intuition as essential to a discoverer. Agassiz said he would never, if he could prevent it, allow a man to begin work in his museum or in physical science, until he had been through college and broadened and enlarged and elevated his mind by literary studies and philosophy and modes of reasoning applicable to moral science, as well as in those peculiar to mathematics and physics.

But I have a confession to make. Though I knew Agassiz by sight, and though his presence with us was a cause of pride in being an inhabitant of Cambridge, and a student at Harvard, I never met him face to face. I had been looking forward to taking some elective under him, when, near the end of my college course, the opportunity was taken away forever.

It is from this lack of intimacy with Agassiz that I thought it better to have as master of ceremonies to-night one who knew him, one who has also a wonderful charm as a presiding officer, and whom I present to you as our beloved Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

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ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN, THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Three months ago we met in this theatre to celebrate an epoch of happy remembrance. We now meet again to commemorate not Longfellow, but one whom Longfellow celebrates in his tribute of sonnets to his three nearest friends. — the list including the man now immediate in our remembrance. Louis Agassiz. In him we enjoy the recollection of one for whom nature combined two of her best treasures - science and sunshine; one to whom she gave a life divided between warm affection and joyous labor; one who spent his days happily as a poor man, because he could not spare the time to make money; who not only loved his neighbor, but found in every bird and beast a neighbor also; who stayed out in storms with pleasure, but would turn aside in sunshine rather than impede children in their play. He declined the temptations offered by an Emperor in order that he might rather remain here and teach an adopted nation to study and observe. He was subject to no criticism as a student, except for that fascinating endlessness with which he gathered specimens; and no aspersion in regard to home life except that of sometimes collecting so many live turtles in the domestic bath-tub that nobody else in the family could bathe.

Our keenest student of character, Emerson, wrote of Agassiz after his first visit to Concord, "He is perfectly accessible: has a brave manliness which can meet a peasant, a mechanic, or a fine gentleman with equal fitness." Add to all this, that while refusing money for himself he collected it freely for his work; he claimed up to his last illness to have never had a dull hour in his life, and he never left a dull hour with others. He had prejudices and strong

ADDRESS OF THE CHARMAN, THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON

Mr. Passimen, Lancis and Gerraness, Thing months

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ones, but would surrender them in a moment before conclusive evidence. Pardon me if I give a personal illustration of this.

In the middle of the Civil War, I was sent North on furlough and happened to meet him at the State House on the very first day after arrival. He asked me eagerly about my black regiment, "Did they stand fire?" and I said, "No men better." Now he had all his life urged strongly the difference between the black and white races, and had been charged by some as being hopelessly prejudiced against negroes; but he answed instantly, "They must be admitted to the ballot, there is no question about it." Before an unquestionable fact, his life's prejudices vanished in a flash. I sometimes wish he were in the United States Congress to-day.

Yet happily for his adopted fellow-townsmen, living contentedly in this little community where "Professor" was and is ranked as the highest title, Agassiz himself gloried in the title of "Schoolmaster" in preference to even that of "Professor." In his will he described himself simply as "Teacher," and we meet here to-night as those whom he taught. His temple remains to us, both outwardly and inwardly. Plutarch somewhere speaks of Greek cities, where there were great buildings called "the Temple of the Stranger," each of these being in memory of some famous man who had come there to dwell, leaving his birthplace behind him in order to adorn and beautify his second home. Cambridge also has such a temple, and it is called the Agassiz Museum.

Before I call upon the speakers, I will ask the Secretary to read some of the letters he has received from pupils of Agassiz who are unable to be present, and from other persons. TANK)

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LETTERS FROM ABSENT PUPILS AND OTHERS

New HAVEN, May 22, 1907.

DEAR SIR:

I regret very much that my engagements here will not permit me to attend the anniversary exercises in honor of my much beloved and respected teacher, Prof. Louis Agassiz. During five years, 1859–1864, I was very intimately associated with him, as student and assistant, and I learned to love him almost as I did my own father. He was one of the most kind-hearted and sympathetic men that I have ever known, while his enthusiasm in the study of nature was an inspiration to all who were associated with him. His influence in creating a wide interest in zoology and geology was, I believe, greater than that of any other man of that period. How much the country at large, and Harvard in particular, owe to him for his untiring efforts to establish a great museum is too well-known to require comment from me.

Very respectfully yours,

A. E. VERRILL.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y., May 22, 1907.

DEAR MR. COOK:

During the last seventeen years of his life it was my privilege to look upon Louis Agassiz as — in a fuller sense than upon any other man — my inspirer and guide, my teacher, my friend and benefactor. My admiration of what he was and my gratitude for what he did for me increase with the lapse of time. . . .

A recent letter to me from Professor Charles E. Millspaugh, Curator of Botany at the Field Columbian Museum, relates a charming experience, when he was an Ithaca lad of fourteen, at the time (1868) when Agassiz lectured at Cornell University, as follows:

LETTERS PHOM ABSENT PUPILS AND OTHERS

Stew Haven, May 22, 1007.

I regret your much that my angagements here will not permit not to attend the analysement of any much not loved and respected teacher. First, books angusts. During thy years, 1859-1864, I was your intimicially associated with him to student and assistant, and I learned to love him almost as I did say own father. He was one of the most him-bearted and syrapschool own father. He was one of the most him-bearted and syrapschool men that I have ever known, while his confinutions in the study of nature was an inspiration to all who were associated with him was. I believe, greater than that of any other man of that pestod. How much the country at large, and Harrard in particular, one to him for his uniting efforts to betablish a great museum is too to him for his uniting efforts to betablish a great museum is too

Very respectfully yours.

A. E. Vennuz.

Conxum Dervensier Person, M. Y., May 22, 1997

DEAR ME. CORE

AND STREET STREET

During the last seventeen years of his life it was my privilege to cher year plant and and the collect upon loops. Agreem as — in a folier sector, and the plant and guide, my teacher, my friend and sent latter. My explantante for the was and my gratitude for selection did at the collection of the collection.

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A special little to the frequent Colored Science of States of Colored Science (1868) when Agrees Locioned at Cornel University of Colored Science of Colored Science

"On a certain Saturday I was passing down Willow Avenue, barefoot, fishing-rod on shoulder. I was startled at seeing a man in black trousers and frock coat on his knees in the middle of Cascadilla Creek. Judging him demented I must have uttered some sound in affright, for as I was shying to the farther side of the roadway he looked up, beckoned me with his finger, and called, 'Come here, little poy, I show you something.' His pleasant voice finally overcame my fears and I waded out to where he still knelt. Putting his hand upon my shoulder he pressed me down upon my knees beside him and pointed to a minnow that was industriously pushing little pebbles together in a heap. As we knelt there Agassiz explained the purpose of the little laborer, and gave me many other facts concerning the habits of that and other fish. Later I accompanied him on many a tramp along the streams and through the woodlands. I have never forgotten their delights or their instructiveness. . . ."

Pray accept my good wishes for a most successful meeting, and the renewed assurance of my deep regret at my enforced absence, due to the prior acceptance of the invitation of President Schurman to deliver the Agassiz Memorial address at Cornell.

Very truly yours,

BURT G. WILDER.

GÖTTINGEN, May 3, 1907.

DEAR SIR:

For your highly prized invitation to the memorial celebration in memory of Louis Agassiz I am greatly obliged. Unfortunately I am not able to accept it. But it recalls in the pleasantest manner the recollection that at the beginning of my professional career I received from Louis Agassiz valuable proofs of recognition and good will. May I ask you to give my honored friend, Alexander Agassiz, my kindest greetings.

Very respectfully yours,

E. EHLERS.

"On a certain Saturday I was passing down Willow Avenue, burefoot, fishing-rod on shoulder. I was startled at secing a name in black trousers and frost cost on his lones in the middle of Cassacilla Cossi. Judging him demented I must have untered some council in affright for as I was stering to the faribur size of the rodway he looked up, beckened me with his finger, and called roadway he looked up, beckened me with his finger, and called fingely everythe poy. I show you semathing: His plansam woke finally everythe my seems and I was well in a finite of the plansam in a limit of the start and pointed to a finite of the plansam up on siding little pebbles rogether in a heap. As we had these many other facts concerning the nabils of that and grow me there is a accompanied him on many a trainp along the starsam and through the worldands. I have never introduce the starsam and though the worldands. I have never introduce the starsam and though the worldands. I have never introduce the starsam and though the worldands. I have never introduced him on many a trainp along the starsam and though the worldands. I have never introduced him the never introduced him the many a trainp along the starsam and though the worldands. I have never introduced him their instructiveness. . "

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Pervicult yours.

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Courses, May 8, 1907.

HIE HARL

For your bighty naised invitation to the memorial relativistic in memory of Louis Agussix I am greatly obliged. Universimally I am greatly obliged. Universimately I am not able to universit it. But it recalls in the planetic that it can be desirable of my gradesimal cannot I the recollection that it can be desirable proofs or recognition and good will. Mark I ask you to give my importal lived, Alicandar good will. The strong to also my importal lived, Alicandar Agusta

The service was the service of the s

Very respectfully yours.

BETTERNETS. JE

MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, — ENTOMOLOGY. 55 Rue de Buffon, Paris, May 14, 1907.

DEAR SIR:

I have just received the very kind invitation that the Cambridge Historical Society has been good enough to send to me at the occasion of the Centenary of the birth of Louis Agassiz. It will not be possible for me to take part in the festive reunion of the 27th instant, but I desire to say to you that I join with all my heart in the filial homage to be rendered to one of the must distinguished zoologists of the last century.

Louis Agassiz is not less esteemed in Europe than in the United States. He is especially esteemed in France, particularly at the Museum of Natural History, where he had a great many admirers and where his not less illustrious son counts still many friends. To render homage to the memory of Louis Agassiz, — is there a more agreeable duty for a professor of the Museum?

I beg you to accept assurances of my most distinguished esteem,

BOUVIERS,

Professor at the Museum,

Member of the Academy of Sciences.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, U. S. A., May 9, 1907.

DEAR SIR:

... Though not one of the number of those who were so fortunate as to enjoy the immediate instruction of Prof. Louis Agassiz, it was my privilege as a young man to meet him, and in common with all men of science the world over, I hold his memory in supreme regard. His work and his fame are imperishable.

I am with sincere regards, yours truly,

W. J. HOLLAND,

Director of the Carnegie Institute.

Messes of Nateral Instory, -- Extensiony, 55 Ref. De Burrow, Paris, May 14, 1907.

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i san with amount regards, yours arely,

W. J. Hollandson, Director of the Cornegia Lastituda

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, May 20.

SIR:

My disappointment because of my inability to attend the meeting in honor of the memory of Louis Agassiz is so great that I hope you will not be displeased if I write to you something more than a formal note of regret.

My own debt to the inspiration of this greatest of all teachers is a very great one, and the memory of his genial and stimulating and charming personality is and will always be very vivid in my mind.

I also owe much to the instruction and encouragement of some who had been his students, and have labored to perpetuate his influence. To one of them I owe my determination, and to another my ability, to devote myself to science.

I hope you will permit me to add that I have always regarded it as my duty and pleasure to do all that has been in my power to assist in carrying on this work.

This I have sought to do by reading and discussing, once in three years, with my own students, the Essay on Classification, and by giving them my own reasons for my belief that its idealistic philosophy is not behind the times, but far in advance of the modern progress of mechanical explanations of the facts of zoölogy.

I have also read with them, once in two years, the delightful story of his inspiring life, as told by Mrs. Agassiz.

Yours respectfully,

W. K. BROOKS.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1907.

MY DEAR SIR:

I have received the invitation of the Society to attend the reunion of the pupils of Agassiz on the 27th. I regret very much that prior engagements will not permit me to join in your company and in person give utterance to the appreciation of what science in America owes to one whose genius and enthusiasm inspired all who knew

"Me disappointment because of var bubliller to allood the markiet en la suit de la suit de la composition della composition della

al stead and the to seatener, said harmater agent sets of seah growth and a

Market Ma none will their pay somer I dire the first to chang out to tenergements will talk elements me to join in your company and are

him. Great as were his personal contributions to knowledge and to the working equipment of students, I believe they are hardly comparable with the effect his personality had upon the laity as well as the professional student.

Looking back upon it, I believe that those who were not witnesses of his living influence can have hardly any conception of what it was in molding public opinion and inspiring students. It made science esteemed among the most indifferent; it loosened the purse strings of the most confirmed "practical business man," and it taught the whole community for the first time something of what is meant by the true "scientific spirit."

I remember a lady, totally ignorant of science and scientific men, who attended a reception to Professor Agassiz many years ago, and came home in a state of delirious enthusiasm over her delightful evening. Her friends asked, "What did he say, what did he do, to excite you so?" "Oh," she said, "I don't know, I can't remember, he just beamed!"

The "beams" which illumined that evening were typical of those from the same source whose "light and leading" have endured ever since, and will not fail while science has a home in America.

Yours very sincerely,

WM. H. DALL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 29, 1865.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:

To-day is the last Thursday of June, and though I have just returned from the most interesting and instructive excursion I ever made, I do not forget what I lose for being absent from Cambridge. On that day I used to close the annual exercises of the School, as long as I was able to keep it, and when I had to give it up, on that day, year after year, you have shown me not only that you cared to remember it, but that you were even willing to give me an unmistakable evidence of your remembrance by coming together to Cambridge on that Anniversary to bid your old teacher a "good morning," which Mrs. Agassiz and I valued very highly.

I regret especially that I cannot meet you this year, on account

him. Great as were his personal contributions to knowledge and to the working equipment of students. I believe they are hardly comparable with the effect his personality had upon the latty as well as the professional student.

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Yours very sincerely

Was H. DAM.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jane 29, 1886.

Mr DEAR FRIESDE:

To-day is the last Thursday of June, and though I have just returned from the most interesting and instructive excursion I even even mode, I do not ferger, what I have lot being about about from Ornbridge. On that day I used to close the annual charmage, or the School, as long as I was able to keep it, and when I had to go well be not that day, for it loss year, you have about me not that their go, on that day, for it, but that, you were even mining an even me an undertakable exchange of your meneral reade by complex to the nonline to go that to I undertakable exchange on the your meneral value of the read of the point for good movement.

of the great events of the past few months. I would like to have read upon your faces the realization of your most ardent wishes in the return of peace, through the consolidation of our institutions and our nationality, for which you have toiled during four distressing years, helping those who needed help and cheering those who had the heaviest blows to bear. I wish also I could have seen the expression of your abhorrence of the crime which has deprived the nation of its first magistrate, mingled with your confidence in the preservation of our invaluable gains won through hardships and privations.

Among all these exciting experiences I cannot expect that you should have thought often of your former teachers, and yet I believe that when the occasion returns you will be glad to hear of our travels in this wonderful tropical world, to listen to my remarks upon the progress of our knowledge in those departments of Natural History which have a special attraction for me, and I am sure you will wonder on learning of the former existence of glaciers in the tropics as much as I did on first noticing the evidence of the fact. Of this and other unexpected occurrences I shall have more to say when we meet again. To-day I wanted only to send you a friendly remembrance, that you may be satisfied that wherever I am the recollection of my former pupils is always one of those to which I return with the deepest satisfaction.

Ever your old loving teacher,

L. AGASSIZ.

TO MY FORMER PUPILS,

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLOSE OF THE SCHOOL.

THE CHAIRMAN: It was that beneficent institution, the Lowell Institute, which, through its distinguished head, John Amory Lowell, introduced Agassiz in this country; and we are favored in having with us to speak of Agassiz's connection with the Institute, John Amory Lowell's grandson, Prof. Abbott Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University.

of the crust events of the past few manter. I would like to have in read upon your frees the realization of your most enters within the realization of past of the manter of the neutral description of the mail and the free who could be to have to the free who could be to have so the past of the free who could be to the free who could the manter of the free who can also be the free to the countries there are the expression of the chime which the deprivation of the free with your countries in the realization of the free with your countries and the past with your countries and the realization of the free which well your countries and the realization.

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Ever your old loving teacher.

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ADDRESS OF ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: The only reason that I have been asked to speak here to-night is because the most valuable piece of work the Lowell Institute ever did for our community was in bringing Agassiz to this country. He had already contemplated a journey to America with the Prince of Canino; but the plan fell through, and the assistance given him by the King of Prussia was not in itself enough. It was then that Sir Charles Lyell suggested his name to my grandfather, John Amory Lowell, the trustee of the Institute, in a letter dated March 1, 1845. In it he said:

"Mr. Agassiz, the eminent writer on fossil and recent fishes, and other branches of Natural History, and on Glaciers, a German Swiss who speaks English well, and with whom I correspond, has had an offer from Charles Buonaparte, Prince of Canino, to take him with him to the United States. Agassiz asks me whether I think he could help to pay his expenses by lectures. . . . It is the only offer of courses for the Lowell lectures of a first-rate naturalist which I have had. . . . His visit would he such an era to the American naturalists that I know you will engage him if you have an opening."

The arrangement was made, and although Mr. Agassiz could not come at once, he began his preparations forthwith. In a letter of December 24, 1845, he says:

"The time which has elapsed since the first mention of these lectures by Mr. Lyell, has enabled me to have a great many beautiful diagrams prepared expressly for the purpose."

It was necessary to postpone the date for a time, and on July 6th he wrote again. In the postscript of this letter he says:

"If you have no objection, I would give to my course the title of 'Lectures on the Plan of the Creation, especially in the animal kingdom."

In spite of his slender command of the English language, his lectures, which were not read, but delivered orally, were a suc-

ADDRESS OF ABSOTT LAWSENCE LOWELL

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cess from the start, and he exerted over his audience a fascination which never lessened in after years. The course of twelve lectures was at once repeated, and one lecture in French was added. In each of the next two years he lectured again, and again his lectures were repeated; in fact he gave a course every few years for the rest of his life. He delivered in all one hundred and sixteen lectures at the Lowell Institute, covering a very wide range of scientific topics.

His first subject, "The Plan of Creation," sounds broadly popular, but Mr. Agassiz's own idea of the aim of his lectures is perhaps best expressed in a letter of 1850, introducing Mr. Lowell to Arago, in which he says (I am translating it from the French): "The influence which the courses given at the Lowell Institute exert is felt throughout the country, because they tend continually to make people appreciate the difference which there is between popularizing and understanding human knowledge, a distinction which has been drawn too little in this country."

I remember well my father's description of the first time he saw Mr. Agassiz, who had just arrived in Boston, and came down at once to stay at my grandfather's house on the North Shore. By way of entertaining him my father - then a lad of sixteen - took Mr. Agassiz out rowing. They had not gone far when Mr. Agassiz observed the markings on the rocks, and, suggesting they should row in and examine them, began to explain to my father about the glacial theory, and the effect of the ice upon the rocks. It has been commonly said that Mr. Agassiz began his teaching in America with a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute, but that is only in part true. He began to teach the first person whom he met, and his life was one continuous stream of teaching, by popular lectures, by college courses, and by informal conversations, in lecture halls, on expeditions, in the presence of nature and by the wayside; and he continued to teach everybody that he met for the next twenty-seven years, until the night came when no man can work.

It would be presumptuous for one who never had the privilege of studying under him to speak about his influence with his pupils, or the permanent value of his great contributions to science; but the effect upon the general public of his presence among us was not cess from the start, and he exerted over his audience a fascination which never lessaned in after years. The course of twelve lectures was at once repealed, and one lecture in French was added. In each of the next two years he lectured again, and again his lectures were repealed; in fact he gave a course every few years for the rest of his life. He delivered in all one hundred and sixteen lectures at the Lovell Institute covering a very while range of scientific torsis.

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In these days when we are told that the scientific man of the future will necessarily be far removed from the public ken, and will work out his great results unseen in solitary intellectual fields, that he dwells in a region which the mass of men can never enter, and with which, therefore, they can have little in common; in the days, when these views are held, it is well to recall not only the massive brain of Mr. Agassiz, but the generous mind that yearned to share his own thought with the rest of the world, to reveal to every one the secrets that he had learned by patient observation, to popularize science in the sense of making plain the great fundamental truths of nature, and so bring all men into partnership with his own great discoveries.

His sympathy for others was so great as to crave sympathy from all men in his own pursuit. He believed that science should be the care of every one. He therefore felt that science was a part of a liberal education; and it is only in this way that science can attain the wide support and impulse which can alone carry any branch of learning to its highest fruition. We can never forget our debt to Louis Agassiz, or prosper without his spirit.

Monsieur & Très Honoré Collègue:

L'interét que vous prenez au mouvement intellectuel du monde entier, me fait un devoir de saisir l'occasion de vous faire faire la connaissance de Mr. John A. Lowell et de lui procurer l'avantage de causer avec vous sur l'état des sciences et de l'instruction publique en Amérique. Comme

less valuable. He spread interest in equation and made them feel whole community, taught man its importance, and made them feel that it was worthy to be supported by public generosity. He become, in the public eye, almost the impresentation of science I represent very well now mothers were laced by the problem: "If Mr. Aguesta says that the world was not instally created in an days, what are you to tell your children?" Mothers of course, answered the question were not put in the striking thing to me was, that the question were not put in the form, "If thing to me was, that the question were not put in the form, "If solenting solence teaches," but "If Mr. Agueric styn," his name long looked upon by the community as assumptions with selectific knowledge.

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L'invert que vons prende qui monvement invellectuel du mande entier me fall un devoir de salair l'occasion de vous faire fano la nouvaintaine de Me de de de proguer l'axentage de equar aves sons nou l'état des seignées et de de la proguer de mobileur en Américan. Comme

vous le savez sans doute déjà Mr. Lowell est le directeur du seul établissement scientifique de ce pays qui soit fondé sur des bases analogue à celles du collège de France. L'influence qu' exercent les cours quise donnent au Lowell Institute se fait sentir dans tout le pays; car ils tendent continuellement à faire mieux comprendre la différence qu'il y a entre populariser et entendre les connaissances humaines, différence que l'on a trop peu faite de ce pays. Mr. Lowell est notre Benjamin Delessert; il a droit à toute la consideration des hommes de la science, tout pour son savoir que pour les vues généreuses qui le guident dans sa gestion de L'Institut de Boston et je ne doute pas que M. le Secretaire perpetuel de l'Académie des sciences ne lui fasse le meilleur accueil possible.

Agreez

Monsieur très-cher collègue, l'assurance de ma haute consideration

L. R. AGASSIZ.

Columbia de la Carolina Sud 20 Mars 1850.

M. T. Arago, Secrétaire perpetuel de l'Acad. des Sc. à Paris.

Extract of a letter of Charles Lyell, written from Bloomsbury, March 1, 1845, to John Amory Lowell, Esq., in relation to Professor Agassiz.

I now wish to mention another subject - Mr. Agassiz the eminent writer on fossils and recent fishes and other branches of Natural History and on "Glaciers" - a German Swiss who speaks English well and with whom I correspond, has had an offer from Charles Buonaparte, Prince of Canino, to take him with him this year to the United States. Agassiz asks me whether I think he could help to pay his expenses by lectures. I wrote immediately to say "Yes." I wrote him that although I feared your appointments for 1845-1846 would be all full, I would apply to you without delay and recommend him (Agassiz) to you. He wishes to visit the museums of the United States, see naturalists, etc. It is the only offer of services for the Lowell lectures of a firstrate naturalist which I have had. He proposes to lecture on Paleontology, having done so in the University of Neuchatel. I have heard him speak well enough in England where he is a universal favorite to be effective, and he must be improved of late as he has been working at the language. You know how few there are whom I would recommend to you. Even six lectures might I think (at 1 the pay) enable him to accomrous le saven sue donte déjà Mr. Lowell est le directeur du seni établissement melantifique de ce pays qui soit foudé sur des hones suplemés à calles du collège de France. L'inducace qu'exercent les cours quies
à calles du collège de France. L'inducace qu'exercent les cours qu'es
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Colombia de la Clarolina Swi 20 Mars 1830

M. T. Andos, Sainfaire perpetual de l'Acob des Sc à l'arie.

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I sow while to mention another subject.— He Agnesia the entent writer on fossils and recent fishes and other branches of Natural Mistory and on "Glariers"—a German Swee who species lengths well and with whom I correspond, has had an olive form Charles Lincouparts, with whom I correspond, has had an olive form Charles Lincouparts, Arassia acts me whether I think him this year to the Captad States Arassia acts me whether I think he could holy to poly the expension by him that air acts me whether I think he could holy to poly the expension of the 1945-1946 would be all fall. I libraries I wrote him along the all fall. I libraries to visit the measures of the United States, as naturalists, would apply to you willout delay and resomment him Agassia) to you see the resources of the United States are naturalists, and see consider the Lance form the language of the Lance and another to the contract of the states are anisomed to the first to be a massage. For each capta the specie wall among his for the Lance are whether I had recommend to the first contract and the resource of the language. For the language is a missered to the language. For the state as he may seem a missered to the language. For the state as he may seem a missered to be the pool of the case of the rest for the first and the case while the contract and the seem of the case of the case migrate it think there are where I would recommend to the your sections.

plish his mission, and his visit would be such an era to the American naturalists that I know you will engage him if you have an opening. Personally he is a most agreeable, gentlemanlike, and honest man. I believe that any month you could name would suit him. I expect an answer from him immediately, but I have in no way compromised you. With kind remembrances of myself and Mrs. Lyell to Mrs. Lowell and your family, believe me, etc.

CHA. LYELL.

Letter of Professor Agassiz, written from Paris, 6 July, 1846, to John Amory Lowell, Lowell Institute, Boston.

MY DEAR SIR:

Scientific labours cannot be hurried; that is the reason why I still remain at Paris, after having written I should have been in Boston about the middle of summer; but the distinguished reception I have met with in this great centre of science, the honour the Academy has conferred on me on adjudging me the first prize of physiology, has induced me to do something more in that line I did not intend to finish before visiting your country. Now time is pressing, summer is running away, and I feel it my duty to write to you about the contemplated lectures, that you might not be uncertain about them. So far as the subject is concerned I am quite ready, all the necessary illustrations are also prepared, and if I am not mistaken they must, by this time, be in your hands. I sent them in three large boxes, by the New York packet from Havre, to your address, as you were kind enough to allow it. I now propose to leave Paris about the end of July, to stay a short time in London and then to cross the Atlantic by the Liverpool steamer, by the second voyage in August or the first in September. I understood by Mr. Lyell that you wish me to lecture in October; for this I am quite prepared, as I shall immediately after my arrival in Boston devote all my time to the preparation of my course. If a later date should suit your plans better, I have no objection to conform to any of your arrangements, as I shall at all events pass the whole winter on the shores of the Atlantic and be everywhere in reach of Boston in a very short time.

If you have to write to me upon the subject of the lectures, and if you could let me know whether my boxes have arrived or not, pray direct your answer care of Mr. Dinkel, artist, 24 Tysoe Street, Wilmington Square, London. It is he who for eighteen years has drawn all the plates I have published, and whom I shall take over with me to America

plish his mission, and his visit would be such an era to the American naturalists that I know you will engage him If you ture an opacing. Personally he is a most egrecable, graniomenilles, and hourst man. I holieve that any morith you could norm would ant him. I expect an answer from him immediately, but I have to be way compromised you. With hind resembiances of myself and like Ayell to blast howell and your family, bulleto me, etc.

ARTHUR ARTS

Letter of Projector Agains, written from Paris, 6 July, 1824, to July, 1824, to July, Amony Lowell, Lovest Institute, Boston.

Mr poles Sin:

Scientific labours cannot be hearing, that is the reason why I still remain at Paris, after baving written I should have bern in Restan about the middle of simmer; that the distinguished reception I have rest with in this grait centra of science, the hosent the Anademy has confected on in this grait centra of science, the hosent the Anademy has confected on the on adjudying me the first price of physiology, has induced us to do no something more in that line I did not intual to take before relating your confirty. Now time is pressing, summer is running array, and I for it my daty is write hi yourshop allowed in the confirmation of the confirmation not in misterial about their be your description for the misterial about them to be the quality and in your houds. I sent I am not mistaken they must, by the New York packet from Haver, to I am not mistaken they must, by the New Park packet from Haver, to them in three large boxes, by the New York packet from Haver, to fow address as you was kind trough to allow it it now propose to have Paris about the end of July, to stoy a short linear a London and then to cross the Atlantic by the Liverpool showers by the second veryout wish me to lecture in October; for Usia I am quite grapheral, as I ago in August or the first in Septembers. It understood by Mr. I you came to the preparation of my course. If a last about a subverse all any time to the preparation of my course. If a last about a subverse all any time to the every description to constant to any of your arrangements as I shall preparation of my course. If a last only of your arrangements as I shall proper in such of location in a very about any arrangements as I shall as a last of the every description of the constant of the above of the sound of the above of

If you have to write to me upon the subject of the lectures, and if you could let use know whether my boxes have surfixed or me, pany direct your neaves care of left Direct, artist, of Typics street. Withhing too Square, Lection. It is he who for eighting years has drawn all the plates I have published, and where I shall take over with me to America.

in order that I may never be at a loss for a man able to make accurate illustrations of the interesting objects I may happen to observe.

Believe me,

My dear Sir, with much respect Most sincerely yours,

L. R. AGASSIZ.

Paris, Rue Copeau No. 4, The 6 July, 1846.

If you have no objection I would give to my course the title of Lectures on the Plan of the Creation, especially in the animal kingdom.

Letter of Professor Agassiz, written from Neûchatel, December 24, 1845, to John Amory Lowell, Esq.

DEAR SIR :-

Through the kindness of my friend Mr. Ch. Lyell I have had the honor of being introduced to you in a manner which will be my apology for addressing you upon the subject of the lectures which I thought of delivering in Boston. As unforeseen circumstances, especially my wish to finish those publications which were already under the press, have delayed my departure, I agree fully with your proposal to postpone them to the time you mentioned to Mr. Lyell, and if convenient I will make such arrangements as to be at all events in Boston next autumn. The time which has elapsed since the first mention of these lectures by Mr. Lyell, has enabled me to have a great many beautiful diagrams prepared expressly for this purpose. I may say that I have seen nowhere drawings of the kind executed in so good a manner as the several hundreds I now possess and which are increasing daily in number. Not knowing what subject you may prefer to have introduced by me before the audience of your institution, I have prepared the materials for several distinct subjects, especially the plan of creation, general Zoölogy, the geography of animals, Paleontology, comparative anatomy, and the glaciers. As I intend to stay for several months during the summer in Boston or on the coast of Massachusetts, I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you soon after my arrival and to learn from yourself what course would best suit your plans, in order that I may from that time concentrate my thoughts upon it. Of course the scientific part of my lectures will present no difficulty at all to me, and the drawings I have had made will I think please you very much. The flattering approval which my publications have found in the American scientific journals has in order that I may never be at a loss for a mon able to make necessia illustrations of the interesting objects I may happen to observe. Relieve die,

> My dear Sir, with much respect Most clareraly yours,

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re-converse no objection I would give to any course the title of Lecgarage the Plan of the Crember, especially is the outral kingdom.

Letter of Professor Agassis, written from Nedericks, Despuber 24, 1845, to John Amory Lowell, Ess.

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induced me to spare no expense in preparing the fullest illustrations. The language alone could have been a real difficulty in as much as written lectures lose a great deal of their interest; but the delay you allow will perhaps enable me to become so conversant with your language as to be able to deliver the lectures viva voce, as I have been accustomed to do here.

As I shall be detained for some weeks more in Paris as well as in London, and as I do not wish to be obliged to take everywhere with me the large boxes containing the above-mentioned drawings and such books and specimens as are necessary to illustrate the subjects upon which I shall have to speak, I should feel extremely obliged by your allowing me to direct them to the Lowell Institute. Any letter which could reach Paris before the 15th of March, directed to the care of Dr. Vogt, rue Copeau No. 4, I should get in time to arrange conveniently the expedition of these things. If you have any objection to my sending them direct to you, I should be most obliged by your giving me the name of a person in whose warehouse they could remain safe and especially protected from wet, until my arrival.

I remain,

Dear Sir.

Yours most obediently,

L. R. AGASSIZ.

NECCHATEL, in Switzerland, the 24th Dec., 1845.

Extract from letter of Charles Lyell, July 1st, 1845, to John Amory Lowell, in relation to Professor Agassiz.

"I feel very confident that if Agassiz is enabled to stay four or five weeks longer in the U. S. in consequence of aid, he will return the boon threefold in the discoveries he will make. I believe I told you that he wrote to me to say how much he wished to have his lectures as late as you could put them in the session, in order that he might improve his English, which however will do very respectably even now."

THE CHAIRMAN: Many of us who are here present were the pupils of Professor Agassiz indirectly, but I feel that all such claimants, among whom I should include myself, all such claimants are rightly set aside for those whom he directly and technically taught. There is, for instance, one lady present The language alone could have been a real difficulty in an much as written language alone a great deal of their interest; but the doing you allow will perhaps enable me to become so conversant with your language as to be able to deliver the lectures vita votes as I have been accommend to be easy.

As I shall be detained for some weeks more in liarie as well as in London, and as I do not wish to be obliged to takes a servicere with me the large boxes boxes containing the above-mentioned therefore and and books and specimens as are necessary to fluariate the subject area and which I shall have to speak, I should feel extremely obliged by your allowing me to direct them to the Lowell leadings. Are letter which could reach forth before the lattle of March, directed to the cure of Dr. Vogi, rue Copens Mo. 4, I should get in time to arrange conventable the expedition of these things. If you have any objection to me sending them direct to you, I should be must obliged by your giving as the name of a person in whose varebouse they would remain unit and expedially probested from wet, until my arrival.

THE PLANT

Today most obsideral

AL DE AUGSSIE

Medogarus, in Swiggerland, the 24th Doc, 181

Sarrast from letter of Charles Lych, July 1st, 1845, to John Amory Levell, in relation to Professor Appeals.

"I reel very confident that II Agussiz is embled to stay four or first weeks longer in the U. S. in consequence at sid, he will vertice the boost threefold in the discoveries be will make. I believe I tild year that he was to my to any for anoth he wished to have his lectures as late it you could not them in the session, in order that he neight imposes his linguish, which however will dovern respectably even now."

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who was, I have been told, the only pupil of that sex whom he ever called upon to recite before the whole school. I hear that she never got beyond that call, as Agassiz himself opened the whole subject so delightfully before the audience that he never remembered to ask a word of reply from her. She had stood up all the time, meekly offering to be called upon: and she shared the laurels by simply holding her tongue. Following that precedent I will not ask more of her while she is present in the audience. But we have on the platform an eminent teacher of science, a pupil of Agassiz, one who has asked questions of a whole generation of pupils in the Institute of Technology, and, as I have always understood, has given them plenty of time to answer, which doubtless they have not always improved to advantage; and I have the honor of introducing to you Professor Emeritus William H. Niles, formerly of Cambridge for many years, but now, I regret to say, having moved to the neighboring metropolis of Boston.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM HARMON NILES

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: One who for four years occupied a student's table in the laboratory of Professor Louis Agassiz most naturally feels a deep interest in the occasion you are observing this evening. I think it is to be regretted that among that large number of students that were in his laboratory it is possible for so few to be present with us this evening. Separation by wide distances, occupation in speaking at other similar occasions either to-day or to-morrow, with sometimes the infirmities of age, prevent some from being here; but there are other reasons which have reduced our number. When we remember that nearly half a century has passed since the laboratories of Professor Agassiz were filled with professional students, and when we remember that those of us who were gathered there had already been students as many or more years than the college student has when he completes his course, it will be seen at once that the slow but sure action of

who was, I have been told, the only papil of that sex whom he ever called upon to recite before the whole school. I hear that she never got beyond that call, as Agassia himself opened the whole subject so delightfully before the audiquee that he whole subject so delightfully before the audiquee that he never remembered to ask a word of reply from her. She had stood up all the time, meetly offering to be called upon; and she shored the laurels by simply hobiling her tougon. Following that precedent I will not esternion of her tougon. Following that precedent I will not esternion of him while she eminent teacher of schools, a papil of Agassia, one who has asked questions of a whole generation of pupils in the Institute of Technology, and, as I have always understood, has given them plenty of time to suswer, which doubtless they have not always improved to attractage; and I have the honor of introducing to you Professor Lineritus William II. Niles, formerly of Cambridge for many years, but now, I honor of introducing moved to the many years, but now, I regret to say, having moved to the neighboring metropolis of Hoston.

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time is the main cause for reducing our number to its present size. And thus it has fallen to me to speak for my old associates, for the men who were in the group to which I belonged, to speak to you this evening something of the remembrances of the students he had in his laboratory.

First, I wish to say to the Historical Society of Cambridge that we thank you for making this occasion at which we can speak or express our sentiments by letter, of the estimation in which we hold that great and valuable teacher whom we so long enjoyed. Louis Agassiz. When I think of the notable traits which come before one's memory, I find them so many that it is with the greatest difficulty I make a selection. But the first that appeals to me, as it does to every one, was the genial, happy, thoroughly genuine reception which he gave to us. It was a spirit of welcome that was so true, so lasting, so natural, that I believe it to be the temperament which blessed him on that day which we are commemorating now one hundred years ago. He came always with a happy word of welcome. I remember very well how he used to speak to those who were candidates for becoming students of his, and how he used to say, very friendly,—"So you have come to study natural history with me, have you?" And after a few words he would say, - "To which class of animals have you given the greatest attention?" And then he would say, very friendly, "I will assign you some specimens to work upon which represent that class which you like the best." He began in his laboratory with methods that have sometimes been criticised, because they have not been understood thoroughly; I wish to speak something of their application to the particular students he had with him. It should be always remembered that he was training professional men, or training men to become professional,—that it was not the kind of discipline he would naturally advocate for any school of ordinary character. When, therefore, he gave a student a series of specimens, and told him that he must come there day after day and study only those specimens, that there should not be found a book upon his table, that he should not ask his assistants any questions concerning the problem which he assigned him, and when he said to him, "I think you can solve this problem in three weeks, or four weeks, or five weeks (as the case might be) - Good morntime is the main cause for reducing our number to its present size.

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apperioses, and take him that he rouge come them day then day a book upon his table, then he should not sek his entitled and

ing," some would think that was too severe a task. But we must bear in mind what we have said, that he was trying to find out whether there was a capacity in the candidate for observation. And he had another task before him, and that was to determine whether the candidate was really there with a recognized, earnest purpose to study natural history. I remember when I was first introduced to that eccentric Father Taylor, of Seamen's Bethel fame. and he said to me, "Are you studying natural history, or are you studying Agassiz?" There were others who came to study Agassiz. Sometimes he tested those who came to him by setting them problems which brought permanently to an end all their aspirations for the study of natural history, - and thus he was relieved of having to tell them that they were unqualified to study nature, and did not have to spend time upon worthless material. Then we must remember that that cordiality with which he received everybody was a power in teaching. He enthused every one with a love for the work, - I mean every one that was qualified for it. I deem that there is no higher purpose, no higher function that a teacher can serve than to inspire his students with a love for just that work that they ought to perform; and if they are persons of ability they will certainly come finally to success. He had that power to a remarkable degree, and in that, which was a part of his temperament, was the great success of his teaching. There were some things that struck us as very remarkable, and among those were his powers of observation. They were very quick, very penetrating, very far-reaching, and when he would pick up a fish that he had never seen, or somebody brought him one that he had never seen before, and before he could tell him where that fish came from he would say, - "Well, that is from some inland body of salt water, like the Mediterranean Sea." And he was right. How he could know so much from simply looking at a fish was to us a mystery. The mystery often came to us in the quickness with which he could determine from small fragments of a creature exactly what the creature was, to what part of the creature it belonged, and reveal much of its history. These powers of observation were united with a most wonderful power of memory. It seems as though he never forgot any creature that he had ever seen from his boyhood to the time when we for it. I deem that there is no higher purpose, no higher fonction :at a fish was to at a say, which he equivers stom case, to as in the quickness with which he could difficulty from wealth disguents of a creature exactly what the executive was to what

knew him. Those ladies who were in his home school knew very well what that power of memory was, for they often noticed how quickly he would recognize them and even call them by name when he met them on the street or in the car, showing that power of memory which took in the whole class which he met with so infrequently, remembering them and placing them just where they should be. This power of observation and wonderful memory were a great source of success to him as a teacher. Another point was that he had acquaintance with so many men of science in the old world. He soon made us familiar not only with the names of Humboldt and others, whom we remember so well, but so many other names that it seemed to us that we were in the presence of a man who had known the science of the old world and had brought that here to the new world and placed it before us for our edification. This was to us an opportunity which was invaluable. to become acquainted with the work done in the old world, an opportunity we could never have had under any other teacher.

And then what shall I say of his scientific attainments? That is a subject so extensive, so broad, that I can scarcely touch upon it. Of course you don't expect me to tell you about the 418 titles of his different writings in science. I will simply mention one of them, a book which he wrote with great labor before he came to this country, and that was his noted work on fossil fishes. I wish to call your attention to that work as being one of the best of its kind, and one, furthermore, that he had wrought out by making observations not only in the country in which he resided, but in going to other lands and studying the cabinets that belonged to many other naturalists. But I particularly call your attention to that work because in it he said, what I have heard him say personally, that he considered that his greatest achievement in science was to have shown to the world that there was a distinct analogy between the geological succession of fossil-fishes and their embryological development and their rank in zoological classification. I think some of the students of the present day hardly remember that, which he stated as one of the greatest features of his work. When he came to this country he enjoyed greatly the opportunity of studying animals by the seaside in a way better than he had ever enjoyed before. He here found them in their habitat and could knew him. Those ladies who were in his home school knew very well what that power of memory was, for they often noticed how quicker he would recognize them and even call shom hy name when he met them on the street or in the car, showing that power of memory which took in the whole class which he met with an infrequently, remembering them and placing them just where they should be. This power of observation and wonderful memory were should be. This power of observation and wonderful memory were illustries had actualization with an many men of exists a fit the contradiction with an many men of exists a fit the contradiction whom we remember so well, but at make at his boldt and others, whom we remember so well, but at make at his money that it seemed to us that we were in the present of money that that here to the new world and placed it before in the delification. This was to us an opportunity which was in with his coportunity we could never hard under any other to all world, and opportunity who could never hard under any other to such or.

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there study them as he always wished to study them. And so he went on with his work with as much system, with as much earnestness and zeal as he ever did in any part of his life, until he attained great distinction as a marine zoologist. His knowledge of the animals that live in the sea was great, and very impressive upon us his students. He, however, had but few opportunities to study those that lived at the depths of a great open sea. That was stored with riches yet to be explored and had to be left to others. Fortunately he left a son who became distinguished as an oceanographer. I wish he could have lived to have known the grand achievements that have been made in the study of oceanography with the improved apparatus and costly voyages. I wish he could have been with me two years ago at the geographical congress that was held in New York, and I wish he could have listened to the words of Sir John Murray of England, that great explorer of the deep sea, when he said, "We are happy to meet here in this country this year, this country which is the home of that chief among oceanographers, Alexander Agassiz."

We should also speak of the great work which he did in founding the Museum in this city. I believe the members of the Historical Society would be amused if they could go back in years and see the original. It was on the Cambridge bank of the Charles River, near the road now developed into Boylston Street. Some timbers of a wreck of a former structure had been united by rough boards which served as shelves, and they received the specimens which were the first prophecy of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. The present structure was also begun under his direction, and twofifths of the north wing was completed while he was still with us. But it is through the generosity of that son whom I have mentioned it has been extended, until now you know its grand proportions, and you are aware of its princely worth to this city and to our country. I wish here to state that there are specimens in that Museum that are not perishable, which come from the solid rock of ancient ages, and for ages yet to come will be the great monument of great naturalists who have founded in our city a noble museum, and have given it a renown throughout the world.

I wish to speak of another phase of his work. When he said to me, "What group of animals have you studied most?"

there study them as he always wished the study filem. And so he went on with his work with as much system, with as much sains estness and real as he ever did in any part of his life, until he attained great distinction as a marine readlerist. His knowledge of the amounts that live in the sea was great, and very impressive upon us his students. He, however, had but few opportunities to study those that lived at the depotes of a great open sea. Thus was study those that lived at the depotes of a great open sea. Thus was fortunately he left to the various distinguished as it often depotes of a great to the could have lived to have known the grand achtevements that have been made in the study along the facility with the improved apparatus and costly voyages. I wish as eached nother been with me two years ago at the geographical congress that have been with me two years ago at the geographical congress that words of Six John Marray of Regiond that great explorer of the geographical scan, when he said. We are happy to most bare in this country which is the home of that chief sandy deep near, when he said. We are happy to most bare in this country which is the home of that chief sandy.

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I work to speed to enough the work. When he

I thought I saw a cloud come over his face when I told him that I had been most interested in the collection of minerals. erals!" he said. But when I explained to him that it was the result of my environment that led me to take up that study, he at once said, "I think I can suit your earnestness for learning something of nature." And he certainly did. I still retained, throughout my whole work, my special love for geology, and he always encouraged me in it. Of course I had a special interest in the work he had done in the study of the glaciers. His lectures were to me a great treasure. When I had completed my course, and before I had yet gone to the various places where he had been, I was familiar with them; so much so that a Swiss guide said to me the first time I went with him, "You say you have not been in this country before?" "I have not," I said. "Well, how do you explain to me that you know every stone about here and every mountain so thoroughly?" I said, "Because I have been under the instruction of Louis Agassiz." He bowed his head and was evidently satisfied.

When Agassiz came to this country he brought with him, as Professor Lowell has said, that perfection of observation which enabled him to detect the markings of the glacial action in various parts of our land. He found his evidences all along our Atlantic coast, and when in 1848 he made that expedition to Lake Superior, he taught the students that went with him the glaciation of the country nearly all the way out there and back again, and he even observed and recorded those terraces above Lake Superior, which are evidences of the former high standing of the water. Thus at that time he was enabled to announce to the world that he had proved that glaciers had once covered the major portion, at least, of this continent of North America. That announcement was not accepted by all. There were people also in the old world that did not believe when he taught them that glaciers had occupied England and Scotland. Perhaps the most noted among these was his old friend Sir Roderick Murcheson, the Director-general of the geological survey of Great Britain. In 1859 he received from Murcheson a very friendly letter, and, speaking in highest terms of endearment, he said, "Yet, Mr. Agassiz, I cannot accept your belief that the glaciers ever radiated out from the Alps and spread Seek mid blot I made oorly aid rove amos buch a way I adopted I

across to the Jura." But one morning, as he came to the laboratory, he held in his hand a paper which evidently pleased him much. He had scarcely entered the door when he said, "There, gentlemen, is a letter from Sir Roderick Murcheson, in which he acknowledges that the glacial theory must be accepted for the world." It was a moment of supreme enjoyment to him when that man whom he had loved so much and so long, that man who represented the standing of geologic science in Great Britain, had come to accept his theory.

And what has that teaching of the glaciation of this country done for us? The science which is a division of geology now, which we know as glaciology, emanated from his teaching. I remember very well his saying to us, "Gentlemen, it is all before you to discover how much there is that I do not know in this glacial region." We now recognize it in the physiographic features of the land, we behold in it much that we enjoy. The location of our Cambridge streets is largely in accordance with the theories he advanced. As I walk through Cambridge I see evidences of the truth of his teachings at almost every step. We can fully comprehend the foundations of Cambridge, we can thoroughly know the ground upon which this Memorial Hall is erected only by accepting the glacial theory of Professor Louis Agassiz.

So let our words this evening be in the spirit of honorable recognition and thankful praise for that event of one hundred years ago, which gave to us that inspiring teacher, that illustrious man of science, Louis Agassiz.

The Chairman: The hour has now arrived when a perhaps unappreciated presiding officer may in some manner justify himself. At an early stage of the meeting I was so eager in my hopes and expectations that I called for the music to be furnished to-night, and another official who deserves well of us, so that I will not mention him, called attention to the fact that there was not to be any music. He unfortunately, for some reason or other, had not sufficiently studied the program he himself made out. I was wrong, perhaps, in putting the music too early, but I will now introduce the

across to the June." But one morning as he came to the labora-

advanced. As I walk through Cambridge I see orideness of sing

unappreciated presiding officer may in some manner firstifu

music to you in the form of a reading of one poem on Agassiz's fiftieth birthday, and another poem, "The Prayer of Agassiz." They proceed, respectively, from Longfellow and Whittier; and if they are not music enough to satisfy you, I shall be disappointed. I will call upon Mr. Winter to give me that vindication.

The poem by Longfellow entitled "The Fiftieth Birthday of Agassiz," and the poem by Whittier entitled "The Prayer of Agassiz," were read by Professor Irvah Lester Winter of Harvard University.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have heard the whole scientific life of Professor Agassiz, its sympathies and its atmosphere, portrayed to us by one who had been closely associated with him in that direction. I shall now have the pleasure of introducing to you one whose contact with him, as far as I know, was on other grounds, whose own life has been in the midst of the laws of men and nations, which do not always precisely coincide with the laws of nature, and who, upon that middle ground, had intimate relations with Professor Agassiz. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Professor John Chipman Gray, of the Law School.

ADDRESS OF JOHN CHIPMAN GRAY

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: As a boy in college I attended a course of lectures by Mr. Agassiz. Little of their matter has stayed by me, but after the lapse of half a century I have a vivid recollection of his entrancing manner and the flow of beautiful English with the slight foreign accent, just enough to arrest the attention. You have heard from those who speak with authority what Mr. Agassiz was to his pupils, and what he was to natural science. For me, whose studies have lain in other fields than the pleasant fields of nature, and who hardly knows the difference between a mastodon and an echinoderm, except that one is

music to you in the form of a reading of one poem on Agassia's liftieth birthday, and another poem, "The Prayer of Agasta." They proceed respectively, from Longfellow and Whittier; and if they are not music enough to satisfy you, I shall be disappointed. I will call upon Mr. Winter to give me that vindication.

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bigger than the other, it would be an impertinence to speak of Agassiz as a man of science. But I would like to say a few words. a very few, as to what Agassiz, the man, was to the community of Cambridge and Boston. That community was a homogeneous society, of English descent and Puritan in manners. Since the wave of jacobinism had spent itself, the influence of the Continent of Europe on New England had been slight, and of the Continental temperament we had little vital experience. Young men of means made the grand tour abroad and brought home engravings by Raphael Morghen to put on their walls, and well-bound volumes of Racine and Molière for their book-shelves, but they soon fell back into the life of those about them. If an occasional individual, like Longfellow or Prescott or Lowell or Holmes, retained strong marks of his foreign experience, it was experience grafted on a New England stock. Hosea Biglow and the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table were Yankees of the Yankees. Occasionally a Frenchman, Italian, or German, above the intellectual grade of a barber, came over to give a course of Lowell Lectures or to see Niagara, but he went away. Those who lived among us, and we remember some such, refined and delicate men and women, were quiet and unassuming. They made no mark. Such was our society; if here and there some one strove to pass beyond the somewhat narrow limits of ordinary life, it was in the direction of mysticism. A pilgrimage to Concord, or a sojourning at Brook Farm might perhaps make for a higher culture, but hardly for a broader. Into this society of ours, a society of deep feeling, but which repressed its feeling, which made a merit of the repression, which was fond of saying and thinking that still waters run deep, - a society of strong enthusiasms, but enthusiasms confined to theology or politics: of generosity, but of generosity which spent itself in relieving suffering, or advancing morals, or other directly utilitarian ends, rather than in encouraging the disinterested pursuit of knowledge. - into this society came Agassiz; venit, vidit, vicit; a man of different race and temperament, without a particle of that selfconscious shyness, part pride, part vanity, part pure gaucherie which conceals feelings and aspirations, on the contrary, with an inborn imperative need and power of expressing them; he broke the fetters which bound the feelings of those among whom he

bigger than the other, it would be an imperimence to speak of society; of English descent and Posten in manners. Since its each, refined said delicate men and women, more quiet and ancesummer. They made no there, Such was our society il bere

came; he gave a new outlet for their enthusiasm, he opened their purse-strings in the cause of natural science. To excite interest in public institutions outside those for the usual directly utilitarian and moral ends, the school, the hospital, the church, was no easy task. Its accomplishment was facilitated by the fact, noted by Professor James in his sketch of Mr. Agassiz, that "his view of nature was saturated with simple religious feeling; and for this deep but unconventional religiosity he found at [the] Harvard [of those days] the most sympathetic possible environment." The story is best told in the sketch to which I have referred; you will, I know, be glad for me to steal a page from it.

"On an October morning fifty years ago [Agassiz] disembarked at our port, bringing his hungry heart along with him, his confidence in his destiny, and his imagination full of plans. The only particular resource he was assured of was one course of Lowell Lectures. But of one general resource he always was assured, having always counted on it and never found it to fail - and that was the good-will of every fellowcreature in whose presence he could find an opportunity to describe his aims. His belief in these was so intense and unqualified that he could not conceive of others not feeling the furtherance of them to be a duty binding also upon them. Velle non discitur, as Seneca says: Strength of desire must be born with a man; it cannot be taught. Agassiz came before one with such enthusiasm glowing in his countenance, such a persuasion radiating from his person, that his projects were the sole things really fit to interest man as man - that he was absolutely irresistible. He came, in Byron's words, with victory beaming from his breast, and every one went down before him, some yielding him money, some time, some specimens, and some labor, but all contributing their applause and their godspeed. And so, living among us from month to month and from year to year, with no relation to prudence except his pertinacious violation of all her usual laws, he on the whole achieved the compass of his desires, and died the idol of the public, as well as of his circle of immediate pupils and friends. . . . He was so commanding a presence, so curious and inquiring, so responsive and expansive, and so generous and reckless of himself and of his own, that every one said immediately, 'Here is no musty savant, but a man, a great man, a man on the heroic scale, not to serve whom is avarice and sin."

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Indeed, of those devoted men, vulgarly called charity beggars but, in truth, to be named creators of beneficence, he was the great exemplar. I must not say in this presence that he has had no equal, but he has had no superior. I do not disparage his diplomatic skill, which was very great; but the secret of his success, as it has been with those who have succeeded like him, was the man's own belief and love in and for the cause he was advocating. Nothing arouses enthusiasm and devotion like devotion and enthusiasm, and with these Agassiz's mind and heart were full and running over.

We must not forget, we are in no danger of forgetting, one of the best gifts of Agassiz to us, - those of his name and race whom he left behind him, and who, in science, in art, in every good work, have been, like him, themselves earnest workers, or, like him, to others an inspiration.

THE CHAIRMAN: It was a Greek tradition that the real founder of a city was he who brought the wise men to dwell there; and I wish to introduce as the closing speaker the founder of Cambridge in this respect, President Eliot.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Mr. Dana in opening this meeting spoke of the Saturday Club and Agassiz as a member. His words reminded me of the only occasion when I ever heard a speech made at that Club. I have been a member of it now about thirtyfive years, and only on this one occasion did I ever hear a speech made there. It was when Agassiz, who at that time always sat at the foot of the table, was going away on that long voyage of the Hassler round Cape Horn. At the head of the table sat Longfellow, as usual, and along the sides sat many of the men just mentioned by Mr. Dana. Near the close of the dinner Longfellow suddenly rose, and to our great astonishment said, - "Our dear friend Agassiz is going away; he is going on a long voyage in the hope of recovering his health; we shall miss him grievously; we shall welcome him back most thankfully, restored to health. Let us drink his health now." And we all got up except Agassiz, and

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drank his health; and then he rose and struggled to say something, and could not; and finally the tears rolled down his cheeks and he sat down speechless. It was a vivid instance of a characteristic quality in Agassiz, namely, the strength of his emotions. He was a man of strong and deep emotions, and his influence over us restrained, reserved Americans was largely due to the intensity of his feelings, and to the way in which his face and his body expressed those feelings.

He was, as has been repeatedly said here this evening, a born teacher and expositor. He expounded clearly and sympathetically before any audience the fundamental principles of his science, and gave examples illustrating the principles with both hands and with shining, smiling face. He was just that, — a teacher by nature, an enthusiastic, earnest, moving teacher.

As Professor Gray has just said, he came into this Puritan society like a warm glow into a chilly room. He was a revolutionary spirit in Harvard College, an exception to all our rules. He welcomed special students, for instance, who could not possibly pass the examinations for admission to Harvard College. He kept them for years in his laboratory, training them in his observational method, - quite a new introduction among us. Many of our best people disapproved of that method! The son of one of our most distinguished surgeons submitted himself to the teaching of Agassiz in the crude zoölogical laboratory, and received several trilobites upon which he was expected to spend weeks, - examining them, seeing what he could discover in them, and making a record of his discoveries. He was kept at this sort of work for weeks without a book, and without plates. He was to make his own plates. At last the son described this process to the father as novel and interesting, but difficult. Now that father was at bottom a naturalist, like every physician or surgeon, and yet he said, - "What! no book, no plates, no guidance from the wisdom of all preceding generations! Set just to use your own senses on these fossils!" "Yes," said the son, "that was the whole of it." "Well," said the father, "that is exactly the way a puppy has to learn everything." The criticism was a real one; the father thought that Agassiz was neglecting all the natural and proper aids which past time had placed at the service of human youth.

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to learn everything. The criticism was a real one; the farlor
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ands which past time and phosel at this service of human youth

And then, what a new kind of professor Agassiz was in this old town! He had none of the regular habits of the traditional Harvard professor. He did not even wear the characteristic black clothes. He would cross the College Yard any day of the week, at any hour of the day, in a very soft, grey felt hat, smoking a cigar when to smoke in the College Yard was a grave offence. He never went to church. Sunday was his day of rest, but he did not take it in the New England fashion. His mode of lecturing was unexampled among us. His conception of the duty of a professor to investigate, to discover, to collect, we had only noticed faintly in a few exceptional American teachers. Those methods had been introduced in small measure among us; but those were the prime ideas of Agassiz as a professor and a teacher.

There were but two pitiful little collections in the possession of the University when Agassiz first came here, — a collection of minerals, imperfect, small, and never properly arranged, and the beginnings of a botanic garden and herbarium. The idea of making great collections of natural history objects hardly existed among

us; we had hardly aspired to such collections.

And then, he raised such astonishing sums of money for these new subjects of zoölogy and geology. A good deal of jealousy about this extraordinary money-raising was felt by members of other departments long established in Cambridge for the traditional subjects for collegiate instruction. I remember one night at my uncle Mr. George Ticknor's, hearing this jealousy expressed by one of Professor Agassiz's colleagues in Harvard University. But Mr. Ticknor said, - "Don't be alarmed; Agassiz will get more money out of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for his subjects than any of you have dreamed of getting, than any of you could possibly get; but he will so equip his subject, he will set such a standard for collections in all subjects, that every department of learning in the University will profit by his achievements." That is just what has turned out to be the truth.

Agassiz founded here an institution; and he has had this unusual felicity, - that his son, an extraordinary naturalist and an extraordinary man of business, has built up with prodigious skill and liberality the institution which his father founded. That, I

say, is a rare felicity.

And then, what a new kind of probaser Agrasia was in this old hown! He had none of the regular habits of the institutional Harvard professor. He did not even went the abormeteristic black clothes. He would erose the College Vard any day of the mark, at any hair of the day, in a very soft, grey left hat, amolting a cigar when to enote in the College Vard was a grave offered He power went to abunds. Sunday was his slay of rest, but he did not take it is able to abunds. Sunday was his slay of rest, but he did not take it is able to abort to abund to abund the find the first node of learning the solution of the day of the produced feesor to investigate, to discover, to collect, we had only obtained failedly in a few arceptional American beachers. Those methods had been introduced in small measure among us; but those were the contractions of Acassia as a professor and a resoluer.

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Agreed founded more on tredication, and he has had the unneural felicity, — that his son, on extraordinary maturales and an extraordinary man, of business, has built up with productions and and liberally the institution which his factor founded, "sing I Every teacher who is eminently successful as teacher, inspirer, and enthusiast, wins another sort of felicity in time. He brings up a group of disciples, and these disciples carry their master's teaching beyond their master's own range, and adapt his teachings to the new conditions which rapidly come about in science, — indeed, in all kinds of learning and working, and in modern society as a whole. That felicity Agassiz has enjoyed, — a beautiful felicity, a rare reward.

So we welcome this commemoration of a great teacher and a noble friend, and we say with Longfellow at the Saturday Club, — We miss him greatly, but we rejoice in his coming back to us in durable memory, and in the infinite ramifications of his personal influence.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thanking the audience most cordially for the attention which has made the task of the speakers comparatively easy, and hoping that all of us will hereafter be able to bear in our minds some new memories, some more attractive associations with the studies that made our friend's life so precious, I will declare the meeting of the evening adjourned.

denth — find of a fallfull and incheously pender. Mee William Read a find six programs on Or Em cities being from persons leave spendide, as require exception and throughout the manufesting a one hundred and a leave pender.

Every toucher who is eminently successful as rancher, luspiner, and enthusiast, wine another sort of felloity in time. He brings up a group of discipling and these disciples carry their master's near teaching beyond their master's own marge, and adapt his teachings to the new conditions which rapidly come about in casence,—indeed, in all kinds of learning and working, and in modern sortiety as a whole. That felicity Agassiz has enjoyed, — a heautiful felicity, a ranc reward:

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THE NINTH MEETING

BEING THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

THE NINTH MEETING, being the Third Annual Meeting, of THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, was held the Twenty-second day of October, nineteen hundred and seven, at a quarter before eight o'clock in the evening, in the building of the Cambridge Latin School, Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The President, RICHARD HENRY DANA, presided.

On behalf of the Council, Albert Bushnell Hart submitted its Annual Report, as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

SINCE the twenty-fourth of April, 1906, there have been six meetings of the Council, all of which, with one exception, have been held in the room, and by the courtesy, of the Trustees of the Cambridge Public Library.

In the regular membership of the Society there has been one death—that of a faithful and interested member, Mrs. William Read—and six resignations. On the other hand, four persons have qualified as regular members and three persons have been elected to associate membership; so that the membership is one hundred and ninety-one regular members, five associate members, and three honorary members. There is a considerable waiting list.

Several standing committees 1 have been appointed by the Council to promote the work of the Society.

Steady progress has been made in establishing the work of the Society in the public confidence and service. Perhaps no single

¹ For a list of these Committees see page 136 of this Volume of Proceedings.

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THE Nurth Marriag being the Third Annual Meeting, of The Cameron Hardeness, Scourit, was held the Twenty-second day of October, nineteen hundred and setting at a quarter before eight o'clock in the building of the Cambridge Latin School, Trowbridge Street, building of the Cambridge Latin School, Trowbridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts. The President, Memano Hanna Daxa, presided.

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efforts have been more effective in these respects than the celebration of the centenaries of Longfellow and Agassiz.

When the second volume of the Proceedings of the Society, which is now in press, shall be published, containing as it will the full report of these celebrations, it will be one of the most notable publications of the kind in recent years.

Mr. Longfellow's long residence in Cambridge, and his unique place in the public mind as the Cambridge poet, made the observance of his birthday peculiarly fitting; and a plan was initiated long in advance, and was comprehensively developed under a large committee of representative Cambridge citizens, with Professor Charles Eliot Norton as chairman. For the public meeting it was fortunately possible to secure as the speakers some of the most distinguished surviving friends and contemporaries of the poet, -Professor Norton, Colonel Higginson, Mr. Aldrich, President Eliot, and Mr. Howells; and although, owing to illness, neither Mr. Howells nor Mr. Aldrich could be present at the public exercises, the paper by the former and the poem by the latter, written for the occasion, were read by Mr. Bliss Perry and Mr. Charles Townsend Copeland, respectively. It is not too much to say that this public meeting was among the most notable, from a literary and historic standpoint, that have occurred in America during the present generation. Mr. Aldrich's connection with it was heightened by his lamented death soon afterward, which left his beautiful tribute to Longfellow the last that he ever wrote.

In addition to the public exercises, the celebration of the Longfellow centenary included several other unusual and interesting features:

- (1) A valuable and sympathetic memoir of the poet was written by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- (2) A Centenary Medal, of high artistic merit, was struck by Tiffany & Co. from a design by Mr. Bela L. Pratt, for which a list of nearly a hundred and fifty subscribers was quickly secured, including many prominent libraries and individual collectors scattered over the United States.
- (3) A Longfellow Centenary Exhibition of rare editions, manuscripts, portraits, and other memorabilia, was held for about ten

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days, including the week of the Centenary, in the building and under the faithful charge of the Public Library, and was attended by over two thousand visitors.

- (4) On the day itself of the Centenary, special exercises were held in the public, private, and parochial schools of Cambridge; and a Children's Hour, consisting of an address by Bishop William Lawrence, a reading by Mr. Charles Townsend Copeland, and other exercises, for the pupils of the grammar grades of those schools, was held in the New Lecture Hall through the courtesy of Harvard University.
- (5) Through the kindness of Miss Longfellow, the opportunity was given to the public during certain hours to inspect Craigie House.

In arranging for the celebration of the Agassiz Centenary, a shorter time was available, yet the interest of the public was very great, and the exercises in Sanders Theatre were very successful. The speakers brought out the various aspects in which the career of Agassiz touched American life and scholarship. Colonel Higginson presided and spoke from the standpoint of the man of letters, Professor A. Lawrence Lowell dealt with Agassiz' connection with the Lowell Institute, Professor William Harmon Niles represented the surviving pupils of Agassiz, Professor John Chipman Gray spoke of Agassiz' connection with and influence upon the Cambridge community, and President Eliot described his connection with Harvard University. The reading, by Professor Irvah Lester Winter, of the two poems on Agassiz by Longfellow and Whittier was most appropriate. In addition to these public exercises, the pupils of the Cambridge schools, to the number of over two thousand, were conducted by official guides, during the week of the Centenary, through the great Museum founded by Agassiz in Cambridge.

Of course, in order to carry out in a suitable manner such ambitious undertakings as these two public celebrations, and the publication of the Proceedings, more money has been required than has been yielded by the modest fees prescribed by the By-Laws; and the Society is deeply indebted and truly grateful to the individuals who have promptly and generously responded to its appeals for extra contributions for these purposes. In this and other ways

days, including the week of the Centenny, in the building and under the initial charge of the Public Library, and was attended under the charge of the Public Library, and was attended

by over two (housand visitors,

(4) On the day itself of the Centenny, special economic wand hald in the public private, and purcedust schools of Cambridge and a Children's Hour, consisting of an address by Bisnop William Lawrence a reading by Mr. Charles Townsent Copeland, and other exercises, for the pupils of the greatest continue schools, with heid in the Mars Lasture Hell throngs the Court age of Barrenst.

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these extra expenses have so far been met; but a society like this cannot continue to take advantage of the varied and important opportunities presented to it in Cambridge for public service and for the promotion of historical work unless it shall receive a more liberal support from its regular membership, and in a regular way. The Council, therefore, after careful consideration, have recommended the increase in the dues embodied in the amendments to the By-Laws proposed by it for the adoption of the Society this evening, and entertain the hope that they will be acceptable to the Society. In the judgment of the Council, however, the purposes of the Society can never be realized until it shall have a building of a size and form suitable to its needs and connected in some form with the Public Library, and also an endowment sufficient to meet the expenses of its regular and special publications and other undertakings. With such support, the Society could render a public service constantly increasing in variety and importance. Other cities less favored in historical associations, in the memories of great men, and in the presence of a national institution of learning, have formed such societies and have made their buildings and collections centres of intellectual influence. No community in the United States has such an opportunity to make the history of the present an influence and a stimulus in the minds of the rising generation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

Under the By-Laws, the Secretary performs the duties sometimes in other societies divided between a recording secretary and a corresponding secretary. His duties, therefore, may be divided broadly into several classes. He records in two distinct records, though in one book, the transactions of the Society and of the Council; he supervises the execution of the plans of work outlined and initiated by the Council; and he conducts the correspondence incidental to the general work of the Society and to the printing and circulation of its publications.

During the past year, the work of keeping the records has been the least exacting. The chief work of the Secretary has been these extra expenses have so far been not; but a society like this cannot continue to take advantage of the varied and important up. Percurities presented to it in Cambridge for public service a menual the promotion of historical work unless it shall acceive a menual liberal augger. Iron its regular membership, and an a regular way, The Cosneel, therefore, after carried awasideration, have recommended the increase in the does embodied in the amoundment to the In-Lays emoposed by it for the adoption of the Society this society. In the judgment of the Council, however, the judgment of the Society and nover the realized and connected in some of this Society and nover to realized and the promoted to the some of a size and lord to the society of the such augment and connected in some other underestings. With such augment and special public service constantly increasing in anticy, and important approach to great men, and in the presence of a artismal institution of learner of great men, and in the presence of a artismal institution of learner of the scenario and the manually in the induction centres of intellectual influence. We community in the present an influence and a camulous in the mission of the restore.

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During the met year, the work of harping the riverals has been the lout executing. The chief work of the Secretary has been

- GENERAL BELLEVIEW

executive and epistolary. The greater part of this work has been in connection with the celebrations of the centenaries of Long-fellow and Agassiz. To mention but one aspect, such is the popularity of these men that the distribution of tickets for such seats at the public exercises as were reserved for guests and members of the Society was in itself both complicated and exacting. Of course, in connection with these celebrations, there has been an extended correspondence resulting in a large accession of valuable autograph letters, which will be added to the collection of the Society, already a rich one, which has thus far accumulated.

In making up for publication the second volume of Proceedings, as it will include the many notable addresses called forth by these special meetings, and also most of the other valuable addresses and reports presented since the date of the first volume of Proceedings, the Committee on Publication have had a difficult and protracted task, - involving the preparation of the copy, the correspondence with the speakers and with the publishers, and the reading of proof, etc. The publication of the first volume of Proceedings was received with much favor. One copy has been delivered free to each member of the Society; and complimentary copies have been mailed to all the leading historical societies, and to most of the prominent public, college, and university libraries in the United States, and to some similar organizations in Europe. As a result a large number of similar publications, in the form of books and pamphlets, have been received by the Society in return, and form a nucleus of a considerable collection of books and pamphlets. A full list of these and other gifts to the Society since its organization will be found at the end of the second volume of Proceedings. And we may expect in the future that such gifts will constantly increase in number in proportion as the work and reputation of our Society shall become known. Extra copies of the first volume of Proceedings are on public sale at the Harvard Co-operative Society, and are thus being distributed through the regular book trade. Doubtless, the second volume of Proceedings, which is now In press, when published will have a larger public circulation, as it will contain a full report of the Longfellow and Agassiz celebrations, which aroused such general interest. It may be said, on behalf of the Committee on Publication, that they have aimed to secure in the first and second volumes of Proceedings publicaexpensive and epistolary. The greater plant of this work has been in connection with the collaborations of the expensive of Long-fellow and Agreess. To mention but one aspect, such is the popularity of these men that the distribution of palests for such sease, at the problem, expensive an areas resourced for general or members of the Society was in final both complicated and exact inc. Of society was in final both complicated and exact inc. Of society in connection, with these calciumstance there has been acceptant of a large an exceptant of subject of an expensive executions which is affiled to the collection of value? It was a large an exceptant

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tions which, in form, detail, and contents, should be models of the kind and should reflect credit upon the Society and its work.

Through the continued courtesy of the Trustees and Librarian of the Cambridge Public Library, the gifts above referred to are received and cared for by the Library in separate alcoves or drawers; and the time may soon come when a card catalogue will be required and more space will be needed than can be provided even by the generous consideration of the Library. It is hoped, therefore, that the purposes and work of the Society will so commend themselves to its members and to the public that a suitable building and other necessary facilities, with an adequate endowment, will be soon provided by thoughtful and generous gifts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CURATOR

I HAVE to thank the Secretary and other members of the Society who have kindly performed the Curator's duties during my absence. The collections of the Society have already begun to grow. Generous friends have given interesting books or relics or pictures, and we can foresee that with judicious stimulation and direction, the collections ought to become very valuable. Not only members of the Society, but all citizens and natives of Cambridge will be moved, I hope, by that civic and historic sense which has lately been quickened in every part of the country, to regard our Society as the natural and proper guardian for antiquarian treasures which might otherwise be dispersed or destroyed.

We wish everybody to feel that, by giving such objects into the custody of the Society, he is helping to perpetuate the traditions of our dear town; helping to keep alive the memory of its worthy founders and continuers and expanders; helping to put into the new generation that reverence for what is noble and vital in the Past without which the Present is only too likely to fall short of the Past.

I hope to see the Cambridge Historical Society possessed of a building of its own, in which to keep and display its collections. What could be more interesting, for instance, than to have one room in that building fitted up exactly like a typical room in the seventeenth century; another room reproduce the eighteenth;

tions which, in form, densil, and contents, should be models of the kind and should reflect credit upon the Society and its work.

Photogo lits continued courtesy of the Trusteen and Librarian of the Candridge Public Library, the gifts above referred to are reconved and cared for by the Library in separate alcoyes or district we need the free may soon come when a card cutslegue will be required and more upon space will be needed than can be provided even by the generals, or an inconstruct of the Library. It is heper, there for, that the increases and work of the Society will so restrained themselves to the members and to the profile than a self-state bodding and other members and to the profile than a self-state bodding and other members are thoughtful and generous with

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I hope to see the Cartesian Historical Society possesses at a biology of as are represented by the society party of the society of the societ

and another the nineteenth? To do that we need gifts of furniture, of appropriate pictures, of books, of letters, of portraits. And after getting our nucleus for each room, we must work systematically to make the exhibit complete.

That is one line along which I would suggest that our friends be urged to give; but it need not be the only one. There are, for instance, certain series of collections which should be started: thus portraits of the early pastors of our churches might comprise one series; portraits of our mayors another; views of our principal streets and squares another; and so on. Take, for example, so apparently simple a subject as what used to be Main Street, from Harvard Square to Quincy Square: who can reconstruct, by photograph or drawing, the buildings on the south side as they were in 1875, or twenty years earlier? We ought certainly to try to get such material about Harvard Square itself from the earliest times down to the present. Here are two fields which some of our enthusiastic members might most profitably cover; and the results of their labors would naturally enrich another room in our House.

We wish to preserve, of course, not merely objects that belong originally indoors; but also tools, weapons, and all sorts of utensils pertaining to life in the earlier days. I would give a great deal to see the axe that cut the first clearing in Newtowne, or the plow that turned the first furrow in that clearing, or the saw which Eliot the carpenter used in trimming the pales which formed the enclosure of the first College hall. We should have a room devoted to articles of this class. And still another collection should be made of dresses and uniforms. Eventually, biographical collections might be added: an alcove, or more, might be dedicated to Lowell, or Longfellow, and into it be put as many personal objects as possible associated with each. Similarly, other worthies might be illustrated.

I offer you a few sample suggestions, from which you can infer that we have a long, and useful, and happy activity cut out for us—an unending activity for the Society, because each generation will furnish it with new memorabilia. But upon us lies the peculiar obligation of gleaning as much as we can of the earlier and earliest periods, whose vestiges are already too scanty; and as we glean, we must garner.

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We are greatly indebted to the Cambridge Public Library for giving a safe resting-place to the beginnings of our collections: but we must plan to have a permanent house of our own. To this end, let us hope that loval Cambridge sons and daughters, who may not have historical relics, will yet make gifts or bequests of money to this Historical Society. The Curator of such an institution, in its infancy, has ample leisure, between the coming of one relic and the next, to see visions and to dream dreams; and I have indulged this privilege to such an extent that I have even dreamed that another generation may behold one of our two or three richly historic houses made the seat of this Society. How could the abode of Washington and Longfellow, for instance, be more sure of receiving perpetual care? When Brattle Street presents a long façade of skyscrapers, as it may well do within the lifetime of many of you, let us hope that Craigie House will not be swept away, as Hancock House in Boston was, to the regret of us all.

Meanwhile, our present duty is to save what we can from the dark backward and abysm of time; to spread the interest already aroused in local history and biography; and to make our Society, whether through its collections, publications, or meetings, a fruitful factor in the higher life of our beloved town.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER

October 23, 1906 — October 22, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Oct. 23, 1906	. \$505.29
Initiation fees from 3 regular members @ \$1 \$3.00	
Annual dues from 110 regular members @ \$2 220.00	
Annual dues from 4 associate members @ \$1 4.00	
Sale of 138 Longfellow medals in bronze @ \$10 1,380.00	
Sale of 3 Longfellow medals in silver @ \$14 42.00	
Sale of 2 Longfellow medals in gold (exclusive of material)	
and cases	
30 Special contributions toward expense of celebration of	
the 100th Anniversary of Longfellow's birth 166.00	
Proceeds of 16 copies of Proceedings I 14.70	
Special contributions toward expense of celebration of the	
100th Anniversary of birth of Louis Agassiz 72.02	
Interest on deposit in Cambridge Savings Bank 27.05	1,967.77
8	\$2,473.06

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER

October 25, 1969 -- October 26, 1965.

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DISBURSEMENTS.

Guarantee Company of North America for Treasurer's bond for 1 year to Nov. 1, 1907	\$2.50	
Reporting, stenography, typewriting, printing, engraving,	Q2.00	
stationery, postage, and supplies	807.43	
Copyright dues on account of Longfellow medal	3.03	
Insurance on account of Longfellow exhibit	15.60	
Service in arranging Longfellow exhibit	27.56	
Music at Longfellow exercises	25.00	
Service of doorkeepers at Sanders Theatre and Fogg		
Museum	5.00	
Service in designing Longfellow medal	750.00	
Striking and packing Longfellow medals	483.00	
Carriage hire	2.50	
Collecting checks	1.00	2,122.62
Balance on hand Oct. 22, 1907		\$350.44

OSCAR F. ALLEN,

Treasurer.

Examined, compared with the Treasurer's books, and found satisfactory, Oct. 22, 1907.

J. T. G. NICHOLS,

Auditor.

The following persons were chosen a Committee to consider and report a list of nominations for the offices of the Society for the ensuing year: Hollis R. Bailey, Elizabeth E. Dana, and Oscar F. Allen.

The report of this Committee was read and accepted, and the Committee was discharged.

The following persons, nominated by the Committee, were elected by ballot for the ensuing year:

The Council.

CLARENCE W. AYER,
EDWARD J. BRANDON,
FRANK GAYLORD COOK,
RICHARD HENRY DANA,
HENRY HERBERT EDES,
MARY ISABELLA GOZZALDI,
ALBERT BUSHNELL HART,

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,
ARCHIBALD M. HOWE,
WILLIAM C. LANE,
ALICE M. LONGFELLOW,
ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,
WILLIAM R. THAYER.

DISPURSEMENTS.

	Review in granteing Load blick working in a load	
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OSBAR E. ALLEN,

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L T. G. Nicholk

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HOWARD J. HRANDON,
PRANK GAVEDRE COOK,
WHILLN C. LANK,
HUNGARD HENRY DANA,
ALEE M. LONGTAINE
HENRY HERBERT DANA,
MARY INTERIOR FORM,
WHILLIAM R. THANKS

President: RICHARD HENRY DANA.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON,
ALEXANDER MCKENZIE,
ARCHIBALD M. HOWE,
Secretary: . . . FRANK GAYLORD COOK,
Treasurer: HENRY HERBERT EDES,
Curator: CLARENCE W. AYER.

The Secretary-elect was duly sworn.

On recommendation of the Council it was voted that the following amendments to the By-laws be adopted, namely:

First: In Article VI, in the second line of the last sentence, by striking out the word "one" and inserting in place thereof the word "two,"—the last sentence thus amended reading as follows: "Associate members shall be liable for an annual assessment of two dollars each payable in advance at the Annual Meeting, but shall be liable for no other fees or assessments, and shall not be eligible for office, and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

Second: In Article XVI, in the first line, by striking out the word "one" and inserting in place thereof the word "two"; and in the second line by striking out the word "two" and inserting in place thereof the word "three," — the By-Law thus amended reading as follows: "The fee of initiation shall be two dollars. There shall also be an annual assessment of three dollars, payable in advance at the Annual Meeting."

The special subject of the evening was "Cornelius Conway Felton;" and in introducing Professor William Watson Goodwin, the guest and speaker of the evening, the President made the following remarks:

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS OF RICHARD HENRY DANA

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

In the proceedings of our Historical Society, may we have none of that ostentatious modesty which would banish the little, narrow letter, the insidious I which so naturally and Prendent: Richard Hank Dana.

Thomas Wentwork Higherson,

Alexander McKening.

Andrew McKening.

Andrew Market Howe.

Transfer Market House Cook.

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Curate Carrier W. Area.

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CARLANCE GENERALES

In the proceedings of our Historical Society, may we have none of that estantations modesty which would benish the little, narrow letter, the institute I which so naturally and easily wedges its way into our reminiscences. In the paper to-night, let us hope to have the personal recollections of one Philhellene of the other Philhellene, his master and predecessor, in full measure.

And to set a good example, may I say how well I recollect, when in college, the man I am to introduce to you to-night. Even in my day, Greek was an elective, and though mathematics and science came to me far more easily, though with one-third the work I could get better marks, I yet elected Greek in three of my four years. There was a fascination about Greek thought. Here was a race of men who, in history, biography, philosophy, and in lyric, epic, and tragic poetry, built up a literature from their own inner consciousness, of which all literature of all ages since has been, for the most part, but an imitation. As memories of some landscape, some panorama of hazy sunlight on autumn foliage on an October day, linger in the mind, so does this great literature of the Athenians. He who has been under the spell of it will always long for the time when he may cast aside the cares and business of our too arduous life, and take up again his Greek authors. He is never in need of a fascinating resource.

When studying these marvellous creations, I so well remember the enthusiasm of the head of the Greek Department, under whom I had the privilege of sitting for many an absorbing hour. He was a remarkable man, a graduate of Harvard, a student at Bonn, Berlin, and Göttingen, where he took the Doctor's degree, and in 1860 was successor of Felton in the Eliot Professorship of Greek at Harvard. What, to my mind, seems to show his remarkable acumen, is that, though Greek literature was studied during all the classic and middle ages, and was the great study in all the universities of Europe, it was left to him to find out, in our day, the real relation of the Greek moods and tenses, a

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great discovery, for which he is justly celebrated. He had the rare distinction of being made a Doctor of Laws by both the great English universities of Oxford and Cambridge and by the Scotch university of Edinburgh. May I add that his exposition of this discovery was so logically and clearly put, that it had a charm rare indeed in so dry a subject as grammar, no matter of what language.

I have the pleasure now of introducing to you, as the author of the paper on President Felton, Professor Emeritus and Overseer of Harvard, Mr. William Watson Goodwin.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

You have asked me to speak to you of President Felton. What I have to say of him will be ancient history to most of you, as he died more than forty-five years ago. And yet, those of us who remember him as a genial friend and associate, full of sparkling humor and geniality, and always ready with a pleasant greeting, can hardly believe that it is almost half a century since we have seen his cheerful face. He would now be one hundred years old. Of those who were associated with him as teachers at the time of his death, only two—President Eliot and myself—are now officially connected with the University. Mr. Eliot was then Assistant Professor of Chemistry, and I had succeeded Mr. Felton as Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in 1860, two years before his death.

Cornelius Conway Felton was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 6, 1807. As a boy he is said to have shown great love of study, and his parents encouraged this to the best of their ability. He passed one year at the academy at Bradford, Mass.; and during the year and a half before he entered college he studied in the private school of Mr. Simeon Putnam at North Andover. At this school he is said to have gone over "a wide range of reading both in Latin and Greek, not superficially, but thoroughly and critically"; and there he translated Grotius "De Veritate" into English at the age of fifteen. In 1823 he entered Harvard College, where his

great discovery, for which he is justly celebrated. He had the rare distinction of being made a Doctor of Laws by both the great English universities of Oxford and Cambridge and by the Scotch university of Edinburgh. May I add that his expecition of this discovery was so logically and clearly put, that it had a clurm rare indeed in so dry a subject as grammar, no matter of what lamenage.

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Compline Convey Petron was born in Newnors, attacknesses, November 0, 1967. As a boy he is said to have shown prost for a of short and he necessary at the lost of their ability. He passed officially at the ausdomy at Bredford, Marc; and during a server sealed of the passes of the said of the private action, of the Stanon Petron at North Andores. At the softest heats and Green, 1975 and over "a wide surge of account of the Latin and Green, 1975 and attitude, but then applied attitude, "a said attitude," and attitude in and there he arapstated Green, 1965 Contains a De Verifate and College at the latin and College and attitude at the latin and there are a latin and College at the content of Barvard College where any

studious habits gave him high rank as a scholar from the beginning. His private reading, not only in the classics, but also in modern literature, supplemented the small requisitions then made by the college in these departments. Those who remember him as the elegant, portly gentleman of his later years will hardly recognize the description of his appearance at that time given by one of his intimate college associates: "He was then a tall and slender youth, with a slight stoop and a pale complexion, looking like one who had grown up rapidly and worked hard at his books." But the same friend also says of him: "There was nothing ascetic in his temperament or recluse in his habits. Fond as he was of reading and study, the face of a friend was always more attractive than the silent page of a book." This friend says of him when he left college: "His range of study had been very wide. He was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, he had made himself well acquainted with the principal languages of modern Europe, and had gone over the whole range of English literature with an omnivorous and indiscriminate appetite that seemed to grow with what it fed on."

Immediately after graduating in 1827, he spent two years in charge of the Livingston County High School in Geneseo, N. Y. In 1829 he returned to Cambridge as Tutor in Latin in the College. In 1830 he became Tutor in Greek, and in 1832 he was made University Professor of Greek. In 1834 he succeeded Rev. Dr. John Snelling Popkin as Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, and he held this office until 1860, when he was made President of the University. The foundation of the Eliot professorship in 1814 by Samuel Eliot of Boston, grandfather of President Eliot, indirectly caused an important revolution in the teaching and the traditions of Harvard College. It was the first strictly literary professorship ever endowed in the college, - the instruction in all the languages, except Hebrew, having previously been given by Tutors or Instructors or by College or University Professors, for whom there was no permanent endowment. In 1815 the Eliot professorship was offered to Edward Everett, who was only twenty years old, but was already a distinguished pulpit orator. Mr. Everett was unwilling to take the professorship until he had prepared himself for its duties by study in a German university. He went to Göttingen on leave of absence in 1815 as a student of classic philology, and there took the

studious habits cave him high runic as a scholar from the beginning. His private reading, not only in the classics, but also in modern liferature, supplemented the amall requisitions than made by the college in these departments. These who remember him as the elegant, portly gentleman of his later years will hardly recogning the description of his appearance at that time given by one of his stimate college associates: "He was then a tall said slender youth, with a slight stoop and a gate complexified looking like one who had grown up rapidly and worked hard string the consist." Harvits same grown up rapidly and worked hard string saiding like one who had friend also says of him: "There was mistling saidin in his language amont or recluse in his habits. Four as he was of reading and attady, the face of a friend was always more attractive than the allent gage of a book." This friend says of him when he left college: "His range of a triend says of him when he left college: "His range of sauty had been very with the principal languages of moder mery with a surface and Latin scholar, he had made himself well acquainted to whole range of English literature with an amount of solution over the whole range of English literature with an amount of solution over

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degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1817, being the first American who received this degree. This wise and far-seeing action of Mr. Everett was the foundation of the close connection between Göttingen and Harvard, which has been of lasting benefit to our scholarship. He was soon followed by two other graduates of Harvard, George Bancroft and Joseph Green Cogswell, who studied at Göttingen and received the doctor's degree, and also by George Ticknor of Dartmouth. All four of these scholars soon returned to Harvard, and it is hardly possible now to imagine the startling effect which this sudden importation of new ideas from the famous seat of German learning must have produced at that early day in our quiet Strange to say, the permanent result of this wholesale importation of German ideas appears to have been but slight. This probably was due to the short time during which the four German scholars remained together at Harvard. Mr. Everett resigned in 1826 to begin his career in Congress; Mr. Bancroft resigned in 1823; Mr. Cogswell became Librarian and also Professor of Mineralogy and Geology; while Mr. Ticknor remained until 1835 as Smith Professor of French and Spanish and Professor of Belles Lettres. Harvard was certainly not Germanized by this revolution. Perhaps the best indication of the new spirit inspired by this brief reign of German influence at Cambridge is to be seen in the syllabus of Professor Everett's lectures on Greek Literature. The high scholarship and the deep erudition shown in these lectures plainly indicate what our American students found at Göttingen ninety years ago; and this fell little (if at all) below the standard of the German universities of the present day. The breadth of view and the wealth of references and citations presented in Professor Everett's lectures must have been a sudden revelation to the pupils of Dr. Popkin, to whom they were addressed. We have one hint of at least an undergraduate fear of Germanism, in the song which is said to have been sung under Mr. Bancroft's windows in the college yard, beginning "Thus we do in Germany." This early connection with Germany was almost entirely suspended for about twenty years, when it was renewed with Göttingen and the other great German universities by Benjamin A. Gould and George M. Lane, with increased vigor and more lasting results.

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When Mr. Falton assumed the Elier Projectishing in 1834

at the age of twenty-six, he delivered his inaugural address at Commencement time. In this he expresses, in strong and dignified language, his high sense of the important duties he was undertaking and his cheerful hope of success in his work. He says:

"When I remember what men have gone before me in this career, and by what genius, eloquence, and erudition it has been adorned, I accept this professorship with a feeling of unaffected gratification, mingled with unaffected distrust. But my tastes, my studies, and the cherished associations of this spot, encourage me to undertake its responsible duties with cheerfulness and hope."

His exalted opinion of the language which he was to teach is thus expressed:

"This language of a freely organized and developed people, formed under the genial influence of a serene and beautiful heaven, amidst the most picturesque and lovely scenes in nature, had acquired a descriptive force and harmony, equally capable of expressing every mood of the mind, every affection of the heart, every aspect of the world. Its words are images, and its sentences finished pictures. It gives the poet the means of clothing his conceptions in every form of beauty and grandeur; of painting them with the most exquisite tints and hues; of gathering around them the most appropriate images, wisely chosen and tastefully grouped; and of heightening the effect of the whole by the idealizing power of a chastened imagination."

Again he says:

"Language was polished [by the early Greeks] into exquisite beauty and harmony; eloquence was simple, energetic, and lofty; public games were favorite and almost sacred recreations of the people; the spirit of patriotism was strong and active; the useful arts were much cultivated, and the fine arts were beginning to spring up. The essential principles of all genuine literature and art—namely, truth, nature, and simplicity—were already implanted in the Grecian soul. They afterwards unfolded themselves in that wonderful unity of spirit which embraces all the poets, painters, sculptors, and architects who shed an unfading lustre over the classic ages of Greece."

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A learned and enthusiastic professor, inspired by sentiments like these and eager for congenial work in the field of his own choice, would naturally have found in the Eliot professorship the broadest scope and the greatest facilities for carrying out his ideas of teaching. If Mr. Felton could have entered on his duties after thirtyeight years of the administration of President Eliot, he would have found just these conditions here. But in 1834 Harvard College was a very different place. The straitened condition of the finances then made it impossible to supply the teachers who were absolutely needed in most departments to help the professors; and even the highest professors were obliged to do work which would not now be expected of even the youngest tutors or instructors. When Mr. Everett took charge of the Eliot professorship with its large endowment, Dr. Popkin still remained College Professor of Greek, and for several years there was also a tutor in Greek. If we may judge by the very brief statement of the courses of study in the catalogue, Professor Everett was expected only to give a course of lectures and to appoint certain hours in which students could consult him privately about their studies in Greek literature. But fourteen years later, when Mr. Felton succeeded Dr. Popkin in the office, all this was changed, and the duties of the Eliot Professor appear to have become a part of the ordinary work of the college. He was now assisted only by one tutor, who taught the Freshmen, while he was himself expected to take entire charge of the Greek of the Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors. Mr. Felton was obliged to hear at least twelve recitations in each week of large classes of students, who came to him in alphabetical sections. The college statutes required him to examine orally on a prescribed lesson as many of each section as he could during the hour of recitation, and to return marks on a scale of eight for each hour, allowing each student his average mark for days when he was not called on to recite. The total sum of these marks for the whole college course determined each student's rank at graduation. This made the systematic teaching of any large subject or the exposition of any piece of literature by the professor practically impossible. A great part of every hour had to be given to the correction of elementary mistakes, and to explanations which could be of no use to real scholars. As the classes increased in size all this became worse.

Mr. Felton gave no lectures at all to my class (1851), but he began with the next class to lecture once a week for half the year. These lectures, like many other excellent courses then given in the college, were no part of the work which counted for rank or for the degree. There were then no examinations in the college which were any test of scholarship. They were all oral, and generally amounted to nothing as incentives to study or as proof of study. The introduction of thorough written examinations in all the courses of study in 1859 began a complete revolution in the whole system of teaching. These examinations were used more and more each year in determining the students' rank, thus leaving the instructor free to devote his time with his class to actual teaching. There is probably no teacher now in the college who uses his time in the class-room for any other purpose than giving instruction in his course of study in the way which seems to him best adapted to his subject. The introduction of an enlarged system of elective studies in 1867, which has since been increased to an extent hardly anticipated at the outset, has made a much higher scholarship possible in the college classes than was dreamed of forty years ago. Again, the introduction of graduate instruction in the Arts and Sciences, leading to the Master's and the Doctor's degrees, in classes to which competent undergraduates are specially admitted, has now united the College and the University in a manner which was never even contemplated in Mr. Felton's day, and is hardly appreciated even in our day. To give a single example, - in place of the four courses in Greek and four in Latin formerly given by recitations, we have now forty-seven courses offered in the Classics, of which about half are especially adapted to graduates who are studying for a higher degree. These courses are constantly changed from year to year, and nothing like the old recitation system is known in any of them. The Faculty of Arts and Sciences this year offers (in all) five hundred and ninety-two courses in forty-four departments of study.

In 1856, on my return from Germany, I was appointed tutor in Greek and Latin to relieve the two professors in these languages of their work with the Sophomore class. This most needed relief had long been called for; but lack of funds had made it impossible to grant it. As a teacher, with fifteen hours of work a week, I

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found the old system of recitations, on which the students' marks were to be given, almost intolerable; and the relief soon afforded by written examinations was welcomed with the greatest delight by all the younger men in the Faculty. Among these younger men President Eliot was especially active as an advocate of this and of all other measures which aimed at raising the standard of scholarship and increasing the efficiency of teaching. Much of his work as President in this direction has been only a continuation of what he began as Tutor in Mathematics more than fifty years ago.

In 1853 and 1854 Mr. Felton made a most interesting journey to Europe, a large part of which he devoted to Greece and Greek lands. His pleasant experiences are related in a little volume, "Familiar Letters from Europe," published after his death. visit to Greece realized the fond anticipations of many years. He found many old friends and still more new ones at Athens, where his enthusiasm for everything Greek and for Greece itself made him welcome to all whom he met. He was pleasantly entertained by the King and Queen, and in diplomatic and literary circles; and he soon learned enough modern Greek to talk familiarly with the people whom he met in his travels in the country. He is sometimes rather too enthusiastic about the purity of the Greek which he heard from the mouths of peasants and common men in the streets. I cannot help thinking that, with the few words which he recognized as pure Greek, there were many others which would not have been understood in ancient Athens. His account of his arrival at Athens is characteristic of the enthusiasm and excitement in which he first saw all the great monuments and historic scenes of Greece. His steamer had hardly come to anchor in the Piraeus, when (as he says) "we scrambled down to a boat which Miltiades had already engaged for us; rowed ashore, stepped into a hack, — O contradiction of all classical experience! — and were driven by a coachman over the Peiraic road, between the ruins of the walls of Themistocles, up to the city of Athens. We passed the olive groves of Plato's Academy; dashed up to the Temple of Theseus, dismounted, and went through it; climbed the Areopagus, where Orestes was tried and Paul preached; looked over the Agora to the Pnyx and the Bema, whence Demosthenes harangued the Athenians; climbed up to the Propylaea; mounted the marble staircase found the old system of recitations, on which the students united were to be given, almost intelerable; and the relief soon afforded by written examinations was welcomed with the greatest delight by all the younger men in the Faquity. Among these younger men President Elliot was especially active as an advocate of this and of all other measures which aimed at mising the standard of actuality ship and increasing the officiency of teaching. Much of his work as ship and in this direction has been only a continuation of what he

leading into the Acropolis; went through and round the Parthenon; examined the piles of sculptured marbles still remaining on the ground; admired the Erechtheum; looked round upon the matchless panorama of marble mountains that encircled the plain; descended, stopping at the new found temple of Wingless Victory on the way; walked along the southern slope [of the Acropolis], surveying the ruins of the Odeum and the site of the Dionysiac Theatre; jumped into our degenerate hack and drove to the still standing columns that form a part of the gigantic Temple of Olympian Zeus; passed under the Arch of Hadrian; drove to the Temple of the Winds in the street of Aeolus; then, to bring the journey to a quite modern termination, dropped my luggage at the Hôtel d'Angleterre."

That is, instead of driving up the main road to the city (about four and one-half miles), and seeing very little except at a distance, he made his hack-driver carry him to all the principal ruins of Athens, some of them being a mile distant from his direct course! He really left very little to be seen for the first time in his future wanderings about ancient Athens. And he did a most wise thing, which perhaps no other traveller has done, either before or since.

During the twenty-six years of his professorship, he published a large number of books, among which may be especially mentioned annotated editions of the "Iliad," the "Agamemnon" of Æschylus, the "Clouds" and the "Birds" of Aristophanes, and the "Panegyricus" of Isocrates. He once told me that he believed that he was the first who ever introduced a real Greek author (i. e., not as a part of a collection) into the instruction of Harvard College. Before his day the old "Graeca Majora" was the chief Greek classic known to the students.

I cannot help alluding here to the vigorous warfare against Spiritualism which Mr. Felton waged during the last year of his professor's life. He seemed really alarmed by the rapid spread of spiritualistic doctrines at that period; and (as one of his friends expressed it) he believed spiritualism to be "a mischievous delusien, weakening the mind and poisoning the moral sense." I walked with him into Boston one fine Sunday evening to attend a spiritualists' meeting to which he had been invited. We found a large hall filled with men and women, and his name was posted

leading into the Acropolia; want through and round the Parkhes non; examined the piles of sculptured marbles still remaining on the ground; admired the Erechtheum; incised round upon the match less panorams of marble mountains that enviroled the plain; described, scopping at the new found temple of Wingless Violers on the way; walked along the sentiliern alone (of the Acropolia), surveying the ruins of the Odenia and the site of the Diomysias surveying the ruins of the Odenia and the site of the Diomysias clarifies; inspect into our department, had draws to the still clarifier of Clympias Zenes; passed ander the Area of Hedrian; diome to the Temple of Temple of the Winds in the street of Augus, then, to bring the journey to a quite modern termination, dropped my inguige as the Hotal of Augusteers."

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in large letters at the door as one of the expected speakers. We had hardly taken our seats, when one of the chief men called Mr. Felton by name, and said: "I understand that Professor Felton claims to be thoroughly posted up in everything that concerns the Greeks. Now I want to ask him if he does not know that Socrates was a great spiritualist, having a guardian demon or spirit always attending him and advising him what to do." Mr. Felton replied: "The vulgarism posted up never fell from my lips before this minute. But I have never heard that Socrates was in any sense a spiritualist." He then explained that the so-called "demon" of Socrates was a late invention, for which there is absolutely no historic authority. Socrates himself speaks of something divine (δαιμόνιόν τι) within him, which sometimes warned him not to do something which he thought of doing, but never gave him any positive advice. It was never personified in any sense, but was only a sort of intuition in his own mind. This explanation was well received, and seemed to be quite a revelation to many of the audience.

When Dr. Walker resigned the presidency of the University in January, 1860, all eyes turned to Mr. Felton as his natural successor. As "the oldest inhabitant" of the University and thus identified with the most important period of its history, he was the only man seriously thought of for the office. He was immediately chosen by the Corporation and confirmed by the Overseers, and he assumed his duties at once. This inauguration took place at Commencement time in 1860, in connection with the triennial festival of the Alumni. His inaugural address was dignified and eloquent, abounding in classic allusions and strong in the assurance that his new duties should never wean him from that love of ancient letters which had distinguished him through life. I will quote the following:—

"I am not a new man here. I believe not one man — no, not one — holding office in any department of the University when I returned after an absence of two years (in 1829) is now in active academical duty in the immediate government of the College. My associates are, with few exceptions, men who have been my pupils; without exception, men to whom I have been attached by the ties of a friendship which has never been interrupted by a passing

In large letters at the door as one of the expected speakers. We had hardly taken our seats, when one of the chief mon called Mr. below by name, and said; "I understand that Protessor Pelton chains to be theroughly posted up in everything that concerns the Greeks. Now I want to ask him if he woes not know that Secretics was a great spiritualist, having a guardian demon or spirit alway? The releasing him what to do." Mr. Felton replied: "The releasing plan what to do." Mr. Felton replied: animate. But I have no ver ben'd that Secretics was in any stand adjusted in the spiritualist." He then explained that Sources was in any stand Secretic was a pairtualist. The then explained that the so-called "demon" of historic authority. Soorates bimself speaks of semathing dome historic authority. Soorates bimself speaks of semathing dome and comething which him, which sometimes warned him not to do not positive advise. It was nover personified in any saine, but was only a soft of municipal in his own mind. This explanation may well received, and seemed to be quite a revelation to many of the andicues.

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cloud. Had my personal wishes been gratified, I should have been left to the cultivation of Grecian letters, and the studies of the professorship in which I have passed so many happy years. When St. Basil, having long resided in the society of the students and philosophers of Athens, was called by the duties of life to leave those classic scenes, he departed with lamentations and tears. More fortunate than St. Basil, I am permitted to remain. I shall not desert the academic grove; the voices of the Bema and the Dionysiac theatre still ring in my ears with all their enchantments. Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, - I shall not part company with you yet. Helicon and Parnassus, which my feet have trodden literally as well as figuratively, are consecrated names. Hymettus still yields his honeyed stores, and the Cephissus and Ilissus still murmur with the thronging memories of the past. I resign my former duties to younger and more vigorous hands; but my excellent friend and successor I know will allow me to haunt his lecture-room, even to that period of life when I shall be like the chorus in the Agamemnon,

> 'When hoary Eld, in sere and yellow leaf, Walks his triple-footed way; Nor stronger than a child Wanders a vision in the light of day.'"

How old now do you think this venerable "oldest inhabitant" was, when he moved his friends around him almost to tears by this impressive and pathetic address? He was just fifty-two years old, and he had been connected with the college as tutor and professor about thirty-one years. I mention this as an indication of the change which half a century has made in our ideas of "growing old."

During the brief time of his presidency, Mr. Felton did not find much time to "haunt" my lecture-room; but he very often entreated me to "run away for a day" and let him take my classes. One day, when I did this, he heard the whole Sophomore class recite (in the old-fashioned way) in three alphabetical divisions in the "Clouds" of Aristophanes, refusing to shorten the time by uniting sections. When I went to see him on my return, he said with deep feeling that he had not had such a delightful day since

cloud. Had my personal wishes been gratified, I should have been left to the cultivation of Grecian letters, and the studies of the professorable in which I have passed so many happy years. When St. Hash, having long resided in the society of the students and philosophers of Athens, was called by the duties of his to deave philosophers of Athens, was called by the duties of his to deave those classic scenes, he deported with hamentarious and tests not deast formation than St. Hash, I am germitred to remain. I shall not deast this academic group, the volues of the Brain and this holder. Discovered the second the standard of the contest forms. Homer, discovered the year with the theory and haracsons, which my feet have tradden literally as well as depositely, as done consecuted names. Hymortus still yields his homered stores, and the Cephissus and Hissus still rearment with the throughpy memore rice of the past. I resign my former duties to younger and more vigorous hands; but my excellent triend and suscessor I know will allow me to hand, his lecture-room, even to that period of life when I shall be like the chorus in the Aganemon,

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he gave up teaching, and thanked me most heartily for giving him the pleasant opportunity. He then brought his hand down on my knee with all his might and said: "Goodwin, there is no more comparison between the pleasure of being professor and president in this college than there is between heaven and hell."

In the course of President Felton's inaugural address there was a most pleasant occurrence, which by a remarkable coincidence reminded many of the audience of a similar occasion at the inauguration of President Everett fourteen years before. This is thus related by Mr. Richard H. Dana, the father of your president, in his delightful commemoration of Mr. Everett in 1865:

"On this occasion [Mr. Everett's Inauguration] there was an occurrence which put suddenly to the severest test the equanimity and ready resources of Mr. Everett. The day and place were his, and his only. The crowded assembly waited for his word. He rose and advanced to the front of the platform [to give his address], and was received with gratifying applause. As he was about to begin, the applause received a sudden and marked acceleration, and rose higher and higher into a tumult of cheers. Mr. Everett felt that something more than his welcome had caused this; and turning, he saw [just appearing upon the stage from behind the pulpit] the majestic presence of Mr. Webster. I had heard Mr. Everett's readiness of resource called in question. I looked—all must have looked—to see how he would bear this embarrassment. He turned again to the audience, cast his eyes slowly round the assembly, with a look of the utmost gratification, seemed to gather their applause in his arms, and, turning about, to lay it ministerially at the feet of Mr. Webster, said to him: 'I wish, sir, that I could at once assert the authority which has just been conferred upon me, and auctoritate mihi commissa declare to the audience, expectatur oratio in lingua vernacula a Webster. But I suppose, sir, your convenience and the arrangements made by others render it expedient that I should speak myself, - at least at first."

Fourteen years later, on the same platform, before an audience which was in great part the same, President Felton was delivering his inaugural address. Three of the four living ex-presidents, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, and James Walker, were seated on

be gave up teaching, and thanked me most heartily for giving him the pleasant opportunity. He then brought his hard down on my knee with all his might and said: "Goodwin, there is no more comparison between the pleasure of being professor and president in this college than there is between heaven and hell."

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Fourteen your Miss, on the same platform below some little which was in great part the same President Below with 18662 1185 has been mangami salarms. Three of the Lour houng at week bloom Edward Everett, Janes Sparks, and James Walker, wars seemed on

the platform, with a vacant chair by their side. Mr. Felton was beginning to speak of his high opinion of the character of college students, and had just uttered the words: "I have entire confidence in the honor of the great mass of students," when the audience suddenly rose to their feet with cheers and tumultuous applause, which he knew could not be merely a response to his last words. He turned about, and saw the venerable Josiah Quincy, leaning on his son's arm, entering the stage through the pulpit, to take the vacant chair by the side of the three other expresidents. When the applause subsided, he turned to Mr. Quincy and said:

"I was speaking, Mr. President Quincy, of the faults and virtues of college students. No one had a more thorough knowledge of both than you. No one can judge them more truly:—no one will judge them more gently. I was about to say, that I believe no body of young men are, in the mass, more truthful and magnanimous. . . A lady may now pass unattended, at any hour, through the college grounds, secure from seeing or hearing anything to alarm or offend her. . . . I think our University owes no inconsiderable part of the great influence it has exercised upon society to the fact that, while it has remodelled the special forms of its laws and orders when the spirit of the age required, it has always enforced, not only the moral law in its highest sense, but the minor morals, which are the manners of gentlemen."

He then quoted some of the older laws of the college, showing the precedence once shown to sons of esquires and knights. For example, it was ordered that "every scholar, until he receives his first degree, be called only by his surname, unless he be a fellow-commoner or the eldest son of a knight or nobleman." In the class-room and chapel the scholars sat according to the rank of their fathers. All students of our Triennial and Quinquennial Catalogues know that until 1773 the names in the classes are arranged in the order of the fathers' rank, and this principle is followed to the very end of the list, names beginning with A sometimes appearing at the very end (as in that of 1772).

Mr. Felton's lasting affection for Athens, which his visit to Greece had only strengthened, found warm expression in his inaugural. He says:

the platform, with a vacant chair by their side. Mr. Felton was beginning to speak of his high opinion of the chamoist of college students, and had just uttered the words: "I have entire confidence in the honor of the great mass of students," when the nutlinease considered years to their feet with cheers and tumpituoits applause, which he know could not be merely a cospone to his less words. He turned about, and saw the venerable Josiah Quincy, latering on his son's oung entening the story though the pulpit, to take the vacant chest by the side of the three other one presidents. When the applause subsided, he turned to his Quincy and said:

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STATEMENT AND SELECTION OF THE SECOND SECOND

"There have been many more populous and wealthy cities than Athens; but only one Athens has illustrated the history of man,—there has been but one Athens in the world. Time has not dimmed her ancient glories; her schools still school mankind; her language is the language of letters, of art, of science. There has been but one Acropolis, over which the Virgin Goddess of Wisdom kept watch and ward with spear and shield. There has been but one Parthenon, built by the genius of Architecture, and adorned by the unapproachable perfection of Phidian statues; and there it rises in its pathetic beauty of decay, kindling in the blaze of the noonday sun, or softly gleaming under the indescribable loveliness of the full moon of Attica."

The anticipations of a long and prosperous term of the presidency for Mr. Felton were doomed to a sad disappointment. An insidious disease of the heart, which had given some of his friends uneasiness even before he took the presidency, was developed and aggravated by the sudden change of life which his new duties required and by the increased responsibility which he had assumed. The strict and even stern punctiliousness with which he discharged even the smaller duties of the presidency was sometimes in strange contrast to the mild and easy gentleness which had marked his conduct as professor. This struck his friends with surprise, and sometimes even with anxiety. Even on social occasions with intimate friends, where he would once have been full of life and overflowing with geniality and good-humor, he now sometimes sat sober and silent and took an early leave, so that his friends asked in astonishment what could be the matter with the President. All this was generally attributed to the sobering effect of his new responsibilities, until the winter of 1861-1862, when his disease suddenly appeared in a dangerous form, and compelled him to postpone a journey to Washington, where he was to attend a meeting of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. He afterwards went to visit his brother near Chester, Pa., where, after an illness of two or three weeks he died February 26, 1862. I saw him for a few minutes there, about a week before his death; but it was only too plain that I was seeing him for the last time. His funeral took place in the college chapel, where the services were conducted by Dr. Walker and Dr. Peabody. On the following Sunday, March 9,

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There have been many more populous and wealthy cities than Athens; but only one Athens has illustrated the distory of man,—there has been but one Athens in the world. These has not dimmed her aucient glories; her schools still school mankind; her language is the language of letters, of art, of science. There has been but and Acopolis, over which the Virgin Godders of Wision tent which and with spent and shield. Then has been but one which and varie with spent and shield. Then has been but one the unapplicated by the genius of Amiliterance, and adorned by rises in its patients beauty of decay, idealized in the blace of the noonday sun, or softly gleaning under the isdescribede leveliness of the full moon of Athes.

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Dr. Peabody preached a funeral sermon, which bore the affectionate testimony to Mr. Felton's character of one who had been among his most intimate friends of more than thirty-eight years, since they entered college together on the same day in 1823. I will close these remarks on President Felton with a passage from this just discourse:

"Who has ever borne a more benignant and endeared part than he sustained in the whole intercourse of friendship and society, with equal wit and wisdom, modesty and dignity, grace in his speech and vigor in his thought? . . . With a nature thus overflowing with kindness, which might, to one who knew him but little, have seemed hardly to guard its own individuality and to be ready to become all things to all men, no man was ever more strongly intrenched within the defences of a pure, true, and discriminating conscience. No unworthy compliance ever shed a transient shadow over even his earliest youth. We who have known him longest can recall not an act which we do not love to remember. Steadfast in the right, no power on earth could make him swerve from his convictions of duty. His force of character, hidden on ordinary occasions by his gentle and sunny temperament, appeared impregnable whenever it was put to the test. From the most arduous, thankless, and painful duties he never shrank; and in prompt decision and fearless energy for difficult emergencies he was no less conspicuous and admirable than in those amiable and graceful qualities which adorned his daily life."

I feel sure that those who knew President Felton best as a colleague and loved him best as a friend will most heartily agree with Dr. Peabody in this estimate of his character. Harvard College certainly has never had in her society a man who was more affectionately loved, and whose company was more eagerly sought by all who knew him.

At the conclusion of Professor Goodwin's address the President read from Longfellow's poem, "Three Friends of Mine," the tribute to Felton; and the meeting was dissolved.

Dr. Peabody prached a funeral sermon, which here the effectionate testimony to Mr. Felton's character of one who had been among his most infinance friends of more than thirty-slight years, since they entered college together on the same day in 1828. I will alose these remarks on President Felton with a peacego from this just discourse:

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GIFTS TO THE SOCIETY

June 19, 1905 — October 22, 1907

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Description

American-Irish Historical	Collections, II, Va. System, L. Mar-
SOCIETY	Journal, Vol. VI
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MATHE-	
MATICS (BALTIMORE, Md.)	American Journal of Mathematics, Vol. XXIV, No. 2
BELGIUM, ROYAL ACADEMY OF AR-	
CHÆOLOGY OF (ANTWERP)	Bulletin, II; Bulletin, III; Annals, LVIII; LIX
Blake, J. Henry	Photograph of Wreck of the Samoset near Provincetown as exposed in 1886
BOSTONIAN SOCIETY	Full set of its Publications
Brandon, Edward J	Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society, Vol. V
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY	Annual Report, 1907
Cox, George Howland	"The Newport Mercury or the Weekly Advertiser" (incomplete), dated December 19, 1758, with glass frame
Cullen, John	Poems and Idylls
DORCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY	Old Dorchester Burying Ground, 1634, by John A. Fowle
	Catalogue of Civil War Relics
MORESEL SULLIANDO	Catalogue of the Stark Collection of Antiquities & Curiosities
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	Brief Sketch of Dorchester Histori-
Manager Heromical South	cal Society
FITCHBURG HISTORICAL SOCIETY.	Proceedings, Vol. I

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HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co	Photograph reproduction of the dec- laration of independence made by the Vestry of Saint Paul's Church, Edenton, North Carolina Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. A
	Sketch of his Life by Charles Eliot Norton, together with chief Autobiographical Poems The Emerson Centennial, May 25,
All the same of th	1903. Extracts from Tributes
Illinois State Historical Society	Collections, II, Va. Series, I, Ca- hokia Records, 1778–1790
IPSWICH (MASS.) HISTORICAL	
SOCIETY	Publications XIV. The Simple Cobler of Agawam, by Rev. Nathaniel Ward. Essay on Ward, etc., and Proceedings
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KINDSATIDOM, DOCUMENT	the Colonial Society of Massa-
Alamana, andrew V. II. and a construction	chusetts, Vol. VIII
MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY	Proceedings on the 75th Birthday of Henry W. Longfellow
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McKenzie, Alexander	The First Church in Cambridge, by the Donor
Manchester (N. H.) HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION	Quarterly Vol. III, Nos. 1-8
MEDFORD, CITY OF	Mayor's Address, 1906
MEDFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY .	Historical Register, Vol. X, No. 1, Jan. 1907; No. 2, April, 1907; No. 3, July, 1907

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MANGESTER (H. H.) HISTORICAL

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MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY .	Collections, Vol. II, No. 7, Oct. 1906
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SOCIETY OF	Third Biennial Report for the 2 years ending Dec. 31, 1906
SURANER (Texas), Description	Missouri Historical Review Vol. I, No. 1, Oct. 1906; No. 2, Jan.
	. 1907; No. 3, Apr. 1907; No. 4, July, 1907
Morgan, Morris H.	Memoir of John Bartlett, by the Donor. Reprinted from the Pro- ceedings of the American Acad- emy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XLI
NEWBURGH BAY AND THE HIGH-	
LANDS (N. Y.), HISTORICAL So-	
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NEW ENGLAND CATHOLIC HISTOR-	
ICAL SOCIETY	Publication No. 5
Newhall, Howard Mudge	Register of the Lynn Historical Society, Lynn, Massachusetts, 1902, 1903
NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL	Company of the Compan
Society	Proceedings, 1872-1905. 4 vols.
NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND	Charles Celesce 1701-1005
BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY	Records, April, 1907
NICHOLS, JOHN W. T	"The Bartlett Pair." Essay on
- let of the proof to -a	John Bartlett and his wife, by Eunice W. Felton
OREGON HISTORICAL SOCIETY .	Proceedings, 1902-5; Quarterly, March, June, Sept., and Dec.,
Witnesser, School Co., 1977	1906, March, 1907
Perrin, Franklin	"Lament of the Weathercock of 1776." Verses by Mrs. Charles
	Folsom upon the taking down in 1883 of the Fourth Meeting
•	house of the First Church in Cambridge

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Memoir of John Bayllett, by the Donox, Repilated from the Procerdings of the American Acadcery of Arts and Sciences, Vol.
XLL

Historical Papers, No. XIII

Publication No. 5 logister of the Lyda Historical Society, Lyda, Manuschusema, 1903, 1903

Proceedings, 1872-1903. 4 vals.

Records, April, 1907

'The Bartlett Pair." Essay on John Bartlett and his wife, by Entire W. Fellon

Proceedings, 1902-8 Quarterly, March, June, Sopt, and Dec. 1906, March, 1907

Actions of the Westborooks of 1770," Verses by Mrs. Charles aving down following down in 1882 of the Porting Starting for the Plant Charles to Contract of the Plant Charles to

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Pathfinder, Vol. I, No. 8, Jan. 1907. Longfellow Centenary Celebration
Photograph of the Washington Elm, taken between 1861 and 1865, and including the Whitefield Elm
Two Discourses, before The First Parish in Cambridge, on leaving the Old Meeting house and on the Dedication of the New, by Rev. William Newell, D.D.
Annual Report, 1906
Publications of the Sharon Historical Society, Sharon, Massachusetts, No. 2, April, 1905; No. 3, April, 1906; No. 4, April, 1907
Pocket Almanack, dated 1794. Printed in Boston
General Catalogue, 1791-1900
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Bulletin; Catalogue, 1906-7
Annual Report, Oct. 13, 1904 — Oct. 10, 1905
Watertown Records, I, II, III, IV Memoirs of Youth & Manhood by Sidney Willard. 2 Vols.
Autograph letter from Joseph E. Worcester, the Lexicographer, to his brother, dated Cambridge, December 16, 1861

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William Newell, D.D.

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General Catalogue, 1791-1980

Balletin; Catalogue, 1806-7

Annual Report, Oct. 18, 1904 --Oct. 10, 1905

Watertown Records, I. II. III. IV Memoles of Youth & Manfred by Silney Willard. P Volt.

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LANSING, MARKON FLORENCE
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LONGERAGON, ARION M.

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PIPER, WILLIAM TAGGARD
POPE, CHARLES HENRY
PULSFORD, ARTHUR

RAND, HARRY SEATON
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* Deceased

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TAFT, CHARLES H.
§TAFT, EMILY H.
TAYLOR, FREDERIC W.
THAYER, WILLIAM R.
THORP, JOSEPH G.
TICKNOR, FLORENCE
TICKNOR, THOMAS B.
TILLINGHAST, WILLIAM H.
TOPPAN, SARAH M.
TOWER, CHARLES B.

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YERXA, HENRY D. § Resigned

Spra Luna By

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

CARTER, CHARLES MORLAND
DAVENPORT, BENNETT F.
LEVERETT, GEORGE V.

NICHOLS, JOHN W. T. WILLARD, JOSEPH

HONORARY MEMBERS

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CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES HOWELLS, WILLIAM DEAN RHODES, JAMES FORD

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Nichola, John W. T. William, Johns CHIPTER, COLUMN MOSLAND DAVINGER, BENALTE F. LEVERRY, GROUNS V.

STEEMEN YAARONOR

CHOMEL JOREPH HODGES HOWELLS, WELLEN DELN HUDDES, JAMES FORD

BY-LAWS

I. CORPORATE NAME.

THE name of this corporation shall be "THE CAMBRIDGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY."

II. OBJECT.

The corporation is constituted for the purpose of collecting and preserving Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials, of procuring the publication and distribution of the same, and generally of promoting interest and research, in relation to the history of Cambridge in said Commonwealth.

III. REGULAR MEMBERSHIP.

Any resident of the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be eligible for regular membership in this Society. Nominations for such membership shall be made in writing to any member of the Council, and the persons so nominated may be elected at any meeting of the Council by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Persons so elected shall become members upon signing the By-Laws and paying the fees therein prescribed.

IV. LIMIT OF REGULAR MEMBERSHIP.

The regular membership of this Society shall be limited to two hundred.

V. HONORARY MEMBERSHIP.

Any person, nominated by the Council, may be elected an honorary member at any meeting of the Society by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Honorary members shall be exempt from paying any fees, shall not be eligible for office, and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

VI. ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP.

Any person not a resident, but either a native, or formerly a resident for at least five years, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, shall be eligible to

BY-LAWS

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associate membership in the Society. Nominations for such membership shall be made in writing to any member of the Council, and the persons so nominated may be elected at any meeting of the Council by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting. Associate members shall be liable for an annual assessment of two dollars each, payable in advance at the Annual Meeting, but shall be liable for no other fees or assessments, and shall not be eligible for office and shall have no interest in the property of the Society and no right to vote.

VII. SEAL.

The Seal of the Society shall be: Within a circle bearing the name of the Society and the date, 1905, a shield bearing a representation of the Daye Printing Press and crest of two books surmounted by a Greek lamp, with a representation of Massachusetts Hall on the dexter and a representation of the fourth meeting-house of the First Church in Cambridge on the sinister, and, underneath, a scroll bearing the words Scripta Manent.

VIII. OFFICERS.

The officers of this corporation shall be a Council of thirteen members, having the powers of directors, elected by the Society, and a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary with the powers of Clerk, a Treasurer, and a Curator, elected out of the Council by the Society. All the above officers shall be chosen by ballot at the Annual Meeting, and shall hold office for the term of one year and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. The Council shall have power to fill all vacancies.

IX. DUTY OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and shall be Chairman of the Council. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of the President, his powers shall be exercised by the Vice-Presidents, respectively, in the order of their election.

X. DUTY OF SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall keep the records and conduct the correspondence of the Society and of the Council. He shall give to each member of the Society written notice of its meetings. He shall also present a written report of the year at each Annual Meeting.

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XI. DUTY OF TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds and securities, and shall keep in proper books the accounts, of the corporation. He shall receive and collect all fees and other dues owing to it, and all donations and testamentary gifts made to it. He shall make all investments and disbursements of its funds, but only with the approval of the Council. He shall give the Society a bond, in amount and with sureties satisfactory to the Council, conditioned for the proper performance of his duties. He shall make a written report at each Annual Meeting. Such report shall be audited prior to the Annual Meeting by one or more auditors appointed by the Council.

XII. DUTY OF CURATOR.

The Curator shall have charge, under the direction of the Council, of all Books, Manuscripts, and other Memorials of the Society, except the records and books kept by the Secretary and Treasurer. He shall present a written report at each Annual Meeting.

XIII. DUTY OF COUNCIL.

The Council shall have the general management of the property and affairs of the Society, shall arrange for its meetings, and shall present for election from time to time the names of persons deemed qualified for honorary membership. The Council shall present a written report of the year at each Annual Meeting.

XIV. MEETINGS.

The Annual Meeting shall be held on the fourth Tuesday in October in each year. Other regular meetings shall be held on the fourth Tuesdays of January, and April of each year, unless the President otherwise directs. Special meetings may be called by the President or by the Council.

XV. QUORUM.

At meetings of the Society ten members, and at meetings of the Council five members, shall constitute a quorum.

XVI. FEES.

The fee of initiation shall be two dollars. There shall also be an annual assessment of three dollars, payable in advance at the Annual Meeting.

XI. DUTY OF TREASURED

The Processor shall have charge of the funds and accurities, and shall seep in proper books the accounts of the corporation. He shall exceive and collect all feet and other does owing to it, and all departures and the feet medical in the shall make all investments and discoursements of it. He shall make all investments and discoursements of its funds, but only with the approval of the Cannell. He shall give the Society a bond, in amount and with suroties satisfactory to the Cannell conditioned for the proper performance of his detices. He shall make a written report at each Almant Meeting. Such report shall be and ted prior to the Annest Meeting by one or more saddions appointed by the Council.

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XVII. RESIGNATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

All resignations of membership must be in writing, provided, however, that failure to pay the annual assessment within six months after the Annual Meeting may, in the discretion of the Council, be considered a resignation of membership.

XVIII. AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a vote of twothirds of the members present and voting, provided that the substance of the proposed amendment shall have been inserted in the call for such meeting.

The Cambridge Historical Society

One copy of Proceedings I is delivered to each member of the Society.

Additional copies may be obtained of the Harvard Coöperative Society, Cambridge, at \$1.00 each; by mail, \$1.05.



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